The New-York Times.

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IMPEACHMENT.

President Johnson's Answer to the Charges and Specifications.

The Replication to be Filed by the Managers To-day.

Counsel for the President Ask Thirty Days to Prepare for Trial.

The Court Refuses the Application, but will Probably Grant Ten Days.

Special Dispatch to the New-York Times.

WASHINGTON, Monday, March 23.

Nature was lavish in her smiles to-day, as if to recompense us for the naughty liberty which Winter took in the lap of Spring at the end of last week. So the happy and lucky ladies who were blessed with tickets for the trial ventured to draw their brightest toilets from their wardrobes, and, as a consequence, the galleries were resplendent with the brightest and richest of all the brilliant hues [illegible] which the fashions for the gay Winter just passed have been so prolific. As on the last occasion two-thirds of the audience were ladies, and whether they are practically as much interested in the trial as the other sex, they certainly manifest as much interest and are the most eager and the most persistent applicants for tickets to the poor bothered, badgered and bored Senators and Representatives, and stick as closely to their seats during the long sessions as any male spectators. The *tout ensemble* of the Chamber was much the same as on Friday week, with a rather better arrangement of the bright colored cane-seat chairs, which have been placed in the rear of the Senators' desks for the use of Members of the House. The number of people on the floor during the trial is nearly three hundred, which gives it a crowded appearance, while the uniform black dress of the American gentleman adds greatly to the solemn dignity of the scene.

Promptly at 1 o'clock the Vice-President's gavel fell. The Senate experienced an almost instantaneous transition from Senate to Court. The Chief Justice called the Court to order, the Sergeant-at-Arms made proclamation, the Managers on the part of the House were announced and then the House itself. When order was restored, and every cane-bottomed chair had received its occupant, the Clerk called Mr. DOOLITTLE, the only remaining unsworn member of the Court, who advanced and took the oath. The Secretary, Col. FORNEY, in person, then proceeded to read the minutes of the last session of the Court.

The table for the counsel for the President was at once the cynosure of many eyes, because two new faces appeared thereat. The sharp features, keen eye and wiry figure of WILLIAM M. EVARTS were speedily recognized as one of the new-comers. Further to his left was another new face—sharp, angular, intellectual, but anything but handsome, though belonging to a family noted in some of its members for great personal beauty—that of W. S. GROESBECK, of Cincinnati, a lawyer of prominence added to the President's counsel since last session of the Court. STANBERY, CURTIS and NELSON were also present, BLACK being the only absentee, though present in the city.

At the conclusion of the reading of the journal, the first man on his feet was GARRETT DAVIS. He had a motion to submit, and he begged to submit it in writing. It was easy to guess what it was. It was a denial of the competency of the Senate to try impeachments, because it was not composed of two Senators from every State. In other words, it was anticipating the denial of the jurisdiction which everybody expected would come from the counsel for the defence. To see it coming from a member of the Court was shocking to good taste and a violation of manifest propriety. DAVIS had not counted that he was stultifying himself and rendering his occupancy of a Senatorial seat a standing lie to his belief and professions, if he really did believe what he submitted to the Court, but the Senate saw it, and by a masterly stroke of the Chief Justice a vote was had on his motion, resulting in its defeat by yeas two—DAVIS and MCCREERY his colleague—nays, the entire Senate, forty-nine in number with these exceptions, Democrats and Republicans, voting alike to reject a proposition which came with such ill grace and bad taste from a member of the Court, who, if he felt convinced of the correctness of his proposition, should take his hat and coat and shake the ashes of such an illegal and irreverent body from his feet and depart henceforth forever. This was a most happy and non-partisan decision of a question which has been looked upon as one of those likely to be persistently urged by the defense to delay and prolong the trial. It may yet come from that quarter, but the decision to-day will prevent it from any more serious consideration than it has just received. The master-stroke of the Chief Justice just referred to, describes only the lucid manner in which he construed the rules of the Court to declare all motions to dispose of DAVIS motion, out of order, and that the vote must be taken directly on the question by yeas and nays, and without debate. HOWARD and CONNESS had at once attacked Mr. DAVIS' proposition with objections and motions not to receive it, on which they demanded a vote by yeas and nays, but the Chief Justice read the rules, applied them, declared all other motions out of order, and before any Senator could say another word, the Clerk was already past the first name on the roll-call. Kentucky stood united in about the same neutral, semi-loyal, half-rebel position that she has occupied during the past seven years. The illustration was striking.

When the vote was announced, Mr. STANBERY at once arose and announced that the President, by his counsel, was ready to plead and answer. He should apologize for the incompleteness of their answer, he said, for lack of time, every hour since the last session of the Court having been occupied in its preparation. Mr. CURTIS then read the answer to the first article, the longest of all, and occupying about half an hour. He was hardly audible in the galleries, and was followed on the answer to the second, third, fourth, fifth, sixth, seventh, eighth and ninth articles by Mr. STANBERY, who also occupied about half an hour, and who was likewise inaudible except on the floor. Mr. EVARTS closed the reading on the tenth and eleventh articles, and gratified everybody by the clearness of his voice and distinctness of his enunciation.

The character of the answer need not be commented on here. It is what was expected, an explicit, emphatic, detailed denial of every allegation, of every charge, of every article; reaffirming the legality of all his actions; denying any intent of violating the Tenure of Office or any other law; denying the correctness of his alleged speeches as recited in the tenth article; affirming his right to express his opinion the same as any private citizen, and closing by denying in toto, as well as in detail, the entire list of charges.

At the conclusion of the reading the answer was ordered to be placed on file, and Mr. BOUTWELL surprised the galleries and startled the defence by announcing that the Managers would be ready to respond with their replication before the Senate at 1 o'clock to-morrow. He also asked that a copy of the answer of the accused be furnished to the Managers, which was duly ordered.

Mr. EVARTS then submitted an application in writing, asking that thirty days' preparation for the trial on and after the filing of the replication, be granted to the President, and made a brief argument in support thereof. At first it seemed as though the Court was about to decide the question without argument by counsel or debate by Senators, when Mr. BINGHAM announced that the Managers would like to be heard in opposition to the application. Mr. LOGAN then took the floor and made a fifteen minutes speech, in his usual muscular manner. He was replied to by Mr. EVARTS, cool, calm, deliberate and logical, who denied that it was necessary for the accused to show cause why time should be granted, as Mr. LOGAN had maintained must be shown, in order to comply with the requirement of the Senate order of the 13th inst.

Mr. WILSON replied to Mr. EVARTS in a forcible argument, wasting no words, and showing clearly that there was no precedent in any impeachment case tried by the Senate for granting so much delay at this stage of the proceedings. He was followed briefly by Mr. STANBERY for the defence, when the argument seemed to close. Mr. HOWARD was about to submit an order when Mr. BINGHAM rather curtly reminded the Chief Justice that he did not wish to be cut off in debate except in accordance with the rules; and he thereupon proceeded to make the sharpest, ablest and most eloquent speech of the day, getting almost into the merits of the whole question in his nervous indignation at what he regarded the defiant assumption of the President's answer as to the necessity for time to bring witnesses for the defence. He said the prosecution would meet that by admitting everything the accused proposed to prove by them. A very magnanimous offer, most certainly.

Mr. HENDERSON then submitted an order that the application for more time be postponed until after the Managers had filed their replication. On this Mr. BUTLER made a brief speech, saying that the prosecution was ready to settle the matter of time now. The motion to postpone was then lost by yeas 25, nays 28, two Democrats, DAVIS and BAYARD, voting in the negative. Mr. HOWARD then submitted an order that the application for thirty days do lie on the table, when Mr. DRAKE made the point of order that all questions must, under the rules, be voted on directly, hence Mr. HOWARD's motion was out of order. The Chief Justice decided the point well taken, and a yea and nay vote was at once had, resulting yeas 12, nays 41. So the application for thirty days was rejected by a strict party vote.

The result of this ruling on these motions deprives the Senate to a still greater degree of its legislative capacity, and compels it to treat every motion just as a Judge would sitting on the Bench. Amendments, substitutes, motions to lay on the table, &c., are no part of a judicial proceeding, and questions must be immediately decided on their merits as fast as they arise, unless the Senate elect to retire for deliberation.

When the application was denied, Mr. EVARTS threw the whole question of more time upon the magnanimity of the Senate, and he simply moved an order that such reasonable time after filing of the replication be granted as the Senate might now determine. REVERDY JOHNSON was just about to submit an order for ten days, when at twenty minutes to five Mr. SHERMAN moved an adjournment of the Court until 1 o'clock to-morrow, which was agreed to. The general impression prevails that the Senate will to-morrow grant the President a further delay of a week or ten days, fixing the formal opening of the trial about Monday or Wednesday of next week.

FILING THE REPLICATION.

After the adjournment of the Court, the House reassembled, and Mr. BINGHAM moved that the Managers be granted leave to file their replication with the Senate to-morrow, at 1 o'clock, without previously submitting it to the House. To this there arose some objection, when he said that if the House would take a recess until 11 o'clock to-morrow the Managers would submit their reply for consideration before presenting it to the Senate. This was promptly agreed to. The Managers are in session to-night preparing their replication, and intend to push their part of the case with all possible speed. It is understood that when the trial begins regularly, Mr. BUTLER is to make the opening argument.

IMPEACHMENT WITNESSES.

The twenty-four subpœnas issued to witnesses to appear before the Senate to testify in the impeachment trial were made returnable to-day, and accordingly Gen. LORENZO THOMAS, Gen. EMORY, Col. WALLACE and Major STACY, all of whom, as military officers, have had direct communication with the President on subjects pertaining to the charges, reported to-day. Col. MOORE and W. W. WARDEN, of the President's household; Messrs. CLEPHANE, MURPHY and WALBRIDGE, short-hand reporters of the President's speeches, and Messrs. HORATIO KING and SAM WILKESON also reported.

FORTIETH CONGRESS.

SECOND SESSION.

SENATE....WASHINGTON, Monday, March 23.

The choice seats in the gallery were secured at an early hour by the ladies, who occupied at the opening of the Senate about three-fourths of the space allotted to the public. As on the organization of the Senate into a court, there was not one dusky face to be seen, and as far as could be seen no representative of the fustian portion of the constituency appeared to have found favor in the sight of the ticket holders. The floor was arranged as before.

The chaplain again invoked a blessing on those now coming to the consideration of grave and momentous matters relating both to individuals and to the national welfare—praying that God shall preside over this High Court; that justice be done in the name of God and of all the people of this great nation.

PETITIONS.

Mr. MORGAN presented petitions of authors, &c., in favor of the International Copyright law; also, a petition in favor of the Eight Hour law, which, with several petitions praying for the relief of manufacturers from internal tax, were referred suitably.

IMPEACHMENT REPORTS AND EXPENSES.

Mr. ANTHONY, from the Committee on Printing, reported a resolution to print copies of the proceedings of the impeachment trial for the use of the Senate, 2,000 to be bound and indexed. It was amended so as to provide for copies for the Chief Justice and the counsel for the accused, and passed.

Mr. CRAGIN introduced a bill making appropriations for the trial of impeachment and other contingent expenses for the year ending June 20, 1868, which was referred to the Committee on Finance.

THE STATE DEPARTMENT.

Mr. WILSON introduced a bill to reorganize the State Department, and reduce the expenses thereof, which was referred to the Committee on Retrenchment.

THE SEDGWICK MONUMENT.

Also donating captured ordnance for a monument to the late Gen. SEDGWICK, which was referred to the Committee on Military Affairs.

SUPERINTENDENT OF EXPORTS.

Mr. MORGAN introduced a bill to abolish the office of Superintendent of Exports and Drawbacks, which was referred to the Committee on Finance.

CIRCUIT COURTS.

Mr. COLE introduced a bill to reorganize the United States Circuit Court, which was referred to the Judiciary Committee.

THE COURT OF IMPEACHMENT.

At 12:30 the Chair announced that according to the rule all legislative and executive business would cease, and directed the Secretary of the Senate to notify the House.

Mr. TRUMBULL called for the reading of the rule, saying that he understood that 1 o'clock was the hour appointed.

The rule was read, providing that on the day set apart for the trial the Senate shall cease executive and legislative business, and proceed to the trial of impeachment.

Mr. EDMUNDS called attention to a subsequent order, introduced by Mr. HOWARD, of the Committee of Seven, adjourning the Court until 1 o'clock to-day; this, he said, was the day set apart for receiving the answer, and not proceeding to the trial.

Several Senators suggested to leave it to the decision of the Chair.

The Chair decided that the rule was operative, and business must now cease.

Mr. EDMUNDS respectfully appealed from the decision of the Chair. The Chair announced the question to be, Shall the decision of the Chair stand as the judgment of the Senate? but at the suggestion of Mr. TRUMBULL, Mr. EDMUNDS withdrew the appeal, and the Secretary was again directed to notify the House that the Senate was ready to proceed with the trial of impeachment.

During the *interregnum*, Mr. STEVENS entered quietly at a side door, and took his seat at the Managers' table.

At 1 o'clock the President *pro tem* vacated the chair. Mr. Chief Justice entered by a side door, to the left of the Chair, and called the Senate to order. The Sergeant-at-Arms made the usual proclamation, commanding silence, whereupon the Managers appeared at the door.

The Sergeant-at-Arms announced the Managers of the Impeachment on the part of the House of Representatives, and the Chief Justice said: The Managers will take the seats assigned to them by the Senate.

Messrs. BINGHAM and BOUTWELL led the way up the aisles and took their seats.

Meantime, Messrs. STANBERY, CURTIS, NELSON, EVARTS and GROESBECK, counsel for the President, entered and seated themselves at their table in the order named, Mr. STANBERY occupying the extreme right.

The Sergeant-at-Arms then announced the House of Representatives, and the members of the House appeared, headed by Mr. WASHBURNE, on the arm of Mr. MCPHERSON, Clerk of the House, and took their seats outside the bar by direction of the Chief Justice, and the Secretary of the Senate then read the minutes of the proceedings of Friday, the 13th inst.

Mr. DOOLITTLE was called by the Clerk, and came forward and took the oath.

Senator DAVIS said: Mr. Chief Justice, I rise to make the same proposition to this Court that I made to the Senate. I think that now is the appropriate time, before the Senate proceeds to take up the case. I therefore submit to the Court a motion in writing.

The Secretary read as follows:

"Mr. DAVIS, a member of the Senate in the Court of Impeachment, moves the Court to take this order. That the Constitution having invested the Senate with the sole power to try articles of impeachment of the President of the United States preferred by the House of Representatives, and having provided that the Senate shall be composed of two Senators from each State, to be chosen by the Legislature thereof, and the States of Virginia, North Carolina, South Carolina, Georgia, Alabama, Mississippi, Arkansas, Texas, Louisiana and Florida having each chosen two Senators who have been excluded from their seats, respectively ordered that the Court of Impeachment for the trial of the President cannot be legally and constitutionally formed while the Senators from the States aforesaid are thus excluded from the Senate, and which objection continues until Senators from these States are permitted to take their seats in the Senate, subject to all constitutional exceptions and objections to their return and qualifications severally.

Senator HOWARD—Mr. President——

The Chief Justice—The question must be decided without debate.

Senator HOWARD—I object to the receiving of the paper.

Senator CONNESS—I desire to submit a motion which will meet the case. I move that the motion be not received, upon which I call for the yeas and nays.

Senator HOWE—I rise to submit a question of order.

The Chief Justice—The Senator will state his point of order.

Senator HOWE—I would ask if the motion offered by the Senator from Kentucky be in order?

The Chief Justice—The motion comes before the Senate in the form of a motion submitted, made by a member of the Senate, sitting as a Court of Impeachment. The 23d rule requires that all the orders and decisions shall be made and had by yeas and nays, which shall be entered on the record, and without debate, subject, however, to the operation of rule seven. The seventh rule requires the presiding officer to, in the first instance, submit to the Senate without a division, all questions of evidence in incidental questions; but the same shall on demand of one-fifth of the members present, be decided by yeas and nays. The question then being on a proposition submitted by a Senator under the 23d rule, it is in order.

Mr. CONNESS—Mr. President: Is the motion submitted by me in order?

Chief Justice—No Sir.

The call for the yeas and nays was ordered, and they were called, Messrs. DAVIS and MCCRARY only voting "aye." Messrs. SALISBURY, BAYARD and WADE did not vote. So the motion was not agreed to.

Mr. STANBERY then rose and said, Mr. Chief Justice: In obedience to an order of this honorable Court, made at the last session, that the answer of the President should be filed to-day, we have it ready. The counsel for the President, abandoning all other business, some of us quitting our courts, our cases and our clients, have devoted every hour to the consideration of this case. The labor has been incessant. We have devoted, as I say, not only every hour ordinarily devoted to business, but many required for necessary rest and recreation have been consumed in it. It is a matter of regret that the Court did not allow us more time for preparation. Nevertheless we hope that the answer will be found in all respects sufficient, such as it is. We are now ready to read and file it.

Mr. CURTISS proceeded to read the answer, as follows:

ANSWER OF THE PRESIDENT.

In the Senate of the United States, sitting as a Court of Impeachment for the Trial of Andrew Johnson, President of the United States.

The answer of the said ANDREW JOHNSON, President of the United States, to the articles of impeachment exhibited against him by the House of Representatives of the United States.

ANSWER TO ARTICLE I.

For answer to the first article, he says: That EDWIN M. STANTON was appointed Secretary for the Department of War on the 15th day of January, A. D. 1862, by ABRAHAM LINCOLN, then President of the United States, during the first term of his Presidency, and was commissioned, according to the Constitution and the laws of the United States, to hold the said office during the pleasure of the President; that the office of Secretary for the Department of War was created by an act of the first Congress, in its first session, passed on the 7th day of August, A. D. 1789, and in and by that act it was provided, and enacted, that the said Secretary for the Department of War shall perform and execute such duties as shall from time to time be enjoined on and entrusted to him by the President of the United States, agreeably to the Constitution, relative to the subjects within the scope of said Department. And, furthermore, that the said Secretary shall conduct the business of the said Department in such a manner as the President of the United States shall from time to time order and instruct.

And this respondent further answering, says that by force of the act aforesaid, and by reason of his appointment aforesaid, the said STANTON became the principal officer in one of the executive departments of the Government, within the true intent of the second section of the second article of the Constitution of the United States, according to the true intent and meaning of that provision of the Constitution of the United States, and in accordance with the settled and uniform practice of each and every President of the United States. The said STANTON then became, and so long as he should continue to hold the office of Secretary for the Department of War, must continue to be one of the advisers of the President of the United States, as well as the person entrusted to act for and represent the President, in matters enjoined upon him or entrusted to him by the President, touching the Department aforesaid, and for whose conduct in such capacity subordinate to the President, the President is by the Constitution and laws of the United States made responsible.

And this respondent, further answering, says: He succeeded to the office of President of the United States upon and by reason of the death of ABRAHAM LINCOLN, then President of the United States, on the 15th day of April, 1865, and the said EDWIN M. STANTON was then holding the said office of Secretary for the Department of War, under and by reason of the appointment and commission aforesaid; and not having been removed from the said office by this respondent, the said EDWIN M. STANTON continued to hold the same, under the appointment and commission aforesaid, at the pleasure of the President, until the time hereinafter particularly mentioned, and at no time received any appointment or commission as above detailed.

And this respondent further answering, says: That on and prior to the 5th day of August, A. D. 1867, this respondent, the President of the United States, responsible for the conduct of the Secretary for the Department of War, and having the constitutional right to resort to and rely upon the person holding that office for advice concerning the great and difficult public duties enjoined on the President by the Constitution and laws of the United States, became satisfied that he could not allow the said STANTON to continue to hold the office of Secretary for the Department of War, without hazard of the public interest. That the relations between the said STANTON and the President no longer permitted the President to resort to him for advice, or to be, in the judgment of the President, safely responsible for his conduct of the affairs of the Department of War as by law required, in accordance with the orders and instructions of the President; and thereupon by force of the Constitution and laws of the United States, which devolve on the President the power and the duty to control the conduct of the business of that Executive Department of the Government, and by reason of the constitutional duty of the President to take care that the laws be faithfully executed, this respondent did necessarily consider, and did determine that the said STANTON ought no longer to hold the said office of Secretary for the Department of War. And this respondent by virtue of the power and authority vested in him as President of the United States, by the Constitution and laws of the United States, to give effect to such his decision and determination, did on the fifth day of August, A. D., eighteen hundred and sixty-seven, address to the said STANTON, a note, of which the following is a true copy:

SIR—Public considerations of a high character constrain me to say that your resignation as Secretary of War will be accepted.

To which note the said STANTON made the following reply:

WAR DEPARTMENT, WASHINGTON, Aug. 5, 1867.

SIR: Your note of this day has been received, stating that "public considerations of a high character constrain you to say that my resignation as Secretary of War will be accepted." In reply, I have the honor to say that public considerations of a high character, which alone have induced me to continue at the head of this Department, constrain me not to resign the office of Secretary of War before the next meeting of Congress.

Very respectfully yours,
(Signed) EDWIN M. STANTON.

This respondent, as President of the United States, was, thereon, of opinion, that, having regard to the necessary official relations and duties of the Secretary for the Department of War, to the President of the United States, according to the Constitution and laws of the United States, and having regard to the responsibility of the President for the conduct of the said Secretary, and having regard to the paramount Executive authority of the office which the respondent holds under the Constitution and laws of the United States, it was impossible, consistently with the public interests, to allow the said STANTON to continue to hold the said office of Secretary for the Department of War, and it then became the official duty of the respondent, as President of the United States, to consider and decide what act or acts should and might lawfully be done by him, as President of the United States, to cause the said STANTON to surrender the said office. This respondent was informed and verily believes that it was practically settled by the first Congress of the United States and had been so considered, and uniformly, and in great number of instances acted on, by Congress and the President of the United States in succession, from President WASHINGTON to and including President LINCOLN, and from the First Congress to the Thirty-ninth Congress, that the Constitution of the United States conferred on the President, as part of the Executive power, and as one of the necessary means and instruments of performing the Executive duty, expressly imposed on him by the Constitution, of taking care that the laws be faithfully executed, the power at any and all times of removing from office all executive officers, for cause to be judged of by the President alone. This respondent had, in pursuance of the Constitution, required the opinion of each principal officer of the Executive Departments upon the question of constitutional executive power and duty, and had been advised by each of them, including the said STANTON, Secretary for the Department of War, that under the Constitution of the United States this power was lodged by the Constitution in the President of the United States, and that, consequently, it could be lawfully exercised by him, and the Congress could not deprive him thereof, and this respondent, in his capacity of President of the United States, and because in that capacity he was both enabled and bound to use his best judgment upon this question, did in good faith, and with honest desire to arrive at the truth, come to the conclusion and opinion and did make the same known to the honorable the Senate of the United States, by a message dated on second day of March, 1867, a true copy whereof is annexed and marked "A," that the power last mentioned was conferred, and the duty of exercising it in fit cases, was imposed on the President, by the Constitution of the United States; and that the President could not be deprived of this power, or relieved of this duty; nor could the same be vested by law in the President and the Senate jointly, either in part or in whole; and this has ever since remained, and was the opinion of this respondent at the time when he was forced as aforesaid to consider and decide what act or acts should and might lawfully be done by this respondent, as President of the United States, to cause the said STANTON to surrender the said office. This respondent was also then aware that by the first section of an act regulating the tenure of certain civil offices, passed March 2, 1867, by a Constitutional majority of both Houses of Congress, it was enacted as follows:

That every person holding any civil office to which he has been appointed by and with the advice and consent of the Senate, and every person who shall hereafter be appointed to any such office, and shall become duly qualified to act therein, is and shall be entitled to hold such office until a successor shall have been in like manner appointed and duly qualified, except as herein otherwise provided:

Provided, That the Secretaries of State, of the Treasury, of War, of the Navy and of the Interior, the Postmaster-General and the Attorney-General, shall hold their offices, respectively, for and during the term of the President by whom they may have been appointed, and for one month thereafter, subject to removal by and with the advice and consent of the Senate."

This respondent was also aware that this act was understood and intended to be an expression of the opinion of the Congress by which that act was passed; that the power to remove the Executive officers for cause might by law be taken from the President and vested in him and the Senate jointly; and although this respondent had arrived at and still retained the opinion above expressed, and verily believed, as he still believes, that the first section of the last-mentioned act was, and is, wholly inoperative and void, by reason of its conflict with the Constitution of the United States, yet inasmuch as the same had been enacted by the constitutional majority in each of the two Houses of that Congress, this respondent considered it to be proper to examine and decide whether the particular case of the said STANTON, on which it was the respondent's duty to act, was within or without the terms of that first section of the act, or if within it, whether the President had not the power, according to the terms of the act, to remove the said STANTON from the office of Secretary for the Department of War. And having in his capacity of President of the United States so examined and considered did form the opinion that the case of the said STANTON and his tenure of office were not affected by the first section of the last named act; and this respondent further answering says: That although a case thus existed, which, in his judgment as President of the United States, called for the exercise of the Executive power to remove the said STANTON from the office of Secretary for the Department of War; and although this respondent was of opinion, as is above shown, that under the Constitution of the United States the power to remove the said STANTON from the said office was vested in the President of the United States; and although this respondent was also of the opinion, as is above shown, that the case of the said STANTON was not affected by the first section of the last named act, and although each of the said opinions had been formed by this respondent upon an actual case requiring him in his capacity of President of the United States to come to some judgment and determination thereon, yet this respondent, President of the United States, desired and determined to avoid, if possible, any question of the construction and effect of the said first section of the last-named act, and also the broader question of the Executive power conferred on the President of the United States by the Constitution of the United States, to remove one of the principal officers of the Executive Department, for cause seeming to him sufficient; and this respondent also desired and determined that, if from causes over which he could exert no control, it should become absolutely necessary to raise and have, in some way, determined, either or both of the last named questions, it was in accordance with the Constitution of the United States, and was required of the President thereby, that questions of so much gravity and importance upon which the Legislative and Executive Departments of the Government had disagreed; which involved powers, considered by all branches of the Government, during its entire history down to the year 1867 to have been confided by the Constitution of the United States to the President, and to be necessary for the complete and proper execution of his constitutional duties, and should be in some proper way submitted to that judicial department of the Government, intrusted by the Constitution with the power, and subjected by it to the duty, not only of determining finally the construction and effect of all acts of Congress, but by comparing them with the Constitution of the United States, and pronouncing them imperative when found in conflict with that fundamental law which the people have enacted for the government of their servants; and to these ends, first, that, through the action of the Senate of the United States, the absolute duty of the President to substitute some fit person in place of Mr. STANTON as one of his advisers, and as a principal subordinate officer, whose official conduct he was responsible for, and had lawful right to control, might, if possible, be accomplished without the necessity of raising any one of the questions aforesaid; and second, if this duty could not be so performed, then that these questions, or such of them as might necessarily arise, should be judicially determined in the manner aforesaid, and for no other end or purpose. This respondent, as President of the United States, on the 12th day of August, 1867, seven days after the reception of the letter of the said STANTON, of the 5th day of August hereinbefore stated, did issue to the said STANTON the order following, viz.:

EXECUTIVE MANSION, WASHINGTON, Aug. 12, 1867.

SIR: By virtue of the power and authority vested in me, as President, by the Constitution and laws of the United States, you are hereby suspended from office as Secretary of War, and will cease to exercise all functions appertaining to the same. You will at once transfer to Gen. ULYSSES S. GRANT, who has this day been authorized and employed to act as Secretary of War *ad interim*, all records, books, papers and other public property now in your custody and charge.

To Hon. EDWIN M. STANTON, Secretary of War.

To which said order the said STANTON made the following reply:

WAR DEPARTMENT, WASHINGTON CITY, Aug. 12, 1867.

SIR: Your note of this date has been received, informing me that by virtue of the powers vested in you as President, by the Constitution and laws of the United States, I am suspended from office as Secretary of War, and will cease to exercise any and all functions pertaining to the same, and also directing me at once to transfer to Gen. ULYSSES S. GRANT, who has this day been authorized and empowered to act as Secretary of War *ad interim*, all records, books, papers, and other public property now in my custody and charge. Under a sense of public duty I am compelled to deny your right under the Constitution and laws of the United States, without the advice and consent of the Senate, and without legal cause to suspend me from office as Secretary of War, or the exercise of any or all functions pertaining to the same, or without such advice and consent to compel me to transfer to any person the records, books and papers and public property in my custody as Secretary. But inasmuch as the General commanding the armies of the United States has been appointed *ad interim*, and has notified me that he has accepted the appointment I have no alternative but to submit, under protest, to superior force, to the President."

And this respondent, further answering, says: That it is provided in and by the second section of an act to regulate the tenure of certain civil offices, that the President may suspend an officer from the performance of the duties of the office held by him for certain causes therein designated until the next meeting of the Senate, and until the case shall be acted on by the Senate; that this respondent, as President of the United States, was advised, and he verily believed and still believes, that the Executive power of removal from office confided to him by the Constitution aforesaid, includes the power of suspension from office at the pleasure of the President; and this respondent, by the order aforesaid, did suspend the said STANTON from office, not until the next meeting of the Senate, or until the Senate should have acted upon the case, but by force of the power and authority vested in him by the Constitution and laws of the United States, indefinitely, and at the pleasure of the President; and the order in form aforesaid, was made known to the Senate of the United States on the 12th day of December, A. D., 1867, as will be more fully hereinafter stated.

And this respondent, further answering, says that in and by the act of Feb. 13, 1795, it was, among other things, provided and enacted that in case of vacancy in the office of Secretary for the Department of War, it shall be lawful for the President, in case he shall think it necessary, to authorize any person to perform the duties of that office until a successor be appointed, or such vacancy filled; but not exceeding the term of six months; and this respondent being advised and believing that such law was in full force and not repealed, by an order dated Aug. 12, 1867, did authorize and empower ULYSSES S. GRANT, General of the armies of the United States, to act as such Secretary for the Department of War *ad interim*, in the form in which similar authority had theretofore been given, not until the next meeting of the Senate should act on the case, but at the pleasure of the President, subject only to the limitation of six months in the said last-mentioned act contained, and a copy of the last-named order was made known to the Senate of the United States on the 12th day of December, A. D. 1867, as will be hereinafter more fully stated; and, in pursuance of the designated intention aforesaid, if it should become necessary to submit the said questions to a judicial determination. This respondent at, or near the date of the last-mentioned order, did make known such his purpose to obtain a judicial decision of the said questions, or such of them as might be necessary.

And this respondent further answering, says that in further pursuance of his intention and design, if possible to perform, what he judged to be, his imperative duty to prevent the said EDWIN M. STANTON from longer holding the office of the Secretary for the Department of War and at the same time avoiding, if possible, any question respecting the extent of the power of removal from the Executive office, confided to the President by the Constitution of the United States, and any question respecting the construction and effect of the first section of the said "act regulating the tenure of certain civil offices," while he should not by any act of his abandon and relinquish either a power which he believed the Constitution had conferred on the President of the United States to enable him to perform the duties of his office, or a power designedly left to him by the first section of the act of Congress, last aforesaid, this respondent did, on the 12th day of December, 1867, transmit to the Senate of the United States a message, a copy of which is hereunto annexed and marked B, wherein he made known the orders aforesaid, and the reasons which had induced the same, so far as this respondent then considered it material and necessary that the same should be set forth, and reiterated his views concerning the constitutional power of removal vested in the President, and also expressed his views concerning the construction of the said first section of the last mentioned as respected the power of the President to remove the said STANTON from the said office of Secretary for the Department of War, well hoping that this respondent could thus perform what he then believed and still believes to be his imperative duty in reference to the said STANTON without derogating from the powers which this respondent believed were confided to the President by the Constitution and laws, and without the necessity of raising judicially any question respecting the same.

And this respondent further answering says, that this hope not having been realized, the President was compelled either to allow the said STANTON to resume the said office, and remain therein contrary to the settled convictions of the President formed as aforesaid respecting the powers confided to him, and the duties required of him by the Constitution of the United States, and contrary to the opinion formed as aforesaid, that the first section of the last-mentioned act did not affect the case of the said STANTON, and, contrary to the fixed belief of the President, that he could no longer advise with, or trust, or be responsible for the said STANTON, or he said office of Secretary of War, or else he was compelled to take such steps as might, in the judgment of the President, be lawful and necessary to raise for a judicial decision the questions affecting the lawful right of the said STANTON to resume the said office, or the power of the said STANTON to persist in refusing to quit the said office, if he should persist in actually to quit the same; and to this end only this respondent did, on the 21st day of February, 1868, issue the order for the removal of the said STANTON, in the said first article mentioned and set forth, and the order authorizing the said LORENZO F. THOMAS to act as Secretary of War *ad interim*, in the said second article set forth.

And this respondent proceeding to answer, specifically, each substantive allegation in the said first article, says: He denies that the said STANTON, on the 21st day of February, 1868, was lawfully in possession of the said office of Secretary for the Department of War. He denies that the said STANTON, on the day last mentioned, was lawfully entitled to hold the said office against the will of the President of the United States. He denies that the said order for the removal of the said STANTON was unlawfully issued. He denies that the said order was issued with intent to violate the act entitled "An act to regulate the tenure of certain civil offices." He denies that the said order was a violation of the last-mentioned act. He denies that the said order was in violation of the Constitution of the United States, or of any law thereof, or of his oath of office. He denies that the said order was issued with an intent to violate the Constitution of the United States, or any law thereof, or this respondent's oath of office, and he respectfully but earnestly insists that not only was it issued by him in the performance of what he believed to be an imperative official duty, but in the performance of what this honorable Court will consider was in point of fact an imperative official duty; and he denies that any and all substantive matters in the said first article, contained in manner and form as the same are therein stated and set forth, do by law constitute a high misdemeanor in office within the true intent and meaning of the Constitution of the United States.

ANSWER TO ARTICLE II.

And for answer to the second article, this respondent says: That he admits he did issue and deliver to said LORENZO THOMAS the said writing set forth in the said second article, being dated at Washington, D. C., Feb. 21, 1868, addressed to Brevet Major-Gen. LORENZO THOMAS, Adjutant-General U. S. Army, Washington, D. C., and he further admits that the same was so issued without the advice and consent of the Senate of the United States then in session, but he denies that he thereby violated the Constitution of the United States, or any law thereof, or that he did thereby intend to violate the Constitution of the United States or the provisions of any act of Congress; and this respondent refers to his answer to said first article for a full statement of the purposes and intentions with which said order was issued, and adopts the same as part of his answer to this article; and further denies that there was then and there no vacancy in the said office of Secretary for the Department of War, or that he did, then and there, commit or was guilty of a high misdemeanor in office; and this respondent maintains and will insist—

First—That, at the date and delivery of said writing, there was a vacancy existing in the office of Secretary for the Department of War.

Second—That, notwithstanding the Senate of the United States was then in session, it was lawful, and according to long and well-established usage, to empower and authorize the said THOMAS to act as Secretary of War *ad interim*.

Third—That if the said act regulating the tenure of civil offices be held to be a valid law, no provision of the same was violated by the issuing of said order, or by the designation of said THOMAS to act as Secretary of War *ad interim*.

ANSWER TO ARTICLE III.

And for answer to said third article this respondent says that he abides by his answer to said first and second article, in so far as the same are responsive to the allegations contained in the said third article, and without here again repeating the same answer, prays the same be taken as an answer to this third article as fully as if here again set out at length. And as to the new allegation contained in said third article, that this respondent did appoint said THOMAS to be Secretary for the Department of War *ad interim*, this respondent denies that he gave any other authority to said THOMAS than such as appears in said written authority set out in said article, by which he authorized and empowered said THOMAS to act as Secretary for the Department of War *ad interim*, and he denies that the same amounts to an appointment, and insists that it is only a designation of an officer of that Department to act temporarily as Secretary for the Department of War *ad interim* until an appointment should be made; but whether the said written authority amounts to any appointment or to a temporary authority, or designation, this respondent denies that in any sense he did thereby intend to violate the Constitution of the United States, or that he thereby intended to give the said order the character or effect of an appointment in the constitutional or legal sense of the term. He further denies that there was no vacancy in said office of Secretary for the Department of War existing at the date of said written authority.

ANSWER TO ARTICLE IV.

And for answer to said fourth article this respondent denies that on the 21st day of February, 1868, at Washington aforesaid, or at any other time or place, he did unlawfully conspire with the said LORENZO THOMAS, or with the said THOMAS or any other person or persons, with intent, by intimidation and threats, unlawfully to hinder and prevent the said STANTON from holding said office of Secretary for the Department of War, in violation of the Constitution of the United States, or of the provisions of the said act of Congress in said article mentioned, or that he did then and there commit or was guilty of a high crime in office; on the contrary, therefore, protesting that the said STANTON was not then and there lawfully the Secretary of the Department of War, this respondent states that his sole purpose in authorizing the said THOMAS to act as Secretary for the Department of War, *ad interim*, as is fully stated in his answer to the said first article, to bring the question of the right of the said STANTON to hold said office, notwithstanding his said suspension, and notwithstanding his said order of removal, and notwithstanding the said authority of the said THOMAS to act as Secretary of War *ad interim*, to the test of a fixed decision by the Supreme Court of the United States in the earliest practicable mode in which the question could be brought before that tribunal. This respondent did not conspire or agree with the said THOMAS or any other persons to use intimidation or threats to hinder or prevent the said STANTON from holding the said office of Secretary for the Department of War; nor did this respondent at any time command or advise the said THOMAS, or any other person or persons, to resort to or use either threats or intimidation for that purpose. The only means in the contemplation or purpose of the respondent to be used are set forth fully in the said orders of Feb. 21, the first addressed to Mr. STANTON, and the second to the said THOMAS. By the first order the respondent notified Mr. STANTON that he was removed from the said office, and that his functions as Secretary for the Department of War were to terminate upon the receipt of that order. And he also notified the said STANTON, that the said THOMAS had been authorized to act as Secretary for the Department of War *ad interim*, and ordered the said STANTON to transfer to him the records, books, papers and other public property in his custody and charge; and, by the second order, this respondent notified the said THOMAS of the removal from office of the said STANTON and authorized him to act as Secretary for the Department of War *ad interim*, and directed him to immediately enter upon the discharge of the duties pertaining to that office, and to receive the transfer of all the records, books, papers, and other public property from Mr. STANTON, then in his custody and charge. Respondent gave no instructions to the said THOMAS to use intimidations or threats to enforce obedience to these orders. He gave him no authority to call in the aid of the military or any other force to enable him to obtain possession of the office, or of the books, papers, records, or property thereof. The only agency resorted to, or intended to be resorted to, was by means of the said executive orders requiring obedience, but the Secretary for the Department of War refused to obey these orders, and still holds undisturbed possession and custody of that Department, and of the records, books, papers and other public property therein.

Respondent further states, that, in execution of the orders so by this respondent given to the said THOMAS, he, the said THOMAS, proceeded in a peaceful manner to demand of the said STANTON a surrender to him of the public property in the said Department and to vacate the possession of the same, and to allow him, the said THOMAS, peaceably to exercise the duties devolved upon him by authority of the President; that, as this respondent has been informed and believes, the said STANTON peremptorily refused obedience to the orders so issued. Upon such refusal, no force or threat of force was used by the said THOMAS, by authority of the President or otherwise, to enforce obedience, either then or at any subsequent time.

This respondent doth here except to the sufficiency of the allegations contained in said fourth article, and states for ground of exception, that it is not stated that there was any agreement between this respondent and the said THOMAS, or any other person or persons, to use intimidation and threats; nor is there any allegation as to the nature of said intimidation and threats, or that there was any agreement to carry them into execution, or that any step was taken or agreed to be taken to carry them into execution, and that the allegation in said article, that the intent of said conspiracy was to use intimidation and threats, is wholly insufficient, inasmuch as it is not alleged that the said intent formed the basis or became a part of any agreement between the said alleged conspirators, and furthermore, that there is no allegation of any conspiracy or agreement to use intimidation or threats.

ANSWER TO ARTICLE V.

And for answer to the said fifth article, this respondent denies that on the 31st day of February, 1868, or at any other time or times in the same year before the said 2d day of March, 1868, or at any prior or subsequent time at Washington aforesaid, or at any other place, this respondent did unlawfully conspire with the said THOMAS, or with any other person or persons, to prevent or hinder the execution of the said act, entitled "An act regulating the tenure of certain civil offices," or that, in pursuance of said alleged conspiracy, he did unlawfully attempt to prevent the said EDWIN M. STANTON from holding said office of Secretary for the Department of War, or that he did thereby commit, or that he was thereby guilty of a high misdemeanor in office. Respondent protesting that said STANTON was not then and there Secretary of War, begs leave to refer to his answer given to the fourth article and to his answer given to the first article, as to his intent and purpose in issuing the orders for the removal of Mr. STANTON, and the authority given to the said THOMAS, and prays equal benefit therefrom, as if the same were here again repeated and fully set forth.

And this respondent excepts to the sufficiency of the said fifth article, and states his ground for such exception; that it is not alleged by what means, or by what agreement the said alleged conspiracy was formed, or agreed to be carried out, or in what way the same was attempted to be carried out, or what were the acts done in pursuance thereof.

ANSWER TO ARTICLE VI.

And for answer to the said sixth article this respondent denies that on the said 21st day of February, 1868, at Washington aforesaid, or at any other time or place he did unlawfully conspire with the said THOMAS by force to seize, take or possess the property of the United States in the Department of War contrary to the provisions of the said act referred to in the said article or either of them, or with intent to violate either of them. Respondent protesting that said STANTON was not then and there Secretary for the Department of War, not only denies the said conspiracy so charged, but also denies any unlawful intent in reference to the custody, and charge of the property of the United States in the said Department of War, and again refers to his former answers for a full statement of his intent and purpose in the premises.

ANSWER TO ARTICLE VII.

And for answer to the said seventh article, respondent denies that on the said 21st day of February, 1868, at Washington aforesaid, or at any other time and place, he did unlawfully conspire with the said THOMAS, with intent unlawfully to seize, take or possess the property of the United States in the said Department of War, with intent to violate or disregard the said act in the seventh article referred to, or that he did then and there commit a high misdemeanor in office. Respondent, protesting that the said STANTON was not then and there Secretary for the Department of War, again refers to his former answers, in so far as they are applicable, to show the intent with which he proceeded in the premises, and prays equal benefit therefrom as if the same were here again fully repeated.

Respondent further takes exception to the sufficiency of the allegations of this article as to the conspiracy alleged, upon the same grounds as stated in the exception set forth in his answer to said article fourth.

ANSWER TO ARTICLE VIII.

And for answer to the said eighth article, this respondent denies that on the 21st day of February, 1868, at Washington aforesaid, or at any other time and place, he did issue and deliver to the said THOMAS the said letter of authority set forth in the said eighth article with the intent unlawfully to control the disbursements of money appropriated for the military service and for the Department of War. This respondent protesting that there was a vacancy in the said office of Secretary for the Department of War, admits that he did issue the said letter of authority, and he denies that the same was with any unlawful intent, either to violate the Constitution of the United States or any act of Congress; on the contrary, this respondent again affirms that his sole intent was to vindicate his authority as President of the United States, and by peaceful means to bring the question of the right of the said STANTON to continue to hold the said office of Secretary of War to a final decision before the Supreme Court of the United States, as has been hereinbefore set forth, and he prays the same benefit from his answer in the premises as if the same were here again repeated at length.

ANSWER TO ARTICLE IX.

And for answer to the said ninth article the respondent states that, on the said 22d day of February, 1868, the following note was addressed to the said EMORY by the private secretary of the respondent:

EXECUTIVE MANSION, WASHINGTON, D. C., Feb. 22, 1868.

GENERAL: The President directs me to say that he will be pleased to have you call upon him as early as practicable.

Respectfully and truly yours,
WILLIAM G. MOORE, U. S. A.

Gen. EMORY called at the Executive Mansion according to this request. The object of respondent was to be advised by Gen. EMORY, as Commander of the Department of Washington, what changes had been made in the military affairs of the Department. Respondent had been informed that various changes had been made, which in nowise had been brought to his notice or reported to him from the Department of War, or from any other quarter, and desired to ascertain the facts. After the said EMORY had explained in detail the changes which had taken place, said EMORY called the attention of respondent to a general order which he referred to, and which this respondent then sent for, when it was produced. It is as follows:

WAR DEPARTMENT, ADJUTANT-GENERAL'S OFFICE, WASHINGTON, D. C., March 14, 1867.

GENERAL ORDER No. 17.—The following acts of Congress are published for the information and government of all concerned: (2. Public, No. 85:)

An act making appropriations for the support of the army for the year ending June 30, 1868, and for other purposes.

SEC. 2. And be it further enacted, that the headquarters of the General of the Army shall be at the City of Washington, and all orders and instructions relating to military operations issued by the President or Secretary of War shall be issued through the General of the Army; and in case of his inability, through the next in rank. The General of the Army shall not be removed, suspended or relieved from command, or assigned to duty elsewhere than at said headquarters, except at his own request, without the previous approval of the Senate; and any orders or instructions relating to military operations issued contrary to the requirements of this section, shall be null and void, and any officer who shall issue orders or instructions contrary to the provisions of this section, shall be deemed guilty of misdemeanor in office, and any officer of the army who shall transmit, convey or obey any orders or instructions so issued contrary to the provisions of this section, knowing that such orders were so issued, shall be liable to imprisonment for not less than two nor more than twenty years, upon conviction thereof in any Court of competent jurisdiction.

Approved March 2, 1867.

By order of the Secretary of War,
E. D. TOWNSEND,
Assistant Adjutant-General.

[OFFICIAL]—Assistant Adjutant-General, A. G. O., No. 17.

Gen. EMORY not only called the attention of respondent to this order, but to the fact that it was in conformity with a section contained in an Appropriation Act passed by Congress.

Respondent, after reading the order, observed: This is not in accordance with the Constitution of the United States, which makes me Commander-in-Chief of the Army and Navy, or of the language of the commission which you hold.

Gen. EMORY then stated that this order had met respondent's approval.

Respondent then said, in substance: Am I to understand that the President of the United States cannot give an order but through the General-in-Chief or Gen. GRANT?

Gen. EMORY again reiterated the statement that it had met respondent's approval, and that it was the opinion of some of the leading lawyers of the country that this order was constitutional. With some further conversation, respondent then inquired the names of the lawyers who had given the opinion, and he mentioned the names of two. Respondent then said that the object of the law was very evident, referring to the clause in the appropriation act upon which the order purported to be based. This, according to respondent's recollection, was the substance of the conversation with Gen. EMORY.

Respondent denies that any allegations in the said article of any instructions or declaration given to the said EMORY then, or at any other time contrary to, or in addition to what is hereinbefore set forth, are true. Respondent denies that in said conversation with EMORY he had any other intent than to express the opinion given to the said EMORY; nor did he then, or at any time request or order the said EMORY to disobey any law or any order issued in conformity with any law, or intend to offer any inducement to the said EMORY to violate any law. What this respondent then said to Gen. EMORY was simply the expression of an opinion which he then fully believed to be sound, and which he yet believes to be so, and that is that by the express provisions of the Constitution this respondent as President is made Commander-in-Chief of the Armies of the United States, and as such he is to be respected; and that his orders, whether issued through the War Department or through the General-in-Chief, or by any other channel of communication, are entitled to respect and obedience; and that such constitutional power cannot be taken from them by virtue of any act of Congress. Respondent does therefore deny that by the expression of such opinion he did commit and was guilty of high misdemeanor in office.

And this respondent doth further say, that the said article nine lays no foundation whatever for the conclusion stated in the said article, that the respondent, by reason of the allegations therein contained, was guilty of a high misdemeanor in office. In reference to the statement made by Gen. EMORY, that this respondent had approved of said act of Congress containing the section referred to, the respondent admits that his formal approval was given to said act, but accompanied the same by the following message addressed and sent with the act to the House of Representatives, in which House the said act originated, and from which it came to respondent.

To the House of Representatives: The act entitled, "An act making appropriations for the support of the army for the year ending June 30, 1868, and for other purposes," contains provisions to which I must call attention. These provisions are contained in the second section, which, in certain cases, virtually deprive the President of his constitutional functions as Commander-in-Chief of the army; and in the sixth section, which denies to ten States of the Union their constitutional right to protect themselves in any emergency, by means of their own militia. These provisions are out of place in an appropriation, but I am compelled to defeat these necessary appropriations if I withhold my signature from the act. Pressed by these considerations, I feel constrained to return the bill with my signature, but to accompany it with my earnest protest against the sections which I have indicated.

WASHINGTON, D. C., March 2, 1867.

Respondent, therefore, did no more than to express to said EMORY the same opinion which he had so expressed to the House of Representatives.

ANSWER TO ARTICLE X, AND IN ANSWER TO THE XTH ARTICLE AND SPECIFICATIONS THERETO.

The respondent says, that on the 14th and 15th days of August, in the year 1866, a political convention of delegates from all or most of the States and Territories of the Union was held in the City of Philadelphia, under the name and style of the National Union Convention, for the purpose of maintaining and advancing certain political views and opinions before the people of the United States, and for their support and adoption in the exercise of the constitutional suffrage, in the election of Representatives and Delegates in Congress, which were soon to occur in many of the States and Territories of the Union, which said Convention, in the course of its proceedings, and in furtherance of the object of the same, adopted a "Declaration of Principles," and "an Address to the People of the United States," and appointed a committee of two of its members from each State, and of one from each Territory, and one from the District of Columbia, to wait upon the President of the United States and present to him a copy of the proceedings of the Convention; that on the 18th day of said month of August, this Committee waited upon the President of the United States at the Executive Mansion, and was received by him in one of the rooms thereof, and by their chairman, the Hon. REVERDY JOHNSON, then and now Senator of the United States, speaking in their behalf, presented a copy of the proceedings of the Convention, and addressed the President of the United States in a speech, of which a copy, according to the published report of the same and, as the respondent believes, substantially a correct report, is hereto annexed as a part of this answer, and marked "Exhibit C." That, thereupon, and in reply to the address of said Committee by their Chairman, this respondent addressed the said Committee so waiting upon him, in one of the rooms of the Executive Mansion, and this respondent believes that this, his address to said Committee, is the occasion referred to in the first specification of the tenth article. But this respondent does not admit that the passages therein set forth, as if extracts from a speech or address of this respondent upon such occasion, correctly or justly present his speech or address upon said occasion; but, on the contrary, this respondent demands and insists that, if this Honorable Court shall deem the said article and the said first specification thereof to contain allegations of matter cognizable by this Honorable Court as a high misdemeanor in office within the intent and meaning of the Constitution of the United States and shall receive or allow proof in support of the same, that proof shall be required to be made of the actual speech and address of this respondent on said occasion, which this respondent denies that said article and specification contains, or correctly or justly represents.

And this respondent further answering the tenth article, and the specifications thereof, says that at Cleveland, in the State of Ohio, and on the 3d day of September, in the year 1866, he was attended by a large assemblage of his fellow-citizens, and in deference and obedience to their call and demand, he addressed them upon matters of public and political consideration; and this respondent believes that said occasion and address are referred to in the second specification of the tenth article; but this respondent does not admit that the passages therein set forth, as if extracts from a speech of this respondent on said occasion, correctly or justly present his speech or address upon said occasion; but, on the contrary, this respondent demands and insists that if this honorable Court shall deem the said article and the said second specification thereof to contain allegations of matter cognizable by this honorable Court as a high misdemeanor in office within the intent and meaning of the Constitution of the United States, and shall receive or allow proof in support of the same, that proof shall be required to be made of the actual

(*Continued on Eighth Page.*)

ST. DOMINGO.

Condition of the Island—Movements of the Contending Factions—Counter Revolutions—Citizens Emigrating—Baez Insecure—The Samana Bay Question.

From Our Own Correspondent.

ST. DOMINGO, Thursday, March 5, 1868.

The present situation of affairs in this island is such as to leave very little hope of any change for the better. Property and life are insecure—no one knowing what to-morrow may bring forth; and still the demagogues persist in their nefarious undertakings, it being, however, impossible to reduce the country to any greater distress than is experienced at the present time. Very doleful accounts are received from all parts of the island—the capital not being exempt from any of the troubles besetting the inhabitants of the smaller towns or country parishes. How long this is to last no one knows. The country is being ruined and the events of each day seem to render the chances of a restoration of peace more remote than ever.

THE BAEZ REVOLUTION.

The revolutionary movement set on foot by BAEZ from Curacoa, and aided by the coöperation of SALNAVE from Cape Haytien, has succeeded thus far; but this success is only temporary. The leaders have in no wise fulfilled the fulsome promises made to the people, and no triumph can be enduring where the flag of the victors is the symbol of absolute vandalism. In every locality, at the capital, at Santiago, at Puerto Plata, Seybo, and at other points, their acts fully demonstrate that the revolution of Monte Christi has not recognized, and will not recognize, any true or fixed principles of warfare or self-government. It is purely a reaction—a revolution of the ignorant against the intelligent, of the poor against the rich, of vice against morality.

MICHE, HERNANDEZ, DIAZ, MORA, and others in the Tower of Homenaje, may soon have the same opportunity of asserting their power, because as honorable soldiers they do not lend themselves to the disorder which exists, or recognize in BAEZ, who has ever been a persistent persecutor of the Dominicans, the right to assume the control of the government of this country. With CABRAL, all the illustrious citizens, all the merchants and the young men of respectability and position have left the capital, and give way to a parcel of low-lived vagrants, bare-footed Generals, self-constituted diplomats and political vagabonds. And this is the triumph of the revolution which, full of promises of the better times in the future, only results to-day in complicating everything and compromising more and more the affairs of the country!

The promises so lavishly made to put into circulation again gold and silver coin, with which to reward the masses of the people who came to their aid in carrying on the war, they have not been able to realize; for neither BAEZ nor SALNAVE have the necessary resources, and already the victors begin to quarrel among themselves. Some wish once more to deluge the country with worthless paper money, while others are more consistent in their ideas and oppose this course. Meantime they have nothing with which to provide rations for their soldiers or pay their employes. In fact, they have not a single dollar in cash in their Treasury to provide for the absolute necessities of the public service, or the creation of the all-important "sinews of war."

THE NEW MINISTRY.

Gen. HUNGRIA since his entrance into the city has organized a Ministry *ad interim*, composed of FRANCISCO JAVIER ABREU, Minister of State; JUAN NEPAMUCENO TEJERA, Minister of Justice, Public Instruction and Foreign Affairs; PEDRO TOMAS GARRIDO, Minister of Finance and Commerce; VALENTIN RAMIREZ, (brother of BAEZ,) Minister of War and Marine. These Ministers were all selected several days ago, but thus far have not attempted to do anything; or if they should, it hardly seems possible for them to accomplish aught, as they are deficient of every element of success, and lack resources and popularity. The brother of BAEZ believes that the only true way to save the country and establish authority is by means of arrests, executions and banishments; while his companions, and Gen. HUNGRIA in particular, think differently, and seem to realize that the policy which has been inaugurated is bad, and will cause a gradual decay of the Government. From these variances of opinion and want of unity in plans, arise the fears which HUNGRIA seems to have, and which has caused him to urge upon BAEZ the importance of coming at once from Curacoa and assuming his position as President; and from this it appears settled that the revolutionists look upon and accept BAEZ as President of the Republic, although there has never been any regular vote, convention or assembly to legally elect him.

THE BAY OF SAMANA QUESTION.

BAEZ, inasmuch as the revolution thus far has not resulted in anything except in offering to lease the Bay of Samana to the United States Government, refuses to leave for San Domingo, and only gives his friends encouragement that he will do so when he has the assurance that these negotiations, which have been under consideration for so long a time, have been consummated. But these wishes in relation to Samana are not the only cause of his determination. How will he be able, however, to carry out his plans, when it is to SALNAVE he owes his position, and when he learns that the latter has taken measures to prevent these negotiations, and to prepare himself as a last resort to send to his friend, BENITO MONCIEN, at San Domingo, with the view of throwing the power into his hands and uniting the two Republics, a plan which it is said he has for some time had in contemplation? And furthermore, how will he be able to carry out his plan in regard to Samana, when there are many of his own partisans and supporters who are warmly opposed to this negotiation? For these reasons BAEZ prefers to remain safe at Curacoa, and while there to see if he cannot concoct some scheme to deceive the adherents of SALNAVE, and at the same time cheat his own partisans. He allows himself three months to accomplish his purpose, and declares that he will not come while he has a single enemy at liberty, and until he has sufficient resources at his command to establish fully his authority and be assured of his ability to maintain his position.

COUNTER REVOLUTIONS AND COMPLICATIONS.

It is very plain that, under such circumstances, the present usurpers cannot possibly support themselves for any length of time. Already the feeling of disgust and contempt for such imbecility on the part of the leaders is plainly manifested among the people, and they sorely regret ever giving them their support. San Juan, Neyba, Banica, Las Matas and Cercada are already in arms, headed by Gens. OGANDO, MORRENO and CASTILLO. Troops started out from Azua, taking a southerly direction, but were defeated at Jura, and Gen. LOWANSKI LAMARCHE, improvised for the occasion, sent back to beg reinforcements, but received no reply. The East is greatly disturbed, and, judging from rumors in circulation, it is possible that the inhabitants are rising to rescue from imprisonment MICHE, and for the persecution of Col. DURAN, who, in connection with others, has had to seek protection in the American Consulate in order to escape from the chaingang and prison. Of course it is impossible to say what the exact result of this state of things will be, for any opinion would be merely a speculation. One thing, however, is very certain—that the new Government cannot sustain itself, and it may even be looked upon as extremely doubtful if the newly-proclaimed President ever succeeds in officially assuming his position.

Every day new complications arise, and the situation becomes more and more confused. The sons and brothers of BAEZ, who seem to have only a desire to annoy and interfere with every person who can make their cause in the leastwise doubtful, have succeeded to-day in creating a Ministerial crisis. Señors TEJERA and ABREU, finding themselves powerless to check the unreasonable demands of the rabble, have resigned their positions, and their resignations have been accepted, and there is great trouble in finding proper persons to replace them. The triumphant party is really at a loss to procure reliable and intelligent men to manage public affairs.

On the afternoon of the 17th of February an order was published convening a National Convention, to be held in the capital on the 20th of March, to determine upon a Constitution upon which to base the future Government, and to place the new President, Gen. BAEZ, in possession of the power. A new Cabinet was appointed to-day, consisting in part of Gens. VALENTIN RAMIREZ, ROMAN GUZMAN and RICARDO CURIEL, and citizen CARLOS MORENO. PEDRO TOMAS GARRIDO and father, TEODOSIO RAMIREZ, sailed on board the schooner *Capotillo*, for Curacoa, this evening, to confer with BAEZ.

Mr. F. W. ADAMS has declined to act as delegate to the Chicago Convention from the Georgia Sixth District, and says that the use of his name was unauthorized.

LOCAL INTELLIGENCE.

The Proposed Railroad in Twelfth and Thirteenth Streets—Note from the Citizens' Association.

CITIZENS' ASSOCIATION OF NEW-YORK, No. 813 BROADWAY, March 23, 1868.

Hon. John O'Donnell, Senator:

DEAR SIR: The Citizens' Association of New-York, respectfully begs leave to inclose to you a remonstrance against the passage of the act favorably reported to the Senate, authorizing the laying of a railroad track, among other streets, in East and West Twelfth and Thirteenth streets in the City of New-York.

The Association calls your attention to the fact that this remonstrance is very numerously signed by the owners and occupants of property along the line of those two streets and especially to the fact that the property owners and occupants along West Twelfth and Thirteenth streets, between Fifth and Sixth avenues have joined therein with extraordinary unanimity.

It seemed to this Association eminently just that the claims of our property-owners should be fairly and most liberally considered, and that they should not be disregarded, except an immediate and imperative public necessity so demands.

The Association submits that the rights and comfort of private individuals should not be sacrificed by the practical transfer of the public streets to corporations which enjoy as a gratuity the most valuable franchises. There is one important point in this matter that should not be lost sight of, and that is that there is an objection on the part of the property-owners and residents to railroads in those streets of our City which are devoted to private residences. And it is a notorious fact to every resident of this City that no street in which a railroad track has been laid has been able to maintain itself as a first-class neighborhood for private residences. Heretofore these City railroads have been confined to the longitudinal streets in which direction is nearly all our travel, to some three or four lateral streets in the lower part of the City, from which private residences have long since been excluded, and to two or three very wide lateral streets in the upper part of our City. The travel that must be accommodated, and for which additional facilities are needed, is the up and down traffic, in straight lines, compared to which the travel from one side of the City to the other is infinitely small.

The cross or lateral streets in the City of New-York have always been considered by our people as especially reserved for private residences, wherein individual wealth and taste might establish homes that would be sacred from the exactions of that spirit which seems so prone to surrender everything to the clamor of the railroad interests.

If the cross-streets of this City are also to be placed at the mercy of the railroads, it will be difficult to find any spot on the island where an individual can feel that the privacy of his home will be secured; for the probability is that before all the cross-streets are consumed, the ingenuity and perseverance of the railroad interests will revive the gigantic project of last Winter to force railroad tracks through the private residences of our people.

The Association would respectfully call your attention to Gov. FENTON'S Message of last year, dated March 26, which you will find in the Assembly Journal, vetoing the Cross-town Railroad bill, where he lays down, with great force of reasoning, among other grounds of objection to the bill, the sound principle that the railroad franchises in this City should not be granted except with the consent of the property owners and residents of the streets along the proposed route.

The Association would also call your attention to the fact that Twelfth and Thirteenth streets are very narrow streets, and if they are encumbered by a railroad track the residents on those streets will be exceedingly annoyed and inconvenienced in the use of the streets at all seasons of the year, and in the Winter the Railroad Company will have practically the exclusive use of the whole roadway, and the residents will be practically debarred from the convenient use of the streets in any other way than upon foot.

The Association respectfully requests you to present this petition to the Senate, and to request, on behalf of the petitioners, that the bill may be recommitted to the Committee on Railroads to give the property owners an opportunity of being heard.

Very respectfully yours,

PETER COOPER,

Chairman Citizens' Association of New-York.

The Fifth Ward Museum Hotel—Its Demolition.

RILEY'S Fifth Ward Museum Hotel, on the southwest corner of West Broadway and Franklin-street, now in course of demolition, was taken possession of by Mr. THOMAS RILEY in 1826, who opened it to the public as a drinking-saloon and restaurant. In 1826, and for several years thereafter, in consequence of the surface of West Broadway being several feet lower than it is at present, the first floor of the building, now the basement, was occupied as a saloon, while the floor above was used as a ballroom and for political purposes. The building then was but two stories in height, but in 1835 two stories were added.

Mr. RILEY fitted up his establishment with a lavish expenditure unheard of at that day. In connection with the hotel Mr. RILEY formed a museum, consisting of revolutionary relics, pictures, specimens of natural history, objects of *vertu* and an assortment of gold, silver and copper coins, said to have been unequaled at one time by any in the City. The flagstaff which towers to a height of 174 feet in the space opposite the hotel was erected about a dozen years ago at the instance of Mr. RILEY. Thirty-five years ago the first flagstaff was erected on the same ground. It was shattered by lightning in 1835. Another flagstaff at the intersection of West Broadway and Beech-street, was erected about twenty years since by Whig politicians, who made the Marion House, located in West Broadway not far from Canal-street, their headquarters. In 1852 Mr. RILEY retired from active business, with a fortune of nearly $100,000, and resided in Varick-street until his death, in 1858. The hotel was leased, together with the collection of curiosities, which latter were sold a few years since, and the hotel was closed on the 1st of last January.

Board of Aldermen.

The Board met at 2 o'clock, P. M., yesterday, Mr. COMAN in the Chair.

A number of resolutions and ordinances for paving streets with the Nicolson, and other wooden pavements, were read and laid over.

A petition, bearing several hundred signatures, for the laying out of a street between the extremities of Sixth-avenue and West Broadway, to be called York Road, was presented by Mr. McQuade and referred.

A message was received from the Mayor, relating to the resolution to pave Cortlandt-street with Nicolson pavement.

A resolution was presented to pave Lexington-avenue from Twenty-first-street to Thirty-fourth-street, with the wooden pavement, known as the McGonegal patent, at a cost not exceeding $5 per square yard. It was laid over.

The Board then adjourned.

Board of Audit.

The Board resumed its sittings yesterday, after an interval of three weeks, Messrs. BONNEY, MARTINDALE and CONNOLLY presiding.

The first claim heard was that of Gen. E. L. VIELE for $148 24 for preliminary surveys for the regulating and grading of Fourth-avenue, from One Hundred and Ninth to One Hundred and Sixteenth-street. The claim was regularly audited by the Street Department, and, with others remaining unpaid on the last day of December, 1866, was directed by law to be handed over to this Board.

The estate of JOHN S. VOORHIES presented a claim of $2,180 for law books furnished to various courts of the City by authority of the Board of Supervisors. The bill was not paid by the Comptroller, for want of funds.

DENNIS BURNS submitted a claim of $633 74 for balance claimed to be due him on salary as clerk in County Clerk's office. Claimant testified that he was appointed in October, 1861, when the salary was $1,000, but that up to January, 1865, he only received at the rate of $800 per annum, owing to a mistake in putting his name on the pay-roll.

WILLIAM DAVIS put in a claim of $200 for services as Sanitary Inspector from November, 1865, to March, 1866. He testified that he was appointed by the City Inspector, and that Mr. DUSENBERY, chief clerk of the office, told him his salary would be $50 per month, but that he never had been paid anything up to the 1st of March, when the City Inspector's office was abolished.

WILLIAM H. WHITNEY presented a claim of $127 for personal property assessments paid by him in 1866, as he says, wrongfully, he not being possessed of any taxable personal property at the time.

No other claims being ready, the Board adjourned till to-day, at 12 M.

Missionary Experiences in Africa.

This was the subject of an interesting lecture delivered before a large audience, in the Willett-street M. E. Church, last evening, by the pastor, Rev. J. W. HORNE.

At the outset the reverend gentleman spoke of the motives that induced him to go to Africa, sixteen years ago, as a missionary. In doing so he referred to his family antecedents; saying that his father was for nearly fifty years a missionary in the British West Indies, until 1856, when he died at Bermuda. His mother, of course, shared her husband's toils, and died in the Island of Antigua. His eldest sister was the wife of a Wesleyan missionary at Tortola; his brother a missionary of the Protestant Episcopal Church on the western coast of Africa, until his death; and only recently he had received a letter from a sister—the wife of a Wesleyan missionary—dated King Tom's Point, Freetown, Sierra Leone. It was not then to be wondered at, he said, that he should share this missionary spirit which fired the blood of his kindred. The lecturer then sketched rapidly his voyage to the "land shadowed with wings," and mentioned the deep impression which the first sight of African coast made upon his mind. In speaking of the inhabitants of the coast he referred specially to the Kroomen, who come down from the interior and hire themselves to Captains at from $4 to $20 per month, to unload vessels, and convey the cargo in small boats to the shore. They are very strong, physically, lifting a barrel of pork or beef readily, and carrying it, unaided, great distances. With their earnings they purchase wives at $20 apiece, and when they have obtained from twenty to forty marital partners, they settle down into lives of idleness and sensuality, and are called "perfect gentlemen." The town of Monrovia, the capital of the Republic of Liberia, was next described. It could never be a large city, the reverend gentleman thought, for the reason that there is not room for it to grow. The future capital of Liberia will doubtless be on the banks of the noble St. Paul's, a few miles from its mouth, accessible to large vessels and having abundant room for expansion. The lecturer took charge of the Monrovia Academy, an institution of the Methodist Episcopal Church, for the training of missionaries for the Liberian work. There were about seventy scholars in two departments, under three teachers, and the course of education was preparatory to the collegiate. The Republic of Liberia has a coast line of from 600 to 800 miles, and has a total population of about 235,000 persons. There is only one State, but four counties which have grown up out of the original settlements. There is one National Legislature, which meets annually in two Houses of Congress. Two Senators for every county are elected every four years, and one Representative, and with an additional one for every 10,000 of the population, elected every two years. The President is chosen bi-annually by popular vote. The Republic has expelled the slave-trade from her territory, and kept it so at the risk of national existence. Other interesting facts were stated with reference to the Republic, detailing its commercial and agricultural resources, noting the manners and customs of the people, and their religious beliefs and customs. The lecture, which abounded with expressions pious and poetical, was concluded with an account of the nature and results of missionary labor in Africa.

New-York Medical College for Women—Fifth Annual Commencement.

Last evening, the exercises of the Fifth Annual Commencement of the New-York Medical College for Women took place at Steinway Hall, in the presence of a large audience. The Chair was occupied by the Rev. Dr. BIRCHARD, Acting Chancellor of the college, and on the stage were, Mrs. Dr. LOZIER, Dean; WILLIAM H. GREENBURGH, President of the Board of Trustees; Mrs. WELLS, Secretary of the Board of Trustees; Dr. ANDROS, President of the Faculty; and Dr. F. L. WILLIS, Secretary of the Faculty. Mr. ELDER, the blind organist, presided at the organ.

The exercises were commenced with prayer by Rev. Dr. BURCHARD, after which the graduates were presented with diplomas by the Dean of the Faculty. The following were the graduates: Mrs. Mary C. Brown, Miss Hattie A. Dader, Mrs. H. M. Fairbank, Mrs. Anna C. Howland, Miss Emily L. Manning, Miss Anna T. Niverson, Miss C. A. Loring, and Miss M. B. Fuller.

The report of the Dean, recounting the success of the College, was next read, after which a valedictory address was delivered by Miss Dr. FULLER, followed by remarks from Drs. HASTINGS and ARMITAGE. The exercises closed with a benediction.

Another Bold Robbery—$40,000 Missing.

Periodically cases similar to the following are reported: At the close of business on Saturday afternoon, the banking-house of A. C. KINGSLAND & SONS, No. 55 Broad-street, was secured, locked, and everything left in order. When the office was opened by the porter yesterday morning, the place was found in confusion and the floor covered with papers.

An examination was made, when it was found that during Saturday night or Sunday an entrance had been gained in front by the use of false keys, and the thieves having gone to the vaults under the sidewalk, had removed the bricks between the safes and carried away bonds to the aggregate value of $40,000.

About $50 in currency was also taken. The thieves then returned to the main floor and made an unsuccessful attempt to break into the large safe by drilling, but the metal proved too hard for them and they desisted. Brokers are cautioned against negociating any of the stolen bonds. No clue to the thieves has been obtained as yet, but detectives are investigating the case.

Labor and Losses in the Public Stores.

In response to a resolution, recently passed by the House of Representatives, calling for information concerning the labor contract in the Appraiser's Department in this City, the Secretary of the Treasury says that a contract has been entered into in pursuance of the fifth section of the act of March 3, 1809, with Messrs. MUDGETT & JACKSON for the performance of all labor required in the public stores, and the protection of the Government against all loss by theft which may be perpetrated by the laborers, for the sum of $90,000 per year.

The expenses for labor and watchmen at the appraisers' stores in this City were:

For the year 1866	$167,170 41
For the year 1865	121,968 15
Increase over 1865	$45,202 26

The contract with MUDGETT & JACKSON, the Secretary says, was approved with a view to check and reduce the expenses for labor in the public stores, which were increasing rapidly from year to year, and had reached the enormous amount of $167,170 41.

GENERAL CITY NEWS.

PROMISCUOUS INTERCHANGE OF PULPITS.—A lecture on this subject was delivered last evening by Rev. Dr. WESTON, at the Church of the Holy Apostles, in Twenty-eighth-street. The reverend gentleman said that this was no new subject, as the House of Bishops in 1820 had denounced the practice. For his own part he thought it inexpedient, and calculated, instead of promoting church union, to make confusion worse confounded. There are, he said, about 100 different sects in this country. Is it proposed to exchange pulpits with all of them, or only a few? If some are to be excluded, who is to decide which they shall be—the pastor or the church? It was a fallacy to maintain that there is a common ground on which all denominations can meet. The fact of there being no such common ground was the cause of their seceding from the Episcopal Church. To members of the Episcopal Church there were three courses open—to obey its laws, to endeavor to get them changed, or to leave the Church altogether.

A WAGON THIEF.—Detective FIELD of the Fifth Ward Police, yesterday, noticed two suspicious looking men following an express wagon driven by GEO. W. BAKER. He followed them up Broadway and through several streets. The driver stopped on the corner of Broome-street and Broadway to deliver a package, when one of these men approached the wagon and stole a package of alpaca valued at $100, the property of MARTIN M. STEVENS, of No. 599 Eighth-avenue, and attempted to make his escape, when the detective arrested him, the property being dropped in the chase. The prisoner gave the name of GEO. BURNS and was locked up for further examination.

SAVED BY A FIRE-ESCAPE.—During the recent fire which originated on the fourth floor front of the six-story tenement house No. 113 Eldridge-street, eleven lives were saved by making use of a fire-escape recently placed on the house. It is a remarkable circumstance that the fire-escape had only been completed on the evening previous to the fire. Six men, three women—one with an infant—and a girl made use of an escape. All who descended took some of their effects with them. They started from the fifth and sixth floors, descended to the second story, and made their way to the street by the regular halls and stairs.

THE LATE STORM.—Last Saturday night, during the great storm, three men are reported to have attempted the crossing of the Hudson at Tarrytown in a rowboat, and as nothing has been heard of them since that time, it is feared that they were drowned. The sloop *Napoleon*, of Verplanks, was driven ashore near Nyack. None of the steamboats ventured out from Nyack Saturday, and people designing to reach New-York were detained till afternoon when the stages resumed their trips. The steamboat *Newburg* passed up the river Sunday afternoon.

THE PERILS OF THE HOUR.—ANDREW H. H. DAWSON, Esq., will deliver a lecture on Thursday evening next at 8 o'clock, at Sawyer Rooms, corner of Jay-street and Fulton-avenue, Brooklyn, on the "The Perils of the Hour." Mr. DAWSON was formerly a Whig member of Congress from Georgia, and has recently removed to this City and entered upon the practice of law. He is a gentleman of ability, and moderate and Conservative in his political views. His lecture will be worth hearing.

COMMUNICATION WITH STATEN ISLAND.—After Friday, seven round trips are to be made daily between Vanderbilt Landing and Tottenville. Shad fishing has already commenced on the Island. This is earlier than last year. There are very many houses to rent on the island, at fair prices, but there is a general demand for cottages renting from $600 to $1,000. Several houses are going up around Stapleton, and more are about being built.

RECKLESS DRIVING.—FRANCIS KEARNEY, of No. 233 Mulberry-street, was knocked down and run over in Grand-street, near Crosby, by a team of horses driven by GOTLEIB HATTENLACHEN. KEARNEY sustained severe injury on the back. Officer HINCKLEY, of the Fourteenth Ward, arrested the driver and arraigned him before Justice HOGAN, who required him to give bail to answer the charge of assault and battery. The prisoner insisted that he had done everything in his power to prevent the accident.

ARRIVALS IN THE CITY.—Gov. S. J. Crawford, of Kansas; Gov. G. A. Saunders, of Omaha; Hon. W. G. Taylor, of Washington, and N. Green, Esq., of Louisville, are at the St. Nicholas Hotel. Gen. Van Schooler, of Massachusetts, is at the Westminister Hotel. Hon. W. M. Stewart, of Virginia City, and Hon. B. Field, of Albion, are at the Metropolitan Hotel. Hon. A. G. Bullock, of Massachusetts, is at the Fifth-avenue Hotel.

AID FOR THE DESTITUTE AT THE SOUTH.—A large meeting of the clergy and laity of the Episcopal Church was held at 4 o'clock yesterday afternoon, in Calvary Church, Twenty-first-street and Fourth-avenue, to consider and devise means for the relief of the poor of the South. Prayers were read by Dr. WASHBURNE, after which the bishop made a fitting address. Resolutions were adopted and a committee appointed to carry out the object in view.

TEMPERANCE ANNIVERSARY.—The first anniversary of Dodge Division, Sons of Temperance, was held last evening at the Central Presbyterian Church, Fiftieth-street, between Broadway and Eighth-avenue. Addresses were delivered by Rev. MASON GALLAGHER, (Episcopalian,) Rev. Mr. BRODT, Rev. JAMES B. DUNN, and Hon. WM. E. DODGE. Good singing enlivened the exercises.

FIRE IN GREENWICH-STREET.—At 4 o'clock yesterday morning a fire occurred in the second-hand furniture-store of MOSES DAVIS, No. 5 Greenwich-avenue. A damage of $2,500 was occasioned, covered by an insurance in the Greenwich Insurance Company. The building was injured to the extent of $200, insured. JOHN KELLY, owner of a crockery-store, adjoining, lost $300 by water.

COMPLAINT WITHDRAWN.—Mr. ALFRED B. DARLING, one of the proprietors of the Fifth-avenue Hotel, who made a complaint against MARTIN QUIGLEY a few days ago, accusing him of having stolen five barrels of grease, appeared before Justice LEDWITH yesterday and withdrew the charge, as he had become satisfied that no larceny had been contemplated.

ALLEGED LARCENY.—THOS. J. EGAN, of No. 782 Washington-street, caused the arrest of CHAS. MANSFIELD yesterday, who was arraiged before Justice LEDWITH at Jefferson Market on a charge of stealing an overcoat valued at $40. As the prisoner was found in possession of the property he was locked up for trial. He said he did not mean to take the coat, and mistook it for his own.

AT THE MORGUE.—There was brought to the Morgue yesterday, from Pier No. 5 North River, the body of an unknown man aged about 25 years, 5 feet 8 inches high, sandy hair. He had on a blue flannel shirt, grey woolen undershirt, dark cassimere pants, grey woolen socks, and heavy shoes. The body was too much decomposed to be placed on the Morgue.

SEIZURE OF A VESSEL.—Yesterday the schooner *Memento* came into collision with a vessel that was anchored in the North River, opposite Perry-street, and inflicted considerable damage upon her. Soon afterward the *Memento* was seized by the United States Marshal, under process for the recovery of $1,000 damages.

THE MARION-STREET SUICIDE.—An inquest was held yesterday by Coroner ROLLINS, at No. 25 Marion-street, over the body of Mrs. DORA AMSTEN, (erroneously reported hitherto as Gletsch,) who hung herself on Sunday. She was intemperate of habits, and had often said she would commit suicide. She was a German, 43 years of age. No new facts were elicited.

THE FISKE CONCRETE PAVEMENT.—The Mayor holds, for the purpose of giving property-owners an opportunity of sending in objections thereto, if any such exist, the resolution to pave One Hundred and Twenty-fourth-street from First to Fourth-avenue, with Fiske Concrete Pavement, at an expense not exceeding $2 60 per square yard.

SUDDEN DEATH.—MORITZ HARTMEYER was found dead in bed yesterday, at No. 150 Forsyth-street. He was a native of Germany, 35 years of age. Coroner ROLLINS was notified.

BROOKLYN NEWS.

BROOKLYN BOARD OF ALDERMEN.—The Board of Aldermen met yesterday at 3 P. M., Alderman BERGEN in the chair, and a quorum present. The Mayor sent in a communication vetoing several resolutions passed at the previous meeting, among which were the following: Awarding contract for repairing fire apparatus of the Western District for the sum of $10,000 to P. HUGHES. This course is taken by the Mayor on the ground of certain informalities in the specifications of the contract. Awarding contract of greasing hose to MICHAEL KENNEDY for one year at a cost of $1,900. The amount is thought to be too large. Appointing JAMES ROSENBAUM as interpreter to the Police Court at a salary of $800 a year, on the ground that there is no money in the Treasury applicable to the purpose. The communication took the usual course. Alderman WINFIELD offered the following:

Resolved, That the Counselor be instructed to prepare an act to be submitted to the Legislature, providing that all contracts for cleaning and repairing streets shall expire on the 1st day of July after their execution; proposals to be advertised for before the 1st day of May preceding. Also, to amend the charter of the City, so as to allow contracts to be given to the lowest responsible bidder, whose proposal shall, in the judgment of the Common Council, secure the most effective service, and shall be most advantageous to the public interests. Also, a proposition authorizing the repair and relaying of flagging in front of lots at the expense of the owner or owners thereof.

Adopted.

A resolution providing for the appropriation of $3,000, for the celebration of the Fourth of July, was laid over under the rule.

No other business of importance was transacted, and the Board adjourned.

A BOARDING-HOUSE THIEF.—Miss HARRIET A. FOWLER, an imposing-looking young lady of about 20 years, boarding in the house of Mrs. BENTON, No. 410 Pacific-street, took the liberty of appropriating to her own use a quantity of clothing, of the value of $40; she also perpetrated several other similar acts, and Justice DELMAR, yesterday, sent her to the Penitentiary for six months.

BURGLARY.—Yesterday morning Mr. GEORGE KELSEY'S pork-packing establishment was entered by burglars, who removed the safe from the premises, blew it open, and took its contents, which fortunately were small, scarcely enough to pay for the powder. No arrests were made.

RELIGIOUS PROGRESS.—Since the commencement of this month over sixty persons have been received into the Carlton-avenue M. E. Church, on probation. There is preaching every night in the week, and multitudes listen attentively.

VISITORS TO PROSPECT PARK.—The number of visitors to Prospect Park last week was 18,000, besides those who made their visits in five hundred carriages.

JOHN DEVLIN GONE TO ALBANY.—JOHN DEVLIN, who was sentenced by the United States Court on Friday, was conveyed to the Albany Penitentiary yesterday morning.

SEIZURE OF LIQUOR.—Collector E. T. WOOD, yesterday, through his deputies, seized five barrels of whisky at the Catharine-street Ferry.

NEW-JERSEY.

NEWARK BOARD OF TRADE.—Newark, the third manufacturing city in the United States, has been organizing a Board of Trade. At a meeting held Saturday night, the following officers were elected: For President, Thomas W. Dawson; Vice-Presidents, Gen. N. N. Halsted, M. Bigelow, T. P. Howell; Secretary, Col. G. N. Abeel; Treasurer, Isaac Gaston; Directors, George Peters, S. R. W. Heath, Orson Wilson, Peter H. Ballantine, Wm. H. Camp, Wm. H. McClave, Thomas Sealy, Wm. M. Force, Herman Schalk. The Board contemplates fitting up elegant rooms in the centre of the city, at a cost of several thousand dollars.

STABBING AFFRAY.—A man named CHARLES BERNARD, conductor on one of the Hoboken and West Hoboken horse-cars, was arraigned before Recorder POPE yesterday morning on a charge of stabbing CHARLES MCNAMARA, of Jersey City. MCNAMARA alleges that, while coming from West Hoboken, at 10:30 o'clock Sunday night, the prisoner drew a knife and stabbed him twice in the shoulder, without, however, inflicting very serious wounds. He was held in $300 bonds to answer at the next term of Court.

OFF THE TRACK.—A coal train ran off the track of the Morris and Essex Railroad yesterday morning, and all the regular trains were detained for a long time between Hoboken and Newark. All the trains were switched off, and hundreds of passengers were subjected to great delay and inconvenience. None of the obstructed trains, it is alleged, had the implements necessary to replace the car on the track, and many of the delayed passengers expressed their indignation in forcible language.

BOARD OF FREEHOLDERS.—The Board of Freeholders of Hudson County met at noon yesterday, and proceeded to locate the boundaries for a large dock for the Pennsylvania Coal Company, on the property formerly occupied by the Hudson River Cement Company, at North Point, in Jersey City.

INCENDIARY FIRE.—At 12 o'clock Sunday night a fire, of incendiary origin, broke out in BECK'S carpenter-shop, at the head of Wayne-street, Jersey City, which, together with the contents, was destroyed. Loss about $1,200.

LAW REPORTS.

COURT CALENDARS—FOR TUESDAY.

SUPREME COURT—CIRCUIT.

Part I.—Adjourned for the Term.

Part II.—Held by Morgan, J.—Court opens at 10 A. M.

Nos.	Nos.
1474—Brooklyn F. G. Works vs. Russel.	1548—Wicks et al. vs. Alden et al.
1382—Bergman vs. Schwartz, adm., &c.	1550—McKim et al. vs. Sackett.
1462—Merrill et al vs. Brear.	1552—McKim et al. vs. B'k of Albion, &c.
1514—August vs. Lombard.	1554—Williams, adm'r, vs. Liverpool and London Fire Ins. Co.
1530—Cauron vs. Coleman, Ex., &c.	1556—Robinson vs. Wadsworth.
1542—Decker vs. Griffer.	1558—Robbins vs. Haskall.
178—Bull's Head B'k. vs. Dubois.	1560—Coburn, &c., vs. Lowry.
1400—Hill vs. Weddie et al.	1562—Bronson vs. Leary et al.
1452—Hamblen vs. Rose.	
1468—Theisen vs. Shipman.	
1482—Bernstein vs. Dementer.	
1546—Rittenhouse et al. vs. Johnson et al.	

SUPREME COURT—CIRCUIT.

Part III.—Adjourned for the Term.

SUPREME COURT—SPECIAL TERM.

Held by Cardozo, J.—Court opens at 10:30 A. M.

Set Down Causes.

Issues of Law and Fact.

Nos.	Nos.
258—Lowden vs. Lowden.	187—Cameron vs. Buckmaster.
99—Toklas vs. Sheyer.	
146—Gardner vs. Thomson.	

SUPREME COURT—CHAMBERS.

Held by Ingraham, J.—Court opens at 10 A. M.—Call of Calendar 12 M.

Reserved Cases.

Nos.	Nos.
52—Wash'n Iron Works vs. Oil Tank Trans. Co.	133—Durand vs. Am. Glass Co.
73—Conger et al. vs. Smith	142—Michon vs. Groux et al.
80—Haskins vs. White.	183—Parmley vs. Miles Manf'g Co.
96—Tiffany et al. vs. Ree.	185—Sawyer et al. vs. Chambers.
101—Kinnier vs. Kinnier.	208—Phelps vs. Platt et al.
107—Tamars vs. Leland et al.	237—Rabbit vs. Fraser.
111—Waterbury vs. The Hudson Gas Light Co.	

SUPERIOR COURT—TRIAL TERM.

Part I.—Held by Monell, J.—Court opens at 11 A. M.

Nos.	Nos.
3705—McCarthy vs. McQuade et al.	3287—Casey, Sr., vs. Foster.
3553—Baum et al. vs. Rauth.	3547—Kenney vs. Hoffman.
3603—Cranston vs. Moury.	3293—Wyckoff vs. McClintock and Cornwall Pet. Co.
3915—Heins vs. Green.	2585—Pendrel vs. Second-av. Railroad Co.
3201—Corcoran, adm'r, vs. Bliss.	3585—Cassidy vs. Bunn.
3259—Clevy vs. Meinken.	3737—Heithecker vs. Spear et al.
3277—McSweeny vs. Pursell.	3739—Gibson vs. Sibby et al.
3285—N. Y. Fengol Coal Co. vs. Johnson.	

Part II.—Held by Barbour, J.—Court opens at 11 A. M.

Nos.	Nos.
1774—Jaffray et al. vs. Ramage et al.	1490—Baltz et al. vs. Gudeman.
3394—Reynolds vs. Oterson.	3860—Turnbull vs. Enos.
2618—Sturges vs. N. J. Steam Navigation Co.	3868—Coulter vs. Willard.
3824—Board of Comissioners of Pilots vs. N. J. Steamboat Co.	3736—Broadway Bank vs. Howard.
3858—Stohr, &c., vs. Crotz.	3208—Parker vs. Morse, Jr. et al.
3688—Toledo, Logansport and N. J. R. R. Co. vs. Hawkes.	2378—Migel vs. Munoz.
3742—Larkin &c., vs. Hudson Riv. R. R. Co.	3852—Ferrier vs. American Glass Silvering Co.
	3876—Crawford vs. Welch.

COMMON PLEAS—TRIAL TERM.

Part I.—Adjourned to Wednesday.

Part II.—Held by Daly, J.—Court opens at 11 A. M.

Equity Causes.

Nos.	Nos.
146—Heve vs. Bolles.	171—The Mayor vs. Broadway and 7th-av. Railroad Co.
105—Hayes et al. vs. Carey, &c.	172—Bach vs. Haber et al.
174—Simpson vs. Saxton.	162—O'Connor et al. vs. West Side and Yonkers Patent Railroad Co.
169—The Mayor, &c., vs. Bleecker-st. R. R. Co.	154—Reed et al. vs. Gannon et al.
170—The Mayor vs. Dry Dock and East Broadway Railroad Co.	

MARINE COURT—TRIAL TERM.

Held by Curtis, J.—Court opens at 10 A. M.

Nos.	Nos.
555—Laughlin vs. Murray.	597—Sythoff vs. Aarons.
585—Moring vs. Tobias.	593—Thompson vs. Barger.
552—Maurer vs. Hoffman.	608—Fitch vs. Rosenstein.
517—Foley vs. Maury.	610—Whitcher vs. Peck.
604—Goetling vs. Horr.	611—Kinney vs. Seigel.
529—Finn vs. Fleitman.	612—Haugh vs. Wilkinson.
438—Bridenberg vs. Mathias.	613—Stengle vs. Scheuler.
514—Lewis vs. Hass.	614—Perkins vs. Anderson.
503—Netler vs. Helms.	615—Burke vs. Merrill.
462—Andrew vs. Collins.	616—Metzger vs. Beringer.
346—Russell vs. Hart.	617—Brown vs. McCarthy.
524—Twela vs. Reges.	618—Browbe vs. Reynolds.
570—Mulvany vs. Anthony.	619—De Barre vs. Ladig.
232—Larkin vs. Valentine.	620—Deutsch vs. Donnett.
596—Quigley vs. Higgins.	621—Lang vs. Thern.

UNITED STATES DISTRICT COURT—SOUTHERN DISTRICT.

Before Judge Blatchford.

THE SHERRY CASE.

At the opening of the Court yesterday, Mr. W. G. Choate, counsel for the Government, commenced the summing up of the case on the part of the Government. He said that it was a misfortune for the Government and for you that the leading counsel on the part of the Government has been called away on a more imperative mission, that of defending the President of the United States from his enemies. The issues of this case are simply whether the goods are invoiced at the maket value, and whether the invoices were made up to defraud the Revenue law of the United States or not. The claimants have attacked the officers of the law, and in fact the very law itself in their endeavors to prove their innocence. They have attacked the seizure, and also the manner in which the books were kept after the seizure; attacked the means whereby the Government gained possession of the knowledge of the fraud. The claimants charged with crime, but instead of establishing their innocence, they have attacked the law itself; and the course they took was not honorable or lawful. And it cannot be possible that an American jury can, for prejudice against any officers of the United States, bring in a verdict against its laws. The enemy skulks, and he must be driven up face to face. He read extracts from the Revenue laws in regard to the seizure of goods and the distribution of the proceeds thereof, and share to informers, which was one-fourth. He further said that he had brought this up to show the law on the point brought up by the claimants. That this law was unjust and obnoxious. You would suppose from the summing up on the part of the claimant that the informer was the prosecutor in this case; he has nothing to do with the prosecution or conducting of this case. He has reported the goods undervalued, and that is all he has to do with it, until after the forfeiture. The owners of these goods are out of the reach of the criminal law of this country, and if he has committed fraud, why should his goods not be seized? We claim that the wine they have invoiced at 40 cents is worth 70 cents, and, as it has been shown in evidence, this firm have sent here 400,000 gallons per year, and on this the Government loses $150,000 per year; now the claimants complain that the law is hard when they are threatened with the loss of $100,000. What is it for the Government, it being defrauded out of $150,000 a year by these people who complain of the loss of $100,000? It is not to be wondered at that my brother on the other side likes the law, for it has stood for over 70 year, through 34 Congresses, and not been changed; and all this time there has been informers. Now is it for you to say unjust to what 34 Congresses have pronounced just? Again, in regard to informers, they have nothing to do with the prosecution of trials, but are responsible and trustworthy men selected for such capabilities. The bold claim has been made on part of the defence that the informer can settle the claim, prosecute it, or whatever he pleases. It is false, as it has just been proven by extracts from the law that all the responsibility of the trial is on the Secretary of the Treasury. The Ives-Beecher case has been referred to, and the term blackmailing alluded to, as if it were possible that the officers of the Government had been blackmailing. If the records of the Court are true, Ives, Beecher & Co. are confirmed criminals, guilty of fraud, the infamy of which will outlive them and their children's children. Mr. Beecher confesses fraud openly in court, and allows his goods to go by forfeiture, and by the leniency of the Government his goods were returned to him for about one-third of the duty value, which was $35,000. The character of Beecher has been shown to you in its true light, and you will form your opinion accordingly. Extracts were read from the laws relating to the seizure of wines prior to 1823 and since that date. The Government desires to get the same duty on the same goods whoever they belong to. The manufacturer cannot export his goods at their actual cost, but must invoice them at a fair market value. In 1823 Congress found that the law of 1799 was insufficient in many particulars, and amended the law as we now have it. The temptation to undervalue wine is very great, and the Government has many difficulties in ascertaining whether goods are fairly valued or not. You can easily see the benefit accruing to the exporter of these wines by undervaluing them. He can undersell all others, and of course makes an exorbitant profit; and also by selling so much lower than other dealers, his trade would increase enormously and in time draw out of market other wines; you see the temptations to commit fraud in undervaluing the wines on invoices; the shipper has to send with his goods invoices as previously described; a manufacturer has to send but one invoice; he has no need to send an invoice to his confidential agent; all he has to send him is goods; but he has to send one invoice to go through the Custom-House, and this invoice is left to his honor and honesty to make out at true market value; the price he gets here makes it a double profit—first, that which is made at home, and secondly, the profit made in this market. When we come to the question of fraud we must point out the temptations and benefits thereof. The facilities for undervaluing goods are very great, and one manufacturer will do as his neighbors do. This one undervaluing his goods will cause the others, in competing with him, to do the same. It is under the law of 1863 that these goods were seized, and under a law passed the same day Mr. Farwell was appointed a revenue agent, at a salary not to exceed $2,000 per annum. He is under the instructions of the Secretary of the Treasury. Assuming that Congress was aware that frauds to an enormous extent were being committed against the Revenue Law, was it not right for all means possible to be employed to bring the guilty parties to justice, and secret means had to be employed? How is it in the cases of murders and robberies; spies and detectives are employed to ferret out the guilty ones. Now, why should not the same be done in this case. My brother on the other side likes old laws? He had ought to fall down and worship the Grand Jury. [Mr. Benedict—He does.] Mr. Farwell was guilty of no impropriety in his actions. Mr. Escourra contradicts his testimony, but that we will come to by and by. Enough has been said to you to drive away all prejudices against the informer, whose position has been proven to be that of honorable and trustworthy men, approved by the Secretary of the Treasury. The charge against Mr. Farwell regarding the foreign witness, is a grave one, as it is base. It is a desperate effort on the part of the claimants. A good deal has been said about the appraisers of this wine. Lacave, on oath, declared the wine worth 40 cents, and the appraisers have acted just as if Lacave was with them, and valued the wine accordingly. The oath of Lacave was false, the certificate was falsely made on the invoices and the appraisers swore to a falsehood. If fraud has been committed, the goods are forfeited, and the claimants have endeavored to establish in your minds prejudice against the law and the officers of the law, and have tried to throw your minds off of the real issue in the case to establish their innocence; they have skulked and shrunk from the real issue in this case. The offence charged is, that Lacave & Echecopar have knowingly and deliberately undervalued their wine on invoice with the intent to defraud this Government of its just dues. The real questions are: What is the actual market value at Cadiz? Did Lacave & Echecopar knowingly, and with intent, undervalue their wines on invoices; and have they committed fraud against the United States? The duty of the Government is to throw the burden of the proof on the accused parties, and leave it to them to establish their innocence. It may seem strange to you that we have been sitting four weeks on this trial to prove the simple question—what is the true market value of this wine at Cadiz? We cannot now do it in the old-fashioned way, so we have to employ the best means possible. We have shown four distinct lines of evidence proving the value of this wine to be 70 cents. First, the sales at $1 10, deliverable in New-York. Second, the actual sale of the wine to Leanu at 75 cents. Third, the parties uniformly insured at 70 cents. Fourth, the opinion of the experts that the wine is worth from 70 to 75 cents. You have heard a great deal of talk about the $1 10 transactions. An explanation would be proper. Lacave & Echecopar sell their goods in two different ways: One way is to send the wine to Miln, who sells the wine for just what he can get for it in the market; the other way is to send the wine on orders to Wellington & Cox, and others, through Miln or Galwey & Casado. Our point is that in this last mode of business the sales were actually consummated in Cadiz. The question is whether the $1 10 is a sale in Cadiz market or a sale in the New-York market. We contend that the $1 10 is actually the price paid for the wine at Cadiz. If a merchant in New-York goes abroad and purchases goods, and brings them here, subject to the fluctuations of the market, then the profit made is the importers' profit. Lacave & Echecopar ran no risks in the fluctuations of the market, or anything of the sort; their goods were all sold before they arrived here, and were delivered to the purchasers on the wharf. There is no pretext to say that in the transactions with Wellington & Cox, Miln sold them the wine; he only forwarded their orders to Lacave & Echecopar and cannot in any sense be called the seller of the wine. The letters relating to the transaction with Wellington & Cox were read, (they have all been gone over several times during the trial.) Miln gets an order from Wellington & Cox and transmits it to Lacave & Echecopar, who sends the goods ordered direct to the purchasers. Now how can Miln be called the seller of the goods? He merely transmits the orders and that is the extent of his business in the transaction. In the $1 30 transaction they undoubtedly were importers, and got importers' profits; but it is left to you to decide whether in the $1 10 transaction they were importers or not. The letters relating to the New-Orleans house were read, as also from the Mobile house. The endeavors of Lacave & Echecopar are to give to these different houses all the advantages of importers, and the object of fraud was to get the wine through the Custom-house at less than its value. The advantage of this you can readily see. Our point is that all these different firms mentioned are getting importers' profits, and that the wine is sent to them in precisely the same manner as sent to their agents, Miln and Galwey & Casado. This manner of doing business is to put the parties who purchased this wine on the same footing as importers. When Wellington & Cox buy their wine at $1 10 and sell at $1 30, the twenty cents profit is to cover all risk of importers. Ives, Beecher & Co. are one of the largest dealers and importers of wine in the City; they made an agreement with Galwey & Casado to buy 2,500 casks of the wine per year at $1 10 per gallon. Now, do you suppose that this large firm would be content with one-half importers' profits? That is to, in reality, import the wine, but to allow Galwey & Casado to make the importers' profit. He read the letters relating to these transactions, (but as they have heretofore been mentioned so many times during the trial, no attempt will be made to give them again.) Bear in mind that Lacave & Echecopar have written to these importers that they could get their wines through their agents to just the same advantage as if directly from them; and it shows clearly that $1 10 is the price for which the wine is sold for at Cadiz to importers here. The letters relating to the P. & A. wine were also read. The point he called attention to was the mode of business adopted by Lacave & Echecopar in the exporting of their wines to this country. He stated that the letters that have been read expose the whole system of fraud and manner in which their business with parties in this country has been conducted. You recollect the evidence of Mr. Duvisey, and how he first was led to order the wine, and the correspondence between him and Lacave & Echecopar. In this matter the foreign price was named, which was $80, but it was invoiced at $40. Mr. Miln said that the leakage in this wine was to such an extent that it brought its value about the same as the ordered wine. But we have shown from his book that the quarter casks, when sold, netted 40 gallons—a range that covers all possibilities is one gallon per cask. These wines were sold at Cadiz and for Cadiz prices; Lacave & Echecopar never intended to be importers, but sold the wine at Cadiz to importers here; In the sale to Leanu, contrary to their usual custom, Lacave & Echecopar stated the price of the wine free on board at Cadiz; on the invoice, part was entered at $16 and the other at $20. This is a direct transaction between Michael Leanu and Lacave & Echecopar, and was sent through Galwey & Cassado to facilitate its passage through the Custom-house; Galway & Casado were instructed to insure the wine for $1,000 and collect the expense thereof from Leaun. Then follows further correspondence from Galwey & Casado to Lacave & Echecopar, informing them of the payment of Leanu's account. This was a transaction that Galwey & Casado knew nothing of until they received notification of the wine being sent through them, and instructions to insure the wine. Undoubtedly in this case the wine was sold in Cadiz and for Cadiz prices to Leanu, and all that Galwey & Casado had to do with the transaction was to receive and deliver the wine upon its arrival. We have three methods of getting at the correct market value of the wine, either of which would establish the fact; but I shall now assume that you believe Leanu paid 75 cents a gallon for the wine that was invoiced at 40 cents. From the testimony of Escourra, you have it that all the wines sent here at $16 are Crown sherry. In this invoice wine marked U. E. B. has no crown. This shows that at times the crown was left off. Mr. Borum, in his testimony, said he knew the Crown sherry, but that the sherry he bought was not Crown sherry, that it was different slightly in flavor from the Crown sherry. The whole of this is that Borum's customers wanted sherry without the crown, and so got it from Cadiz, but he says it is not Crown sherry, and Escourra says it is Crown sherry, and that they never invoiced any wine at $16 but Crown sherry.

The Court adjourned before Mr. Choate had concluded.

UNITED STATES COMMISSIONERS' OFFICE.

Before Commissioner Betts.

ALLEGED THEFT OF WHISKY.

The case of the United States *vs.* Thomas Kennedy, John Brien and William Ryan, charged with stealing whisky from the distillery No. 512 West Thirty-eighth-street, while custodians of the premises, under seizure for violation of the Internal Revenue law, was before Commissioner Betts yesterday for further examination.

The only witness examined was J. H. Gleason, a revenue inspector, who deposed that Ryan and Brien had been employed by him, and that he left them in charge as keepers of the distillery which he had seized on the 12th instant. It was alleged on behalf of the accused that there was a discrepancy in the testimony of Daniel Smith, the policeman who made the arrest, not reconcileable with the time of Gen. Gleason's visit and the length of time he remained in the distillery before and after the rolling out of the barrel of whisky, the arrest of the parties and the arrival and departure of Gen. Gleason.

The Commissioner finally decided to hold the accused for trial.

SUPREME COURT—CHAMBERS.

Before Judge Cardozo.

THE CHICAGO, ROCK ISLAND AND PACIFIC RAILROAD LITIGATION—THE ARGUMENT ON THE SEVERAL MOTIONS.

The motion for a receiver, for the continuation of the injunction, to punish for contempt, &c., having been brought on before Judge CARDOZO, Ex-Judge Fullerton addressed the Court for the railroad Company.

He commenced by stating that the Union Pacific Railroad was intended to traverse the whole distance from Omaha, on the Missouri River, to San Francisco; that it is completed for more than 500 miles west from Omaha, and the work is rapidly progressing at both ends. The Northwestern Railroad line is completed from Chicago across the States of Illinois and Iowa to the point of connection with the Union Pacific Road, and there is a southerly line in progress to extend across the two States named to the same point. The Chicago, Rock Island and Pacific Railroad Company, originally incorporated in Iowa, but since consolidated with a preëxisting Illinois Railroad Company, owns a line from Chicago to the same point of connection with the Union Pacific Road. Its road is in operation from Chicago to Des Moines, the Capital of Iowa. In the Summer of 1867 it commenced the work of an extension from Des Moines west, in order to complete its line to the Missouri River. This line has great advantage in point of directness and grade over any of its competitors, and that its extension was always thought to have been desirable by those best able to judge appears from numerous affidavits in the case. The Rock Island Company—(such for the sake of brevity it may be called)—has, since its consolidation, with the Illinois Company, been in a prosperous condition. It has done a good business, paid fair dividends to its stockholders, and as far as can be judged from any facts or circumstances developed in the pending controversy, its affairs have been invariably conducted in a prudent and judicious manner. Like most of our extensive inland railroad enterprises, this Company kept an office in the City of New-York. Its fiscal concerns were transacted in this City; its Treasurer and Secretary resided here, and its transfers were mainly, if not exclusively, made in the New-York office. By the terms of the by-laws an Executive Committee of five persons was appointed to act when the Board of Directors was not in session. This Committee was composed of John F. Tracy, Chas. W. Durant, David Dows, David Crawford, Jr., and Thomas T. Sturges. On the 13th of September, 1867, the Executive Committee determined to complete the extension at the earliest practicable day, and to issue 49,000 additional shares of stock, in order raise the requisite funds. Messrs. Dows and Tracy, two of its members, were at the same time authorized to conduct the issue of such stock, and to make sales thereof in their discretion. In order to avoid the depression which might result from a knowledge that so large a quantity of additional stock was about to come into the market, Messrs. Tracy and Dows determined not to disclose that fact until the whole should be disposed of. Thereupon a competent and experienced firm of stock brokers was employed, and by their agency the 49,000 shares were all sold. The sales took place between Oct. 12 and Dec. 20, 1867, both days inclusive. The sales were made at rates very slightly below par. The amount realized from them by the Company, over and above all commissions and expenses, averaged ninety-seven and three-quarters per cent. or $4,795,536 02. Counsel said this was a much better result than is ordinarily, or, perhaps, ever realized by railroad companies from a formal sale of their stock at par, by subscription or otherwise. It was furthermore contended that the fact that there was a further issue of stock did not become known to the public until Dec. 30, 1867. He said its effect upon the Stock market could only be judged by the course of the quotations. The proofs were that on one or two days there was a depression ranging under ten per cent. The stock soon began to rally, and very soon it regained its ordinary market price.

Counsel said it might be observed here that the whole operation was designed to be, and had the effect to promote the interests of the Company. That the object was accomplished he had no doubt. No one who obtained any of the new stock had yet complained, nor had he been sought to sell it or get rid of it in any way. Those who held stock previously issued certainly could not pretend that the intrinsic value of their stock was lessened by reason of the manner in which the business had been conducted. None of them have as yet in any form made any such pretence.

It is true a controversy has arisen. Let us see what is its character. The very member of the Executive Committee who moved the resolution directing the issue of this new stock, and charging Messrs. Dows and Tracy with the sale of it in their discretion, like all others from whom it could be kept secret, was left without knowledge of the commencement or progress of the sales until they were completed. He first heard of the issue, through public report in Wall-street, on the 30th of December, 1867. This gentleman was greatly dissatisfied. It is believed that he had engaged in some enterprise or operations which the issue had disarranged or was likely to disturb. Prior to this date (30th of December, 1867,) but subsequently to the time when he presented the resolutions directing the issue and sale of the 49,000 shares, he had espoused another policy. He advised that the extension should be abandoned, in consideration of a bonus or subsidy to be received from the rival Northwestern line. (Aff'ts., pp. 17, 18.) The precise motives of the promoters in this litigation cannot be stated; they are as yet an enigma.

Counsel said he would then proceed to state the facts of the first set of suits: On Jan. 6, 1868, Fisk, Belden & Co., alleged owners of 500 shares of the old stock, commenced a suit in the Supreme Court of New-York against the Company, Messrs. Dows & Tracy, and the directors. These plaintiffs complained that 49,000 new shares "had made their appearance in the market;" that the new shares had been issued by four persons calling themselves a majority of the Executive Committee; that such persons acted in the City of New-York; that the stock had not been issued to subscribers, but sold in New-York at less than par; that the proceeds had been deposited in bank to the credit of the company; that a portion thereof had been lent at less than 7 per cent. interest, and that an offer had been made to lend $2,000,000 of it at 5 per cent.; that the new issue had depreciated the market value of Fisk, Belden & Co.'s 500 shares, and that the issue and sale of the 49,000 shares were not authorized by any law of Illinois or Iowa, were contrary to law, and were in fraud of the rights of said Fisk, Belden & Co. On these allegations they pray that the new stock be set aside, &c.

The second set of suits relate to Rufus Hatch, who, on the 6th and 7th of January, 1868, claimed to be the owner of 100 shares of old stock. A like suit was commenced in the same Court, by him. On the complaint and affidavit of Mr. Hatch, an injunction was obtained January 6, 1868. An injunction obtained by Hatch forbade the defendants from removing from New-York any of the proceeds of the 49,000 shares, or the Company's transfer or other books; also, from preventing any inspection of such books by stockholders; also, from closing the office in New-York, and from permitting any transfers of stock, (old or new,) until the transfer of all shares, old or new, should without any distinction be permitted.

A third suit was brought by Wm. Belden while a petition was pending in the suits brought by Fisk, Belden & Co. and Rufus Hatch, to remove those suits to the United States Circuit Court. This suit in the New York Supreme Court for himself, and also in behalf of all other stockholders disposed to join. Feb. 5, 1868, an injunction was issued in the last-named suit restraining the Company from permitting transfers of the 49,000 shares, from paying any money on account thereof, from parting with the proceeds, and removing any property out of the State; from applying to any Legislature to sanction the new issue, to extend the Directors' term, postpone the annual meeting, direct any use of the moneys derived from the new stock, &c.

The fourth suit was commenced Feb. 5, 1868, by Edward R. Fanshawe, of Connecticut. He is the alleged owner of twenty-five shares, and mainly the complaint does not differ from that in the Hatch suits. Briefly stated the grounds of action set up in these complaints are: 1. It is complained that the Company has transacted some of its business outside of Iowa and Illinois. The answer is, this is according to a usage which has been extensively practiced for a long time, and it is not unlawful. On this point counsel cited numerous authorities. He said the plaintiffs do not agree in their complaints on this head. The injunctions obtained by them forbid the corporation from correcting this error, if it be one. It is not allowed to go home to Iowa, its parent State, or to take thither any of its funds, property or books. Every stockholder in the Company, including the plaintiffs, obtained his stock under an issue in this State. Is not this fact an estoppel against this complaint? 2. The appointment of an Executive Committee to superintend the corporate business, when the Board of Directors is not in session, is called an unlawful delegation of power. To that we answer—The original articles of consolidation adopted the by-laws of the Chicago and Rock Island Company; and one of these authorized this delegation. (Hoyt *vs.* Thompson's Executor, 19 N. Y. R., 216, 217.) 3. The appointment of a sub-committee to perform the executive duty of selling the stock is called an unlawful delegation of power. We answer—On the same principle, a contract with a laborer to do part of the Company's work on its road might be objected to. Perhaps the Directors ought to make the road themselves at a corporate meeting. 4. Mr. Hatche's complaints deny the power to make the extension. (Fisk & Belden knowing better, do not deny it.) Answer—The powers expressly conferred by the amendment to the articles of incorporation made July 23, 1868. 5. Mr. Hatch complains that a meeting of stockholders is not convened to decide upon the expediency of the extension. Fisk, Belden & Co. knew better than to join in this grumble. We answer—In matter of the Excelsior Co., 16 Abbott, 14, 15, is a decision that the disposition of all corporate affairs belongs to the directors or governing officers, and not to the fluctuating mass of stockholders. But, if the law were otherwise, the body of stockholders have already once unanimously decided in favor of the extension. 6. It is alleged that the new stock could not have been lawfully issued below par. And also that it was issued below par. The answer is—Whether it be in technical strictness allowable to issue stock below par, we need not inquire. This stock was issued and disposed of at a perfectly insignificant discount from par. More was realized from it than is usually received, or, perhaps, ever has been realized by a Western railroad on the most regular and formal issue of stock, by subscription or otherwise, at par. This objection, if there be anything in it, is a mere cavil. The operation was beneficial to the Company in every respect, and enables it to complete its road. If there was any defect in the method of doing the business, the trespass was the most trivial in consequences, and venial in kind. *De minimis non curat lex* is a maxim. Of course the Government which created this corporation would not take advantage of this slight defect. Interest would prompt the Company, its officers and stockholders, to pray for a remission of any penalty and a ratification. One of the most extraordinary events of the day is that stockholders in this corporation, pretending to act in its interest and for its benefit, should seek to enjoin the directors from applying for a ratification. The Legislature of Iowa has unanimously ratified it. Again there is a faint insinuation that some of the directors are not entirely solvent. To that we say that Tracy, Durant and Dows are each worth over $200,000. Numerous affidavits prove this. Mr. Dows, a person chiefly and most unreasonably assailed, is one of our merchant princes. In fact he is a millionaire. (See affidavits, p. 55.) There is no question as to his ability to respond for any default. His capacity to transact business, his sagacity and his prudence are alike unimpeached. The same may be said of Mr. Tracy.

The argument of the case will be resumed this morning.

SUPERIOR COURT—TRIAL TERM—PART I.—MARCH 23.

Before Judge Monell and a Jury.

LIABILITY OF LANDLORDS FOR THE SAFETY OF ABANDONED HOUSES.

Catharine Finnegan, Administratrix, vs. Cecilia De Nottbeck.—This was an action by the widow of Patrick Finnegan, for damages from the death of her husband, who was killed on the 6th of May, 1867, by the falling of the front wall of house No. 595 Washington-street, owned by plaintiff. It appeared from the testimony that the house had been for some time unoccupied, and persons living in the neighborhood had been in the habit of going into the house and carrying off doors, windows, &c., for firewood. By those depredations defendant claimed that the house had been rendered unsafe, and it was proved that the deceased was one of the trespassers, and had just come out of the cellar when the wall fell. The Court dismissed the complaint, allowing plaintiff's attorney to go to the General Term, in the first instance, on the question of law as to whether an owner of an unoccupied house is liable for injuries resulting from its becoming unsafe in consequence of depredations of outside parties.

H. L. Clinton for plaintiff; Eugene Smith for defendant.

DECISIONS.

SUPREME COURT—SPECIAL TERM—MARCH 23.

By Judge Sutherland.

Chas. Goodwin et al. *vs.* The Baltimore and Ohio Railroad Company; motion granted.

Martha J. Epps *vs.* Chas. E. Boardman; judgment for plaintiff with costs.

Robert P. Getty et al. *vs.* Federal Oil Company; judgment for plaintiff with costs.

Christopher H gg *vs.* Ross Seidler; judgment for the defendant with costs.

Henwick Schaafhausen *vs.* The Cleveland and Toledo Railroad Company; judgment for the plaintiff with costs.

SUPERIOR COURT—SPECIAL TERM—MARCH 23.

By Chief-Justice Robertson.

Kilpatrick *vs.* Starr; the defendant must be allowed to put in his answer on payment of $7 costs, stating short notice of trial for April Term; issue to be of 2d inst.

Sowarby, Jr., *vs.* Russell; Judgment for plaintiff for $1,026 51 with costs.

Sheiley *vs.* Miner; motion granted.

Barnes *vs.* Miner; motion granted.

Corey et al. *vs.* Snoddy et al.; motion granted.

Caune *vs.* Chorne; injunction vacated with $10 costs, without prejudice to the plaintiff to apply for a new one on notice and upon an amended complaint.

John Eames *vs.* Ann Eames; see memorandum with Special Term Clerk.

Currie *vs.* Cowles; order settled.

Crowther *vs.* Robbins; motion granted.

Cameron *vs.* Hamberger; motion granted.

Keyes *vs.* Brady et al.; motion granted.

Wm. D. Adams *vs.* Hannah E. Adams; motion granted.

By Judge Monell.

Leavett *vs.* Dabney et al.; motion to continue injunction denied, and temporary injunction dissolved with $10 costs.

Bretz *vs.* The Mayor, &c.; judgment for plaintiff

upon the demurrer to the complaint, with costs, with leave to defendants to withdraw demurrer and answer on payment of costs.

By Judge Barbour.

Rachael B. Laibrin vs. John H. Laibrin; judgment of divorce granted.

By Judge McCunn.

Antoinette Baxter vs. Erastus Baxter; judgment of divorce granted.

By Judge Jones.

Davies vs. Richman et al.; motion granted.

Tobin, administratrix, vs. Holmes; motion granted, without costs.

COURT OF COMMON PLEAS—SPECIAL TERM—MARCH 23.

By Judge Barrett.

Solis vs. Manning; motion granted, with $10 costs, with leave to plaintiff to serve an amended complaint within ten days, on payment of such costs. (See opinion.)

Harig vs. Howard: motion granted upon the sureties in the undertaking attending at the Chambers of this Court upon two day's notice to plaintiff's attorney and justifying as upon an ordinary justification. (See memorandum.)

Hatch vs. Lehermaier; motion granted.

Tuskee vs. Gibbons; motion for a receiver granted, and T. R. B. Kennedy, Esq., appointed receiver.

Werners vs. Hersch; motion denied, without costs.

Maier vs. Hermann; motion denied.

Tuthill vs. Miller; motion to discharge attachment denied with $10 costs.

Roch vs. Valk; motion denied with $10 costs, with leave to renew upon payment of such costs, in case the defendant, within five days, tenders to plaintiff's attorney $78 92, and said attorney thereupon refuses to accept such sum.

Deimel vs. Deimal; I have considered the case presented and do not think it would justify a re-argument.

Frank vs. Egner; referred to take proof of the facts in dispute, and the referee will report the same with his opinion thereon.

In the matter of the accounting of Morris Hart; let the whole matter be referred to H. W. Robinson, Esq.

Livingston vs. Van Noit; order settled.

Jacobs vs. Morang; findings settled.

SUPREME COURT—CIRCUIT—BROOKLYN.

Before Judge Gilbert.

A. A. Sanborn vs. *Wm. T. Perine.*—Suit was brought in this case to recover possession from defendant of two milk wagons and a milk truck, which plaintiff Sanborn claimed to belong to him, having taken them from defendant on a replevin suit. The defence claimed that the property belonged to Perine on a mechanics' lien as manufacturer of the wagons, their value being $1,200. Plaintiff claimed that he had paid $800 toward the value of the wagons, whereupon the defence answered that no delivery of the property had taken place, and that defendant did not have rightful possession. Mr. Bernard Hughes, counsel for defendant, moved for a new suit, which the Court granted.

COURT OF OYER AND TERMINER—KINGS COUNTY.

Before Justice Lott, Judge Troy and Justices Hoyt and Voorhies.

THE GRAHAM-AVENUE MURDER CASE.

Otto Schade was brought up for trial on the charge of having, on the night of Jan. 4, killed Henry Spear, the keeper of a lager-bier saloon, corner of Graham-avenue and Richardson-street, E. D. Mr. Thomas E. Pearsall, Assistant District-Attorney, made the opening address to the jury.

From the testimony given it appeared that Frederick Krebsbach was bar-tender for the deceased; that on the night of the occurrence in question, the prisoner entered the saloon in a state of partial intoxication, and asked for a drink; that upon asking how much he owed, he was told "65 cents," which he disputed, and claimed to owe but 50 cents; that deceased got up and showed the prisoner toward the door, knocking him down near the cellar steps; that after the deceased returned to the saloon, the bar-tender carried out the hat and meat belonging to the prisoner, gave it to him and told him to go home; that Krebsbach, the bar-tender, did not see the prisoner with a knife, and did not see him strike deceased; that Dr. James F. Thiele attended the deceased when he was in Schwabe's drug-store, at the corner of Graham-avenue and Ainslie-street, and found an incised wound on the left side of deceased, near the shoulder, by which the principal artery and vein of the left arm were cut, so that notwithstanding all efforts to save his life, the air having entered his breast, the wound was fatal; that his life might have been saved but for the fact of the air having entered his breast; that he did not bleed to death; that the wound could have been made by the clasp knife shown in court; that Roundsman Gates and Officer Lewis arrested the prisoner, and found the clasp-knife shown in his house and some blood on his clothes; that prisoner was drunk in bed when they went to arrest him; that Nicholas Krebsbach, who was in the saloon at the time, saw the altercation; saw deceased stand in the door, and heard him say he was stabbed, but saw no one stab him, and saw no one near the door at the time but the prisoner; that Mary Mackins had seen the prisoner with the knife shown in court, when he was in the store kept by her getting meat; that sometimes meat of the sort he got was bloody, and that the neck-piece he got was for his cat.

The defence presented evidence to prove good character for the prisoner, from which it appeared that he had served in the army for four years; that he bore an excellent character in the Eagle Saw-mill, where he was employed for two years previous to the time of the fatal occurrence, and that he was a peaceable, faithful and orderly man.

After the case had been summed up by Mr. J. Johnson, for the defence, and Mr. Morris, District-Attorney, for the people, Justice LOTT adjourned it till this morning at 9:30 o'clock, when he will give it to the jury.

INFANTICIDE CASE.

Sarah J. Comminger, a lady of color, forty-five years of age, was brought to trial, charged with having on the 17th of October, caused the death of her daughter's new-born child. The evidence being insufficient, the jury acquitted the prisoner and she was discharged. Mr. John S. Applegate, counsel for defence, and District-Attorney for the People.

CITY COURT—BROOKLYN.

Before Judge Thompson.

PERILS OF SIDEWALK ENCUMBRANCES.

John Shannon by his Guardian vs. *Edward J. Lowber and another.*—This is a case in which suit was brought by the boy Shannon, nine years old, through his father, against the defendants, who are proprietors of a distillery in Second-street in the Eastern District. It appears that the boy was playing marbles in the vicinity of the distillery, when some workmen rolled out a large cast-iron drum about three feet in diameter and weighing about five hundred pounds, having a flange ten or twelve inches deep: that one of the boy's marbles went under the drum and he followed it trying to recover it, and pressing his knee against it where it rested against the wall, the drum fell over and injured him so that he was confined for several weeks, and was probably permanently injured. Owing to one of the jurymen having expressed an opinion on the subject prematurely, the Court gave the plaintiff leave to move for a new trial.

MONETARY AFFAIRS.

Sales at the Stock Exchange—March 23, 1868.

$5,000 U. S. 6s, '81, R..	111	200 Canton Co........	46¼
3,000 U. S. 6s, 5-20s, C. '62........	110¼	40 West. U. Tel........	34
3,000 do........	110¼	300 Quicksilver........	21
13,500 U. S. 6s, 5-20s, C. '64........	108	200 Pacific Mail........	110¼
		17 do........	110
1,000 do........	108	200 Union Nav. Co........	24¼
17,000 U. S. 6s, 5-20 C. '65........	108⅛	5 Adams Ex........	75
		10 do........	75⅛
30,000 U. S. 5-20s, C. '65........New	107⅛	100 do........2d call	75
		2 Am. Ex........	70
		40 do........2d call	69
1,000 U. S. 5s, 10-40s, C.	101⅛	100 Wells-Fargo Ex........	35¼
3,000 do........	100⅞	100 U. S. Ex. Co........	70¼
5,000 U. S. 5s 10-40s R.	101	5 N. Y. Cen........	124⅛
38,000 Tr. Notes, 7 3-10s 2d series........	106⅛	1300 do........	123⅝
		100 do........b3	123⅝
10,000 do........3d Ser	106⅛	200 do........	123⅝
500 do........	106⅛	300 do........b30	124⅛
10,000 do........	106⅛	50 Erie R........	72
5,000 do........	106⅛	100 Reading R........	91⅞
17,000 Tenn. 6s, new........	65⅞	500 do........	91⅞
4,000 do........	65⅞	200 do........	91⅛
1,000 Tenn. St. 6s, ex-c.	67	1100 Mich. S. & N. I........	88⅛
20,000 do........	67⅜	300 Chi. & N. W. Pf........	75⅜
3,000 Vir. 6s, new........	50	300 do........	75⅛
2,000 Vir. St. 6's........x-c	50⅛	200 Clev. & Tol........	104⅞
20,000 N. Car. 6s........x-c	61⅛	400 do........2d call c	104⅞
25,000 do........	61	200 Clev. P. & Ash........	99⅞
4,000 Missouri 6s........	88	200 do........	99⅞
10,000 do........2d call	88⅛	600 Chi. & R. I........	93⅞
1,000 N. Y. Cen. 6s, '83.	95	100 do........b15	93⅝
1,000 Har. 1st M........	102	200 M. & St. P........	55
1,000 Mich. So. 2d M........	93	200 do........2d call	54⅞
4,000 C. & N. W. Con. Conv. Bs........	87⅛	100 do........b3	55
		100 Mil. & St. P. Pf........	70
6,000 Chi., R. I. & P. 7s	95	12 M. & P. D. C. 2d Pf	90
5,000 Mor. & E. 1st M..	95	300 Tol. W. & W........b30	50¼
21,000 M. & St. P. 1st M	89	200 do........	50
5,000 Chi. & G. E. 1st..	87	300 P., Ft. W. & C........	102⅝
2000 Tol. Pe. & W. 1st.	82½	100 do........s30	102⅝
500 At. Mail........	90¾	100 do........2d call	102⅝
100 do........s10	90¾	200 Ohio & Miss........	30¼
10 Met. Bank........	125	100 do........2d call	30⅛
10 Ninth National........	104⅛		

SECOND BOARD.

$40,000 U. S. 6s '81, C..	110⅞	400 Erie R........	70⅞
10,000 U. S. 6s, 5-20s, C. '65........new	106⅞	200 do........	70⅞
		100 Erie R. Pf........	75
15,000 U. S. 5-20s, C. '67 New Issue........	106⅞	500 Reading R........	90⅞
		500 do........	90⅞
25,000 do........	107	1000 do........	90⅞
10,000 U. S. 5s, 10-40, C.	100⅞	200 do........s30	90
25,000 Tr. N., 7 3-10s 2d series........b3	105⅞	100 Chi. & N. W. Pf........	74⅞
		100 Ohio & Miss. R.b30	30
1,000 Missouri 6s........	87	400 do........	29⅞
4,000 Mo. 6s, H. & St. Jo. Issue........	83	500 do........	29⅞
		200 Cleve. & Tol........b30	105
20,000 N. Car 6s, x-c........	60⅛	800 do........	104⅞
10,000 do........	60⅛	400 Chic. & R. I. R........	93⅛
500 Pacific Mail........	109⅞	300 Mil. & St. P........	55
100 do........s30	109⅞	100 do........b15	55⅛
300 Atlantic Mail........	90	400 Mil. & St. P. Pf........	70
100 Del. & Hud. Ca........	150⅛	700 P., F. W. & C........	102⅞
100 Canton Co........	46	100 do........	102⅞
50 Adams Ex........	75¼	200 Tol., W. & W........	49⅞
100 do........	75	200 do........	49⅞
300 Wells-Fargo Ex........	35¼	600 H. & St. J. Pf........	85
25 Mer. U. Ex........	34⅞	200 do........b60	86
500 N. Y. Cen........	122⅞	100 Bos., Hartford & E.	14
300 do........	122¾		

OPEN BOARD—10 A. M.

100 Mer. U. Ex........	34⅞	100 Tol., W. & W........	49⅞
100 West U. Tel........c	34⅞	100 M. S. & N. I. R........	87⅞
100 Adams Ex........	75	100 do........	87⅞
100 N. Y. Cen........c	123⅛	100 do........	88
100 do........	123⅛	100 do........	88⅛
100 do........b3	123⅛	100 do........	88⅛
300 do........s3	123⅛	300 Cleve. & Pitts........	91
100 Wells-Fargo Ex........	34	200 Clev. & Tol........c	104⅞
100 Erie R........c	71⅞		

600 Reading R........	91⅛	800 C., R. I. & P........	93⅞
800 do........b30	91⅜	100 do........b10	93⅝
600 do........	91	200 do........c	93⅜
100 Mil. & St. P. Pf..b10	70	100 do........b5	93¾
200 do........	70	600 Chi. & N. W. Pf........	75
100 P., Ft. W. & Ch........	102⅝	100 do........b5	75⅛
100 do........b3	102⅝	600 do........	75⅛
100 do........c	102⅞	200 do........c	75⅛

OPEN BOARD—1 P. M.

5 Am. Ex. Co........	69	100 Tol., W. & W........	50
100 Adams Ex........c	75¾	200 P., Ft. W. & C........	102⅝
200 do........	75	100 Ohio & M. R........	29⅞
50 do........c	75	100 do........	29⅞
200 Canton Co........	46	200 Clev. & Tol........	104⅜
200 Pacific Mail........	110	200 Chi. R. I. & P........	93⅝
100 do........c	110	100 do........c	93⅜
200 Atlantic Mail........	90	500 M. S. & N. I. R........	88
100 West. U. Tel........c	34⅞	100 do........b3	88
300 N. Y. Cen........	123⅜	100 do........	87⅞
100 do........b3	123⅝	300 do........b5	88
200 do........c	123⅝	400 do........	87⅞
800 Erie R........	71⅞	200 do........	87¾
200 Reading R........	91⅞	100 do........b30	88⅛
200 do........	91	100 do........	88
200 do........s15	90⅞	300 C. & N. W. R. Pf..b3	75⅛
100 Mil. & St. P. Pf........	70⅛	200 do........c	75⅛
100 do........b10	70⅜	600 do........	75⅜
200 do........	70⅛	100 do........b10	75⅛
100 do........c	70⅜	400 do........	75⅜

OPEN BOARD—3½ P. M.

100 Mer. U. Ex........	34⅞	800 Erie R........	70⅞
600 Pac. Mail........	109⅞	200 do........b5	70⅞
200 do........	109⅞	200 do........s3	70⅞
500 do........b15	110	500 Reading R........	90¾
100 do........s5	109⅝	800 do........	90⅞
100 do........b30	110	200 do........b15	90⅞
200 do........b3	109⅞	100 Ohio & Miss. R........	29⅞
100 N. Y. Cen. R........	121⅝	200 Clev. & Pitts........	90⅛
800 do........	121⅝	200 M. S. & N. I........	87⅞
400 do........	121⅞	100 do........	87¾
100 do........b2	121⅞	100 do........b10	88
200 do........b2	121¼	200 do........b3	87⅞
800 do........b10	121⅛	600 Cl. & Tol........	104⅜
300 do........s3	121⅝	200 Chic. & R. I & P........	93⅝
300 West. U. Tel........	34	300 Chic. & N. W. Pf........	74⅞
100 P., F. W. & C........	102⅞	100 do........	74⅞
100 Mil. & St. P. Pf........	70	100 do........b3	74⅞

MONDAY, March 23—P. M.

The sales of Gold opened this morning at 139⅞ ₱ cent., and the market looked firm. But before 11 o'clock A. M. the sales fell to 139¼@139⅛ ₱ cent., and soon after to 139@138⅞ ₱ cent. In the afternoon the sales dropped to 138⅞ ₱ cent. The California steamer delivered to-day $1,168,779 in Gold and Silver, of which half a million in Gold Coin came to the Treasury Office, and the surmise is that this half million was sold for Government account on arrival. The Foreign Exchanges were dull at 109⅞@109⅞ for standard 60-day Bills on London.

The Money market was again active to-day, though the pressure was less decided upon the Brokers than on Thursday and Friday last. The rates were from 7@10 ₱ cent., on call, the outside figure being equivalent, in Currency, to 7 ₱ cent. in Gold, which some of the private Banking Houses exact in place of the direct charge of an extra rate in Currency. No relief was experienced from the offer of the Treasury, of Friday night, to issue Clearing-house 3 ₱ cent. Certificates of Deposit to the Banks, to the extent of its ability to buy 7.30 ₱ cents at certain rates. The Banks, in general meeting, declined to bring themselves under obligation to furnish the 7.30 ₱ cents at any price, and therefore declined the arrangement, as wholly impracticable. The vote was largely against it. It is now said by the friends of the Secretary that the offer was made on the suggestion of some of the Banks themselves, through Mr. CALLENDER, the Bank Examiner in New-York, and Mr. HULBURD, Bank Comptroller in Washington, and that it was in no sense volunteered. However this may be, the Bank Officers, generally, without impeaching the good faith of the Secretary, feel that he has other and more direct means at his command, not only to relieve the money pressure, but to serve the Treasury. It is not overlooked in this connexion that he withholds from employment nearly one-half the Fifty millions 3 ₱ cent. Legal Tender Certificates, which Congress directed him to substitute for the Compounds which fell due last year. There has not been a time in the last six months that this legal tender paper would not have been gladly taken by the City and Country Banks and by the Savings' Institutions as Cash, and would be so taken *now* the if Secretary really desires either to purchase 7.30 ₱ cents, or to relieve the Money market. To say that having paid the Compounds of 1867 without requiring the whole of these Certificates, the remainder must now be withheld from employment until the Compounds of 1868 fall due, is simply trifling with the common sense of the business public, after an arbitrary violation of the law and purpose of Congress, last July and August.

Although the Money market was active through the day and the Public Funds, as well as the Railways were depressed after the result of the Bank meeting, the pressure upon the Brokers was by no means as severe as last week, and at the rates quoted above no difficulty was encountered in making up the accounts of the day. A number of the heavy National Banks are believed to be charging 7 ₱ cent. Gold-interest, equivalent to 10 ₱ cent. in Currency, and it is probable that this practice will prevail until after the Quarterly Statement of April 6, provided no other means of readily supplying the wants of the Brokers are brought to the relief of the market.

The Public Funds closed ⅜@½ ₱ cent. lower on 7.30 ₱ cents, and ¼@½ ₱ cent. on the Gold-bearing Stocks, than on Saturday night. The Railway market, after opening with much firmness on New-York Central, Erie, Northwest Preferred, &c., and selling at an advance on Saturday's prices through the forenoon, gave way later in the day, and was sold down on nearly the entire list at the Afternoon Boards, the widest difference, 124@121¼, being made on New-York Central; Erie, 72¼@70⅞; Northwestern Preferred, 75⅞@74⅞; Reading, 91½@90; Rock Island, 93⅞@93; while Fort Wayne, Michigan Southern, St. Paul Common and Preferred, Northwest Common and Toledo were comparatively steady. The Miscellaneous Stocks were not lower than on Saturday, though speculation in them is tame.

After the late Boards broke up the following quotations were made as compared with Saturday night. The Border State Bonds were lower on North Carolinas; steady for Tennessees.

	Sat.	Mon.		Sat.	Mon.
U. S. 10-40s........	101⅛	100⅞	Missouri........	87⅛	87
U. S. 5-20s, 1862..	110⅛	109⅞	Northwest........	63	63
U. S. Con. 5-20s..	107⅛	106⅞	N. West Pref........	74⅞	74⅞
N. Y. Central........	123⅞	121⅛	Rock Island........	93⅞	93⅛
Erie........	71⅞	71	Fort Wayne........	102⅞	102⅛
Hudson........	138⅛	136	W. U. Telegraph..	34⅛	34
Reading........	92	90⅞	M'chants' Union	34⅞	34⅞
Mich. Southern..	87⅞	87⅞	St. Paul Pref........	69⅞	70
Ohio and Miss........	29⅞	29⅞	St. Paul Com........	54⅞	55
Pittsburgh........	91⅞	90⅞	Pacific Mail........	109⅞	109⅞
Toledo........	104⅛	104⅛	American Gold..	139⅛	138⅞
Tenn 6s, new........	65⅞	65⅞	Bills on London.	109⅞	109⅞

The following bids were made for the various Public Funds of the United States:

6 ₱ cent. 1868........	139	5-20 coup. '67........	106⅞
6 ₱ cent. coup., 1868........	139	5 ₱ cent. coup., 1871........	120
6 ₱ ct. reg., 1881........	111	5 ₱ cent. reg., 1874........	109½
500 & 1,000, 1881........	111	5 ₱ cent. c'pn 1874........	110
5-20 reg., 1862........	106⅞	10-40 reg........	100⅞
5-20 500 & 1,000, 1862........	109⅞	10-40 coup., small........	101
5-20 500 & 1,000, 1864........	108	10-40 500 & 1,000........	100⅞
5-20 500 & 1,000, 1865........	108⅛	7 3-10 2d series........	105⅞
5-20 coup. '65 n. is........	106⅞	7 3-10 3d series........	105⅞

And the following for the State Bonds:

N. Y. Bounty 7s........	108⅛	Illinois war loan........	100
N. Y. Canal 7s, 1870........	101	Michigan 6 ₱ c., 1873........	92
N. Y. Canal 6s, 1872-'78..	101	Tennessee 6 ₱ c., 1868..	68
N. Y. Canal 5s, 1874........	96	Tennessee 6 ₱ c. ex-c..	66
Ohio 6 ₱ c., 1870........	100½	Tennessee new bds........	65⅛
Ohio 6 ₱ c., 1881........	102	Virginia 6s., ex-c........	50
Ohio 6 ₱ c., 1886........	102	Virginia 6s., n. b........	50½
Kentucky 6s........	95	Georgia 6s........	72½
Illinois C. bonds 1860........	100	Georgia 7s, new bonds.	87
Illinois reg., 1860........	100	North Carolina 6s........	75
Ill. 6s, cou., '79 aft. 1860..	100	North Carolina 6s. x.c.	60⅛
Ill. 6s, cou., '79 aft. 1862..	100	North Car. 6s. n. b........	60⅛
Illinois c. 6s '79 aft. 1865..	100	Missouri 6s........	88⅛
Illinois c. 6s '79 aft. 1870..	100	Mis. H. & St. Jo. is........	88
Illinois coupon 6s 1877..	100	California 7s........	133
Illinois coupon 6s 1879..	100	Connecticut 6s........	100

And the following for the City Bank Stocks:

New-York........	135	Bank of the Repub........	114
Manhattan........	141	Bank of N. America..	106
Merchants........	116	Metropolitan........	135
Mechanics'........	122½	Market........	115
America........	139	Shoe and Leather........	112
Phenix........	106	Corn Exchange........	120
National........	111	Continental........	103
Merchants' Exch'ge........	110	St. Nicholas........	107
Seventh Ward........	111	Marine........	145
State of New-York........	113½	Imp'rs. & Traders'........	125
Commerce........	117½	Manuf's & Merchants..	103
Mec. B. Association........	116	Fourth National........	104
Ocean........	101	Ninth National........	104
American Exchange........	119		

And the following for the Railway Mortgages:

N. Y. Cen. 6s, 1883........	95	Tol & W. 2d M........	82
N. Y. Cen. 6s, 1887........	93½	Gt. Western 1st M. '68..	90
N. Y. Cen. 6s, R. Es........	91	Gt. Western 1st M. '88.	88
N. Y. Cen. 6s, Sub'n........	91	Gt. Western 2d M. '93..	76½
N. Y. Cen. 7s, 1876........	103½	Quin. & Tol. 1st M. '90..	72
N. Y. Cen. 7s, 1865-'76..	120	Ills. & So. Iowa 1st M..	72
Erie 1st M. Ex........	103½	Mil. & P. du C. 1st M..	98
Erie 7s. 4th ind., 1880........	92	Gal. & Chi. extended..	100
Erie 7s, 5th ind., 1888........	92	Chi & R I 1st M........	100

Buff., N. Y. & Erie 1st '77	95½	Chi. & R. I. Pac. is........	95
Hud. R. 7s 2d M. S. F. '85	104	Clev. & Tol. S. F........	102
Harlem 1st M..1869-'72..	102	N. Jersey Cen. 2d M........	103
Mich. Cen. n. 1st M. 8s. '82	112½	Morris & Essex 1st M........	98½
Chi. B. & Q. 8 ₱ c. 1st M..	113½	Morris & Essex 2d M........	86½
Mich. So. 7 ₱ c. 2d M.	92	Pitts., Ft. W. & Ch. 1st M.	104
N. Ind. Goshen Line '68.	98	Pitts., Ft. W. & Ch. 2d M.	99½
Mich. S. & N. I. S. F. 7 ₱ c.	101½	Cleve. & P. 2d M........	97
Pac. R. 7s. guar. by Mo.	89	Cleve. & P. 4th M........	76
Ill. Cen. 7 ₱ c. 1870........	115	Chi. & Alton S. F........	98
Alton & T. H. 1st M........	93	Chic. & Alton S. F. 1 M.	106
Alton & T. H. 2d M. pf.	83	Chi. & Alton S. F. in........	95½
Alton & T. H. 2d M. inc.	81	Atlantic & G. W. 1st M.	73
Chi. & N. W. S. Fund..	93	Ohio & Miss. 1st M........	91
Chic. & N. W. int. Bds.	90	Dub. & Sioux C. 1st M..	87
Con. 7 ₱ cent. conv........	87½	Mil. & St. Paul 2d M........	89
Con. 7 ₱ cent. 1st M.	88½	Mar. & Cin. 1st M........	92
Lack. & West'n. bds........	97	Chic. & Mil. 1st M........	86
Del. L. & W. 1st M........	100	Chi. & Gt. East. 1st M.	86½
Tol. & W. 1st M........	91	N. Y. & N. H. 6s........	98
Tol. & W. 1st M. Ex..	91½		

The day's business at the office of the United States Assistant Treasurer was as follows: Total receipts, $2,978,014 46; total payments, $1,961,242 28; balance, $100,848,107 12. The receipts include for Customs, $673,000; for Gold Notes, $74,000.

The Canton Land Company.

To the Editor of the New-York Times:

A proposition is being entertained to hold a meeting of the Stockholders of the Canton Company within thirty days to decide upon the advisability of selling, at auction, the property of the Company in Baltimore, to be paid for in the stock of the Company. If such a plan should be decided upon due notice will be given of the time and place of such meeting. A STOCKHOLDER.

The present excitement in City Real Estate would seem to be a favorable opportunity for the disposal of at least a good share of this estate. Such sales would fairly test the repeated and confident representations that its value is far beyond the market price of its shares in the New-York market.

Transfers of Real Estate.

NEW-YORK CITY.

Allen-st., e. s., 75 ft. n. of Hester-st., 25x65.7⅛. } Hester and Allen sts., n. e. cor., 21.10½x75.... }	q.c. nom.
Jane-st., n. s., lot No. 177, Ireland estate, 26x80...	$7,900
Madison-st., No. 347, 24x96	20,000
Thompson-st., e. s., No. 143, 10 ft. n. of Grand-st., 37.8x94.4x37.9x93.6	24,500
Thames-st., n. s., Nos. 22 and 24, 33.4x54.8	40,000
4th-st., n. s., No. 192, 5 ft. e. of Bowery, 25x100	19,000
34th-st., n. s., 59 ft. e. of 7th-av., 21x74.3	28,800
34th-st., s. s., 70 ft. w. of 2d-av., 22x98.9	5.0
34th-st. n. s., 69 ft. e. of 7th-av., 21x74.3	nom.
41st-st., s. s., 146.8 ft. w. of 4th-av., 16.8x98.9	10,500
46th-st., s. s., 240 ft. w. of 5th-av.	58,000
58th-st., n. s., 231.5½ ft. w. of Av. A, 145x100.4—½ share	1,000
48th-st., s. s., 385 ft. w. of 6th-av., 300x100.4	23,000
49th-st., 67 ft. w. of Broadway, 23x25.5	nom.
50th-st., s. s., 240 ft. e. of 1st.-av., 20x90	17,500
51st-st., 114.6 ft. e. of 6th-av., 20.5x100.6	nom.
57th-st., s. s., 200 ft. w. of 6th-av., 25x100.5	5,750
57th-st., s. s., 225 ft. w. of 6th-av., 25x100.5	5,750
57th-st., s. s., 250 ft. w. of 6th-av., 25x100.5	5,750
57th-st., s. s., 275 ft. w. of 4th-av., 25x100.5	5,750
57th-st., s. s., 175 ft. w. of 6th-av., 25x100.5	5,750
82d-st., s. s., 228.9 ft. w. of 2d-av., 25x100	8,700
111th-st. and 9th-av., n. w. cor., 100x½ block, ½ share	200
115th-st., n. s., 325 ft. w. of 7th-av., 25x98.4x24x1 0.11	1,500
116th-st., s. w. s., 100 ft. s. e. of 10th-av., 100x100.11	6,500
123d-st., s. s., 540 ft. e. of 4th-av., 25x100.11	1,400
145th-st. and 10th-av., n. e. cor., 225x99.11	14,000
150th-st. and Macomb's Dam road, n. e. cor., 112x50 x88x—	2,000
152d-st., No. 325 ft. e. of 10th-av., 50x99.11	4,200
Av. C and 10th-av., n. e. cor., 19.9x83	21,000
Madison-av. and 44th-st., n. w. cor., 25.5x95	17,000
2d-av., e. s. 92.6 ft. s. 113th-st., 103x8.4x3.7x11.6⅞x 95.7⅛x16.8	4,500
3d-av., e. s., 101 ft. s. 46th-st., 20x65	24,500
3d-av. and 108th-st., s. e. cor., 176.10x100	21,000
8th-av., e. s., 50.5 ft. n. of 51st-st., 25x80	3[illegible],800
9th-av. and 44th-st., n. w. cor., 20.1x80	20,000
11th-av., e. s., centre block, between 54th and 55th sts., 44.3x100	9,500
11th-av., e. s., 80.5 ft. s. of 44th-st., 20x80	1,000
Tracts Nos. 11, 12, 23, 24 Thompson estate, 14½ acres, on Hudson River	110,000

Leases Recorded.

Broadway, No. 751, 5 years, per year	$13,500
Broadway, No. 766, 5 years, per year	7,000
Carmine-st., No. 2, 5 years, per year	950
Carmine-st., No. 4, 5 years, per year	1,000
Grand-st., No. 584, 5 years, per year	1,600
E. Houston-st., No. 151 and No. 154, 3 years, per year	1,200
South-st., No. 116, 5 years, per year	1,500
Stanton-st., No. 204, 3 years, per year	650
1st st., No. 73, 4 years, per year	1,400
14th-st., s. s., 78.11 ft. w. of Broadway, 106.6x100x 28.02x11x17.5x29.2, 10 years, per year	20,000
1st-av. and 1st-st., 3 years, per year	1,650
3d-av. and 24th-st., s. w. cor., 5 years, per year	2,500

KINGS COUNTY.

Brooklyn.

Elm-st., n. s., 325 ft. w. of Willow-st., 95x100 } Elm-st., s. s., 25 ft. w. of Willow-st., 97.6x250 }	$465
Hopkins-st., n. s., 175 ft. e. of Nostrand-av., 25x100 } Hopkins-st., s. s., 325 ft. e. of Nostrand-av., 66.5x 25x15x25 }	600
Kent-st., s. s., 325 ft. e. of Union-av., 25x100	1,000
Lefferts-st., n. s., 191.2 ft. w. of Grand-av., 21.9x100 } Lefferts-st., n. s., 256.5 ft. w. of Grand-av., 1.0x 21.3x48x6 in. x52x21.9 }	29,000
Leonard-st., e. s., 550 ft. s. of Norman-av., 25x100	650
Pacific-st., n. s., 45 ft. w. of Bond-st., 2x90	8,000
Rodney-st., n. s., 122.8 ft. e. of Wythe-av., 67x100	2,850
Spencer-st., w. s., 300 ft. n. of Park-av., 25x100	1,100
Stagg and Morrell sts., n. w. cor., 100x100	4,000
Stagg-st., n. s., 100 ft. w. of Morrell-st., 50x100	2,000
Stagg-st., n. s., 150 ft. w. of Morrell-st., 25x100	1,000
Stagg-st., n. s., 175 ft. w. of Morrell-st., 25x100	1,000
Stagg-st., n. s., 200 ft. w. of Morrell-st., 25x100	1,000
Stagg-st., n. s., 275 ft. w. of Morrell-st., 25x100	1,000
Stagg-st., s. s., 100 ft. e. of Smith-st., 50x100	2,000
Taylor-st., w. s., 150 ft. s. of Lee-av., 20.10x100	10,000
Warren-st., n. s., 142.3 ft. e. of Vanderbilt-av., (gore) 7.9x4.4x8.6	noml.
Warren-st., n. s., 150 ft. e. of Vanderbilt-av., 60x131 } Warren-st., n. s., 250 ft. e. of Vanderbilt-av., 120x131 }	12,960
Warren-st., n. s., 210 ft. e. of Vanderbilt-av., 40x131 } Warren-st., n. s., 370 ft. e. of Vanderbilt-av., 10e.8x149.6x33.7x131 }	7,930
South 3d-st., s. s., 178.9⅜ ft. w. of 4th-st., 24.8⅞x95 x24.7x95	3,500
3d-st., n. s., 300 ft. w. of Bond-st., 20x90	6,000
3d-st., n. s., 340 ft. w. of Bond-st., 20x90	6,000

Flatbush.

Albany-av., Collins-st., s. e. cor., 319.1x280 } Schenectady-av. and Williams-st., n. e. cor., 535 x130 }	$4,500
Lawrence-av. and 1st-st., n. w. cor., 121.9x91x21.9x 100x100	3,500

NEW-JERSEY.

Jersey City.

South 5th-st., s. s., 180 ft. w. of Coles-st., 20x95	$5,000

West Hoboken.

Ann-st., n. s., lots Nos. 210½ to 216 inclusive } Jeanette-st., e. s., lot No. 3, map of Bonsville }	$4,000

Hudson City.

Harrison-place, n. s., 128.6 ft. w. of Palisade-av., 25x98	$4,300
Henry-st., n. s., 225 ft. w. of Waldo-av., 75x92	2,700
Jefferson-st., n. s., lot No. 39 block No. 94, 25x123	300

Bergen.

Linden-av., s. s., lots Nos. 11 and 12	$2,400

Bayonne.

Vreeland-st., s. s., 150x200	$5,500
45th-st., s. w. s., 76.8x208x249.4x120x209.4x235.4	4,000

Union.

Blum and Bergen Line roads, n. w. cor., 48.3x100	$5,500

BANKING AND FINANCIAL.

BROOKLYN CITY LOANS.

These include Park, Water and other Improvemetn Six and Seven per Cent. Bonds. For sale by JAY COOKE & CO., Wall and Nassau sts.

GENERAL MARKETS.

NEW-YORK, Monday, March 23, 1868.

The receipts of the principal kinds of produce since our last, have been as follows:

Ashes, bbls........		Barley, bushels........	580
Flour, bbls........	5,078	Malt, bushels........	1,375
Flour, bags........		Peas, bushels........	....
Cornmeal, bbls........	230	Pork, bbls........	256
Cornmeal, bags........	2,117	Cut Meats, pkgs........	507
Wheat, bushels........	750	Lard, pkgs........	994
Corn, bushels........	42,000	Beef, tcs. and bbls..	200
Rye, bushels........	250	Whisky, bbls........	10
Oats, bushels........	1,300	Petroleum, bbls........	2,413

ASHES—Continue scarce and in demand at $8 37 for Pots, and $11 for Pearls, ₱ 100 lbs.

COFFEE—Has been in fair request and very firm, including Java at 24½c.@25½c.; Maracaibo, 16c.@18c.; Laguayra, 16c.@17½c.; Rio, 13½c.@18½c., free, and 8¾c.@13½c., in bond; Native Ceylon, 18c.@19½c.; St. Domingo, 14½c.@15c., all in gold, ₱ lb.

COTTON—Has been in light demand at easier and irregular prices to-day. The aggregate sales since our last have been 2,071 bales, including 240 bales to spinners, 478 bales to shippers, 378 bales to speculators, and 975 bales in transit.

Closing prices of Cotton:

	Upland.	Mobile	N. O. & Tex.
Ordinary, ₱ lb........	21¼	21¾	22 @22¼
Good Ordinary........	22¼	22¾	23 @23¼
Low Middling........	23¼	23¾	24 @24¼
Middling........	24½	24¾	25¼@25½
Good Middling........	25¼	26	26¼@26½

Movements of Cotton at this Port.

	Sales.
Receipts last week........	21,132
Receipts preceding week........	29,117
Receipts since Jan. 1, 1868........	263,677
Receipts since Sept. 1, 1867........	489,189
Receipts year ending Jan. 1, 1868........	679,670
Receipts year ending Sept. 1, 1867........	273,922
Receipts year ending Jan. 1, 1867........	657,439
Receipts year ending Sept. 1, 1866........	511,630
Exports, since Tuesday........	1,370
Exports since Jan. 1, 1868........	121,339
Exports since Sept. 1........	266,620
Exports year ending Jan. 1, 1868........	438,117
Exports year ending Sept. 1, 1867........	472,593
Exports year ending Jan. 1, 1867........	381,092
Exports year ending Sept. 1, 1866........	495,301
Estimated stock on hand here........	111,000

Movements in Cotton at all the Shipping Ports.

Receipts at all the shipping ports of the United States from the close of the war, May 1, 1865, to Sept. 1, 1866........	2,571,040
Receipts at all the ports, since Sept. 1, 1867..	1,817,000
Receipts same time 1866-7........	1,485,000
Receipts at all the ports year ending Sept. 1, 1867........	1,951,988
Receipts preceding cotton year........	2,154,476
Exports from all the ports since Sept. 1, 1867, to latest mail dates........	1,172,000
Exports same time 1866-7........	851,000
Exports from all the ports year ending Sept. 1, 1867........	1,557,054
Exports preceding cotton year........	1,554,664
Estimated stock on hand at all the ports Aug. 31, 1867........	80,296
Estimated stock on hand at all ports, at latest mail dates........	335,000
Estimated stock same time in 1867........	590,000

FLOUR AND MEAL—State and Western Flour has been in comparatively moderate request to-day at about previous prices. Sales have been reported since our last of 9,250 bbls., including poor to choice Superfine State and Western at $8 90@$9 40; very inferior to fair ordinary extra State at $9 90@$10 35; fair ordinary to very choice genuine Spring Wheat extra State at $10 35@$11 15, and poor to good shipping brands of round-hoop extra Ohio at $9 90@$10 40 ₱ bbl. We quote:

Superfine State and Western........	$8 90@$9 40
Extra State........	9 90@11 15
Extra Illinois, Indiana, Michigan, &c........	9 60@14 15
Extra Ohio, round-hoop, shipping brands.	9 90@10 40
Extra Ohio, trade and family brands........	10 50@14 25
Extra Genesee........	11 20@14 25
Common to choice extra Missouri........	11 00@15 00

Southern Flour has been in fair demand, at uniform prices. Sales have been reported since our last of 1,870 bbls. at $9 25@$11 for common to fair, and $11@$15 for fair to very superior extra, ₱ bbl. California Flour is in more request and steady; sales have been reported of 1,325 sacks at $12 50@$14 50 for extras, ₱ 196 lbs. Rye Flour is in good demand at $7 75@$9 60 for inferior to choice, ₱ bbl.: sales 780 bbls. Corn Meal is more inquired for, and is firm at $5 90@$6 for Jersey; $5 75@$5 90 for Western; $5 95 for City, and $6 25 for Brandywine, ₱ bbl.; sales 575 bbls. Buckwheat Flour continues in moderate demand at $4@$4 81¼ ₱ 100 lbs.

GRAIN—Wheat has been in less demand and less buoyant in price. Sales have been reported since our last of 19,650 bushels, including No. 2 Spring at $2 38, delivered; and Amber Jersey and Pennsylvania at $2 68@$2 70, ₱ bushel. Corn has been in limited supply and fair demand at much firmer prices, though closing tamely and rather heavily. Sales have been reported of 58,500 bushels at $1 26@$1 30 for New Mixed Western, chiefly $1 27@$1 28 for round lots; $1 28@$1 29 for Old Mixed Western in store; $1 27@$1 30 for New Yellow Jersey and Southern; $1 19@$1 25 for New Straw-colored and White Southern, and $1 22@$1 26 for White Western, ₱ bushel. Rye has been offered and purchased sparingly at $1 80@$1 85 for Jersey and Pennsylvania, ₱ bushel. Barley has been quiet sales have been reported sine our last of 8,600 bushels Canada West, to arrive on the opening of the Hudson River, at $2 30 ₱ bushel. Of Barley Malt, we heard of sales of only 1,250 bushels at $2 10@$2 20 ₱ bushel. Oats have been decidedly more active at firmer and buoyant prices. Sales have been reported of 94,500 bushels Western at 82¾c.@83½c., in store, and 85c. afloat, ₱ bushel.

Stock of Grain in New-York and Brooklyn Warehouses March 23, 1868.

	Bushels.		Bushels.
Wheat........	947,892	Barley........	21,496
Corn........	1,548,611	Malt........	....
Oats........	1,482,480	Peas........	3,501
Rye........	11,071		

HAY—North River Bale has been in fair request at $1@$1 15 for shipping, and $1 25@$1 50 for poor to choice, for local use, ₱ 100 lbs. Straw continues in demand at 95c.@$1 20 for short and long, ₱ 100 lbs.

HOPS—Continue in very slack request at former rates, including American at 15c.@60c. for new; older growths, 5c. @30c., and Foreign at 25c.@55c. ₱ lb. We quote in detail thus: New-York State, common to fair, 15c.@30c.; good to prime, 30c.@40c.; choice to fancy, 50c.@60c. Eastern, common to fair, 15c.@30c.; prime to choice, 40c.@55c. Wisconsins, choice to fancy, 50c.@60c. Michigans, common to fair, 15c.@30c.; good to prime, 40c.@50c. Yearlings of all grades, 10c.@30c.; old Olds, 5c.@20c. Foreign—Canadians, 25c.@55c.; Bavarians, 30c.@45c.; Belgians, 25c.@35c. ₱ lb.

MOLASSES—Has been in moderate demand at full prices, including Porto Rico at 60c.@76c.; Cuba at 37c.@55c.; New-Orleans, 80c.@90c. ₱ gallon.

NAVAL STORES—Continue in limited demand, including Spirits Turpentine at 64½c.@65½c. ₱ gallon; Crude do. at $4 90@$5; Resin at $3@$8 ₱ 280 lbs.; Tar at $2 75@$3 50; Pitch at $3 50 ₱ bbl.

OILS—Have been in more request and firm, including Crude Whale at 68c.@70c.; Bleached Whale at 80c.@85c.; Crude Sperm at $2@$2 05; Unbleached do. at $2 25; Lard Oil at $1 15@$1 45; Red Oil at 62½c.@77½c.; Linseed Oil at $1 19@$1 22; Olive, $2 40@$2 50 ₱ gallon.

PETROLEUM—Has been in very moderate demand at 12⅞c.@13⅛c. for Crude in bulk; 17⅞c.@18⅛c. for do. in bbls.; 23½c.@26½c. for Refined, in bond, and 40c.@41c. for Refined, free, ₱ gallon.

PROVISIONS—Pork has been in moderately active, speculative demand at rather firmer prices. Sales have been made of 3,250 bbls., in lots, at $24 90@$25, closing at $24 95, regular, for New Western Mess; $26 50@$23 62, for Old Mess; $23 50 for Thin Mess; $22 50@$22 75 for Western Prime Mess; $23@$23 25 for City do. do.; $20@$20 87 for Prime and Extra Prime, ₱ bbl. Sales were also reported of 750 bbls. New Mess, including sellers' and buyers' option, April delivery, at $25@$25 25, respectively, ₱ bbl. Cut Meats have been in moderate request at steady prices. Sales, 215 pkgs. at 14c.@15½c. for Hams, and 10½c.@11½c. for Shoulders, ₱ lb. Bacon is in much more demand, partly for export, at firmer and buoyant rates; sales have been reported since our last of 950 boxes at 12¼c.@12¾c., chiefly 12½c. for Cumberlands; 13½c.@13¾c. for Short Rib; 13⅜c.@13⅝c. for Long Clear, and 14⅛c.@14⅜c. for Short Clear, ₱ lb. Lard has been quiet, but quoted generally a shade firmer; sales have been reported since our last of 670 tcs. and bbls., in lots, at 15½c.@17c. for very inferior to very choice, the latter rate for small lots from store ₱ lb. Dressed Hogs have been quite dull at 12¼c.@12⅝c. for City and 11½c.@11¾c. for Country, ₱ lb.; these are nominal figures, the season being nearly closed. Beef has been in moderate demand at $14@$20 for Plain Mess; $19 50@$23 75 for Extra do., and $9@$13 50 for inferior grades of barreled Mess Beef; sales have been reported of 470 bbls. Tierce Beef continues very quiet, including Prime Mess at $33@$37, and India Mess at $38@$40 50 ₱ tierce; sales since our last, 120 tcs. Beef Hams are in fair demand at from $36@$40 for poor to very choice; sales 248 bbls. Butter continues in light request at 48c.@58c. for poor to prime, 60c.@62c. for fancy State, and 33c.@50c. for interior to choice Canada and Western, ₱ lb. Cheese has been in moderate demand at 9c.@16¾c., ₱ lb. We quote:

BUTTER.	Per pound.
Chemung, Sussex and Chenango Counties Dairies, firkins........	55 @58
Chautauqua, Cayuga and Delaware Counties Dairies, firkins........	53 @55
Broome, Cortland, Steuben and other Counties, firkins........	50 @52
Lewis and Jefferson Counties Dairies, Welsh tubs........	50 @52
Ordinary State Dairies, firkins........	48 @50
Ordinary State Dairies, Welsh tubs........	48 @51
Half-firkin tubs State Dairies, fine to extra........	56 @60
Half-firkin tubs State Dairies, fair to good........	52 @55
Northern Pennsylvania Dairies, firkins and tubs........	48 @50
Canada........	33 @40
Canada Extra........	40 @43

CHEESE.	
Factory Daries, fancy and Cheddar snapes, ₱ lb........	16 @16¾
Factory Dairies, fine quality, ₱ lb........	15 @16
Factory Dairies, common to fair quality, ₱ lb........	13 @14
Farm Dairies, fancy and extra quality, ₱ lb........	15 @16
Farm Dairies, fair to good, ₱ lb........	13 @14
Farm Dairies, common, ₱ lb........	10 @12
Orange County, Skimmed Cheese, ₱ lb........	9 @10

RICE—Has been very quiet at $10 75@$11 50 for Carolina, ₱ 100 lbs.

SUGARS—Have been moderately inquired for at essentially unaltered figures. Sales have been reported since our last of 687 hhds. Cuba, &c., at from 10⅜c.@13½c., and 176 boxes Havana, part at 12c.@13⅛c. ₱ lb. Refined Sugars continue in demand at from 14½c.@16⅞c. ₱ lb.

TALLOW, &c.—Sales 76,000 lbs. Tallow at 12c.@12⅛c., chiefly within the range; 52,000 lbs. Stearine at 14⅜c.@16⅜c.; 48,000 lbs. Grease at 9½c.@13c. ₱ lb.

FREIGHTS—Have been depressed since our last. For Liverpool there were taken 1,650 bales Cotton at ⅛d. by sail, and ⅛d.@5-16d. by steamer, ₱ lb.; 60,000 bushels Corn, by steamer, at 5⅜d. ₱ bushel, and 2,500 boxes Cheese, by steamer, at 40s. ₱ ton.

MISCELLANEOUS.

IMPORTANT NOTICE.

DR. DE JONGH'S LIGHT-BROWN COD LIVER OIL.

In consequence of the immense demand for this celebrated Oil in all parts of the world, the cupidity of unprincipled dealers has been excited. In America, a fraudulent imitation has been audaciously sold for some years. In order to put a final stop to such dishonest proceedings, and to enable the medical profession and the public in America to place full confidence in the genuineness of Dr. DE JONGH'S LIGHT-BROWN COD-LIVER OIL, and to realize its unequaled efficacy, every bottle of

DR. DE JONGH'S GENUINE OIL

shipped to the United States by his sole consignees, ANSAR, HARFORD & CO., of London, is now sealed with a new Patent Trade Mark Capsule, (Betts, maker, London,) colored blue opaque, white top, stamped with a blue fish on a red shield, and the label bears the additional signature of the sole accredited agents for the United States and Canada.

EDWARD GREERY & CO., No. 34 Vesey-st., New-York.

Sold by all respectable druggists.

WAR DEPARTMENT, SURGEON-GENERAL'S OFFICE, WASHINGTON, D. C., March 2, 1868.

ADVERTISEMENT.—AN ARMY MEDICAL Board, to consist of Surgeon J. B. Brown, Brevet Brig.-Gen., U. S. A.; Surgeon H. R. Wirtz, Brevet Lieut.-Col., U. S. A.; Surgeon John Moore, Brevet Col., U. S. A.; and Assistant-Surgeon A. A. Woodhull, Brevet Lieut.-Col., U. S. A., will meet in New-York City, on the 1st of May next, for the examination of Assistant-Surgeons U. S. Army, for promotion, and of candidates for admission into the Medical Staff of the U. S. Army.

Applicants must be between 21 and 30 years of age, physically sound, and graduates of a regular medical college.

Applications for permission to appear before the Board should be addressed to the Surgeon-General U. S. Army, and must state the full name, residence and date and place of birth of the candidate.

Testimonials as to character and qualifications must be furnished. If the applicant has been in the medical service of the army during the late war, the fact should be stated, together with his former rank, and date and place of service, and testimonials from officers with whom he has served should also be forwarded.

No allowance is made for the expenses of persons undergoing examination, as it is an indispensable prerequisite to appointment.

The number of vacancies now existing in the Medical Corps of the Army is thirty-nine.

J. K. BARNES, Surgeon-General U. S. A.

LOST AND FOUND.

LOST—BOOK OF ABOUT FIVE QUIRES CAP paper, paper binding, containing entries of sales of machines, their numbers, name of manufacturers, &c. A suitable reward will be paid for its return to SAMUEL LEGGETT, No. 424 East 23d-st.

LOST—A BANK-BOOK ON THE MANHATTAN Savings Institution, No. 33,351. The finder will please leave the same at the bank.

FURNITURE.

FURNITURE, FURNITURE—AT LARGEly reduced prices. BRAUNSDORF & METZ, manufacturers, Nos. 125 and 127 Rivington-st., between Norfolk and Essex sts., offer their large and well assorted stock of first-class furniture, consisting of sitting-room, parlor, library, bedroom and dining-room suites of the latest styles, to the public at wholesale prices. N. B.—All goods warranted.

SITUATIONS WANTED.

FEMALES.

WANTED—BY A PROTESTANT WOMAN, A situation to wait on a lady or elderly person, or who would need a faithful person to assist in housekeeping; understands all kinds of family sewing; has good City reference from her last place where she she has lived over twelve years. Call for two days at No. 109 9th-av.

WANTED—A SITUATION BY A PROFESSED cook; one that thoroughly understands English, French and American cooking, pastries, breakfast breads, and desserts of all kinds; best of City references from her last employer. Call at No. 277 1st-av., in the bakery-store, between 16th and 17th sts.

WANTED—A SITUATION BY A RESPECTable Protestant woman as cook; no objection to assist in the plain part of the washing; can do all kinds of good, plain cooking; would go a short distance in the country if required; four years' references. Call at No. 241 West 29th-st.

WANTED—SITUATIONS BY TWO GERMAN women; one as first-class cook; can do every style of cooking for a private family; the other as cook, washer and ironer; is a good baker; or would do general housework; best of reference. No. 384 Bowery, second floor.

WANTED—A SITUATION, BY A NEAT INdustrious girl, to do cooking or general housework; is a good cook and first-rate washer and ironer; economical, respectful and trustworthy; best of reference given: City or country. Call at No. 15 Court-st., near Joralemon-st., Brooklyn.

WANTED—BY A RESPECTABLE MIDDLE-aged Scotch Protestant woman, a situation as invalid nurse; is well experienced in sickness; no objection to travel; can read and write: the best of reference. Apply at No. 321 West 25th-st., between 8th and 9th avs.

WANTED—BY A RESPECTABLE YOUNG girl, a situation as chambermaid and to assist at washing and ironing, or to do general housework in a small family. Can be seen for two days at No. 248 East 45th-st., between 2d and 3d avs.

WANTED—A SITUATION AS FIRST-CLASS cook; understands her business thoroughly; bread and pastry and made dishes; best of City references; no objection to the country. Can be seen for two days at No. 334 East 11th-st., between 1st and 2d avs.

WANTED—A SITUATION BY A YOUNG WOman as first-class laundress in a private family; has the best of City references from her last employer. Call at No. 321 West 26th-st., between 8th and 9th avs., second floor, front room.

WANTED—BY A FIRST-CLASS COOK, WITH excellent City reference, a situation in the City, or a few miles in the country; makes excellent pastry, soups, and jellies, game and fancy dishes; does the coarse washing. Call or address No. 303 East 29th-st.

WANTED—BY A PROTESTANT WOMAN a situation as good plain cook; no objection to assist with washing and ironing; in a small private family; good City reference. Call for two days at No. 127 West 33d-st., between 6th and 7th avs.

WANTED—A SITUATION BY A RESPECTAble girl as first-class waitress; thoroughly understands her business; good City references. Can be seen, for two days, at her present employer's, No. 19 West 36th-st.

WANTED—BY A RESPECTABLE PROTEStant woman a situation as lady's maid and seamstress; understands dressmaking and hairdressing; has the best of City reference. Can be seen until engaged at her present employer's. No. 27 West 22d-st.

WANTED—BY A YOUNG WOMAN, A SITUAtion as seamstress in a private family; can cut and fit; has the best of City reference, and has no objection to go a short distance in the country. Can be seen for two days at No. 401 East 15th-st.

WANTED—A PROTESTANT YOUNG WOMAN as lady's maid and seamstress; she must read and write well, dress hair, and willing to make herself useful; unexceptionable City references required. Apply between 9 and 11 A. M., at No. 41 West 34th-st.

WANTED—SITUATIONS BY TWO SISTERS, one as cook the other as chambermaid and to do up muslins, in a gentleman's family; none but first families need apply; the best of City reference can be given. Call at No. 242 7th-av.

WANTED—A SITUATION BY A RESPECTAble woman, who understands French and English cooking; also, all kinds of fine pastry and creams; good references. Address No. 261 6th-av., rear of the store, near 16th-st.

WANTED—A SITUATION BY A FIRST-CLASS cook, who understands French, English and American cooking; no objections to the country or a private boarding-house; good City reference. Call at No. 64 West Washington-place, for two days.

WANTED—SITUATIONS FOR A LARGE number of well-recommended cooks, lady's maids, seamstresses, nurses, cook, washer and ironers; chambermaids and waitresses; also, young girls for housework, at BOOKHAM'S, No. 329 4th-av., near 25th-st.

WANTED—A SITUATION AS FIRST-CLASS cook; understands soups, meats, all kinds of game, boning and larding, and all kinds of desserts; best of City references from last place. Call for two days at No. 110 West 20th-st., in rear.

WANTED—BY A PROTESTANT WOMAN, A situation as cook in a private family; would assist with the washing; understands the care of milk and butter; no objection to City or country. Call for two days at 276 1st-av., between 16th and 17th-sts., New-York.

WANTED—BY A RESPECTABLE PROTEStant woman, a situation as seamstress; can operate on a machine; will assist with children or chamberwork. Apply, for two days, at her present employer's, No. 45 East 29th-st.

WANTED—A SITUATION BY A RESPECTable Protestant girl as first-class cook; is an excellent bread and biscuit maker; is willing to do the coarse washing; the country preferred. Call at No. 344 6th-av., for two days, top floor.

WANTED—BY A YOUNG PROTESTANT WIDow woman, a situation as chambermaid and waitress; can take full charge of silver, or would assist with washing and ironing, for private family or boarding-house; best of reference. No. 384 Bowery, second floor.

WANTED—A SEAMSTRESS' SITUATION BY an American young woman; can operate on the machine; would take care of grown children and do chamberwork. Can be seen at No. 236 West 32d-st.

WANTED—BY A MIDDLE-AGED AMERICAN woman, a situation as cook in a small family; good City reference given. Can be seen for two days at No. 24 West 13th-st., near 7th-av.

WANTED—A SITUATION BY A RESPECTable young girl as chambermaid and seamstress; or plain sewing; with good City reference. No. 341 East 12th-st.

WANTED—A SITUATION BY A FIRST-CLASS cook; understands it in all its branches; best of City reference. Call at No. 243 West 35th-st., between 7th and 8th avs.

WANTED—BY A CANADIAN PROTESTANT young woman, a situation as nurse and to assist with chamberwork; good reference. Apply at No. 384 Bowery, second floor.

WANTED—A SITUATION BY A RESPECTable woman as good plain cook, washer and ironer; best of City reference from her last employer. Inquire at No. 236 East 51st-st.

WANTED—BY A PROTESTANT YOUNG WOman, a situation as good cook; would assist with the washing if required; good reference. Call at No. 393 3d-av., between 29th and 30th sts.

WANTED—BY A RESPECTABLE, MIDDLE-aged widow lady, a situation as nurse; would like to take the entire charge of a baby. Call at No. 488 6th-av., between 29th and 30th sts.

WANTED—A LAUNDRESS' SITUATION BY a young woman who understands her business; has the best of City reference. Call for two days at No. 209 West 23d-st.

WANTED—BY A PROTESTANT, CAPABLE of teaching and plain sewing, a situation as nurse to grown children; best of references. Apply at No. 400 6th-av., near 24th-st.

WANTED—BY A RESPECTABLE WOMAN TO get some washing at her home, or would go out by the day; is a good washer and ironer; has good City reference. Call or address No. 424 9th-av., second floor.

WANTED—BY A FIRST-CLASS WAITRESS A situation in a respectable private family; can give the very best City reference; can be seen for two days. Call at No. 134 West 25th-st., between 6th and 7th avs.

WANTED—A SITUATION BY A RESPECTAble competent, tidy girl, to do chamberwork and plain sewing, or assist in waiting. Can be seen for two days at No. 211 East 38th-st., first floor.

WANTED—BY A PROTESTANT GIRL A SITUation as nurse and seamstress, or chambermaid and seamstress; good City reference. Can be seen at No. 211 West 20th-st.

WANTED—A SITUATION AS FIRST-CLASS English cook; can bone and lard; understands her business thoroughly; would go a short distance in the country; best of reference. No. 328 3d-av.

WANTED—BY A PROTESTANT WOMAN, A situation as cook; understands her business thoroughly; has good reference. Can be seen for two days at No. 36 West 13th-st., in the store.

WANTED—A SITUATION BY A FIRST-CLASS laundress, who understands fluting; no objections to go a short distance in the country; good City reference. Call at No. 64 West Washington-place.

WANTED—A SITUATION BY A SCOTCH PROtestant as laundress or chambermaid; no objection to country. Can be seen for two days at No. 168 3d-av.) between 16th and 17 sts.

WANTED—BY A FRENCH PERSON, A SITUAtion to go to Europe to take care of children, or ladies' maid; no objections to taking charge of an invalid; best of reference. Address No. 21 West 17th-st.

WANTED—BY A RESPECTABLE PROTESTant girl a situation as cook; thoroughly understands her business. Can be seen for two days at her present employer's, No. 19 West 36th-st.

WANTED—BY A PROTESTANT GIRL, A SITuation as nurse and seamstress, or would do general housework in a private family; no objection to the country. Call, for two days, at No. 352 East 19th-st.

WANTED—BY A COMPETENT PERSON A situation as waitress in a private family; the best of City reference. Can be seen for two days at No. 148 East 46th-st., 4th floor; ring the bell.

WANTED—A SITUATION BY A RESPECTAble woman, as first-class laundress; best City reference; can be seen for two days at her present employers, No. 19 West 36th-st.

WANTED—A SITUATION BY A RESPECTable and experienced cook; also to assist with washing and ironing; understands her business thoroughly and has good City references. No. 77 East 10th-st.

WANTED—BY A RESPECTABLE WOMAN, with the best of reference, a few gentlemen's washing; also washing, ironing and cleaning done out by the day. Call at No. 140 West 19th-st.

WANTED—A SITUATION BY A COMPETENT young woman, as laundress or chambermaid and laundress; best City reference. Can be seen at No. 314 East 12th-st., third floor.

WANTED—A SITUATION AS NURSE; IS A good seamstress; has reference; would go a short distance in the country. Apply at No. 218 West 18th-st., between 7th and 8th avs.

WANTED—A SITUATION BY A RESPECTAble woman, as nurse; is capable of taking charge of an infant from its birth; best City reference. Call at No. 133 West 19th-st.

WANTED—A SITUATION AS FIRST-CLASS cook in a private family; has best City reference from last place. Apply at 218 West 18th-st., between 7th and 8th avs.

WANTED—BY AN EXPERIENCED WOMAN A situation as professed cook in a private family; best City reference. Call for two days at No. 149 East 38th-st.

WANTED—A SITUATION AS COOK IN A PRIvate family; will assist in the coarse washing; best of City reference. Apply to No. 248 East 23d-st., N. Y.

ALL WHO WANT COMPETENT HELP, male or female, for City or country, such as coachmen, grooms, waiters, laborers, servants, farm hands, gardeners, boys, cooks, chambermaids, waitresses, nurses, seamstresses, laundresses, houseworkers, small girls, &c., can be immediately suited at CARPENTER'S Select Servants' Institute, 138 11th-st., corner 6th-av.

SITUATIONS WANTED.

FEMALES.

WANTED—BY A RESPECTABLE AND INTELligent middle-aged American lady from the country, without incumbrance; unexceptionable reference, a situation as housekeeper; no objection to going South or West. Address for three days, stating residence and where to be seen, Mrs. H. ASHBRIDGE, Station F., New-York.

WANTED—BY A MOST RESPECTABLE young girl, a situation as chambermaid and waitress, or to do general housework in a small private family; can furnish the best of City references. Call No. 332 West 27th-st., between 8th and 9th avs. Call at the basement door.

WANTED—BY A RESPECTABLE PROTESTant young woman a situation for chamberwork and fine washing, or waitress in a respectable family; no objection to the country; good City reference. Can be seen for two days at No. 254 West 16th-st., between 7th and 8th-avs., basement door.

WANTED—SITUATIONS BY TWO VERY DEsirable, capable girls, together or separate—one as good, thorough cook, washer and ironer; the other as waitress and chambermaid, &c.; are obliging, respectful and trusty servants, and highly recommended; City or country. Call at No. 121 Atlantic-st., Brooklyn.

WANTED—BY A YOUNG GIRL, A SITUATION in a private family, to do chamberwork and to assist with the washing, or as laundress; is a Protestant; no objections to a short distance in the country. Can be seen for two days at No. 222 West 19th-st., between 7th and 8th avs., third floor.

WANTED—A SITUATION BY A RESPECTable woman as first-class cook; understands her business in all its branches; is a good baker; can give the best of City reference. Call for two days at No. 310 East 24th-st., near 2d-av.

WANTED—A SITUATION BY A COMPETENT young woman as nurse and do plain sewing; understands hair-dressing; first-class references from last place. Call for two days at No. 104 West 28th-st., third floor, front.

WANTED—A SITUATION BY A COMPETENT young woman as first-class waitress in a private family; has seven years City reference; or would take charge of a baby. Call at No. 209 East 20th-st., near 3d-av., front basement.

WANTED—A SITUATION TO DO COOKING or general housework by a smart, capable girl; is neat, respectful and economical, and an excellent washer and ironer; best references given. Call at No. 121 Atlantic-st., Brooklyn. City or country.

WANTED—A SITUATION BY A RESPECTAble young woman as chambermaid and seamstress or would take care of children and sew; has lived nine years with one family; best of City references. Can be seen at No. 61 4th-av., near 9th-st.

WANTED—A SITUATION AS COOK BY A woman who understands her business in all its branches and is willing to go in the country; is a good baker; has good references. Can be seen until suited at No. 147 West 16th-st., between 6th and 7th avs.

WANTED—BY A RESPECTABLE ENGLISH girl a situation in a small American family to do general housework. Call at No. 122 Mott-st., in rear room No. 5. Those who occupy part of a house need not apply.

WANTED—A SITUATION BY A RESPECTable Protestant young woman as nurse and to do plain sewing; best City reference. Call at No. 300 East 33d-st., top floor.

WANTED—A SITUATION AS CHAMBERMAID and laundress. Call at No. 134 West 24th-st., between 6th and 7th avs. Good City reference from her last place.

WANTED—A SITUATION BY A RESPECTABLE young woman to do chamberwork, or washing, or chamberwork and waiting; no objections to the country. Call for two days at No. 130 West 19th-st.

WANTED—BY A PROTESTANT GIRL A SITUation as chambermaid and waitress; best of City references. Call at No. 157 6th-av., between 11th and 12th sts., in the stove-store.

WANTED—A SITUATION BY A RESPECTAble young woman as good cook and washer and ironer; has the best of City reference. Can be seen at No. 46 West 30th-st.

WANTED—A SITUATION BY A YOUNG WOman as cook, washer and ironer, or general housework in a small family; has good City references. Can be seen at No. 61 4th-av.

WANTED—BY A RESPECTABLE GIRL, A SITuation; is an excellent cook, washer and ironer, and has the very best City reference. Call, for two days, at No. 111 7th-av., corner of 18th-st.

WANTED—BY A YOUNG GIRL A SITUATION as chambermaid and waitress; is not afraid of work, and has first-class City reference. Call, for two days, at No. 111 7th-av., corner of 18th-st.

WANTED—A SITUATION BY A RESPECTable young woman as first-class cook; understands cooking in all its branches; has excellent City references. Can be seen at No. 61 4th-av., near 9th-st.

WANTED—A SITUATION BY A FIRST-CLASS cook; understands all kinds of cooking, soups, meats, side-dishes, pastries and desserts; City reference. Call, for two days, at No. 119 West 25th-st., near 6th-av.

WANTED—A SITUATION BY A FIRST-RATE cook and washer and ironer; private family preferred; the best of City reference from her last place. Apply at No. 134 West 25th-st., for two days.

WANTED—A SITUATION BY A COMPETENT person as chambermaid or waitress in a private family; has satisfactory City reference. Can be seen at No. 29 13th-st., between 5th and 6th avs.

WANTED—A SITUATION BY A GOOD GERman girl to do general housework. No. 8 Eldridge-st., between Canal and Division sts., basement.

MRS. LOWE'S INSTITUTE FOR GERMAN servants, No. 17 Stanton-st., near Bowery.

MALES.

WANTED—A SITUATION AS COACHMAN BY a German, married, who thoroughly understands the care and management of horses, carriages, harness, driving, &c.; is not afraid of work; gives first-class City reference. Address C. M., Box No. 195 *Times* Office.

WANTED—A SITUATION AS COACHMAN and groom by a married man without children; who thoroughly understands his business; is willing and obliging; has two years' reference from last place; no objection to the country. Address E. M., Box No. 216 *Times* Office.

WANTED—A SITUATION AS GARDENER BY an Englishman, married, no family; a respectable man, who thoroughly understands his business in all the branches connected with practical gardening. A line addressed to, or call on A. C. R., at Mr. Thorburn's seed-store, 15 John-st., New-York, will be attended to.

WANTED—BY A BOY 14 YEARS OF AGE, A situation with a farmer in the country; wages not so much of an object as a home where he can make himself useful. Apply at No. 62 South 1st-st., corner 3d-st., Williamsburg, or No. 220 Pearl-st., New-York. JAS. HUGGINS.

WANTED—BY A RESPECTABLE, INDUSTRIous man and wife, situations; the man as coachman, groom, plain gardener; the wife as chambermaid and waitress or nurse; both very desirable and good help and highly recommended; long experience. Apply to No. 121 Atlantic-st., Brooklyn.

WANTED—A SITUATION AS COACHMAN and gardener by a man of long experience; understands his business thoroughly; is not afraid to work; is willing and obliging; has good City reference. Address W., Box No. 208 *Times* Office.

WANTED—BY A SCOTCHMAN, A SINGLE man, a situation as gardener, who is thoroughly acquainted with the business in all its branches; can give the very best recommendations; none but a first-class situation accepted. Apply to J. BUIST, at Reed & Buist's, No. 807 Broadway.

WANTED—A SITUATION AS GARDENER, by a German with a small family; many years in this country; understands his business in all its branches—greenhouse, graperies, &c. Address or call at Mr. DOBLER'S, No. 32 East Broadway.

WANTED—A SITUATION AS COACHMAN and groom by a Protestant single young man; one who has many years' experience; good reference; no objection to the country. Call on or address J. H., No. 126 East 19th-st., for two days.

WANTED—A GARDENER'S SITUATION BY A single man, Protestant; thoroughly understands his business; greenhouse, graperies, &c.; wishes to make himself agreeable. Call or address J. T., No. 64 West 28th-st., for two days.

WANTED—A SITUATION BY A RESPECTAble man as coachman; thoroughly understands his business; no objection to the country; can give the best of City and country reference. Call at No. 448 6th av., for two days.

WANTED—BY A SINGLE MAN (SCOTCH) A situation as coachman and groom; thoroughly understands his business; the proper care of horses, harness and carriages; has the best of City reference. Address W. S., Box No. 212 *Times* Office.

WANTED—BY A MARRIED MAN, A SITUAtion as coachman or groom; would be willing to assist in gardening; understands his business thoroughly; is willing and obliging, sober and honest; best reference given. Address M. C., Box No. 207 *Times* Office.

WANTED—A SITUATION AS COACHMAN and gardener by a single young man, who thoroughly understands his business; is willing and obliging; has the best of City reference. Address J. W., Box No. 191 *Times* Office.

WANTED—A SITUATION AS GARDENER AND farmer by a single man who thoroughly understands his business in all its branches; is willing and obliging; the best of references given from his last place. Address S. S., Box No. 214 *Times* Office.

WANTED—BY A SINGLE MAN, A SITUATION as coachman and gardener; thoroughly understands his business; is willing to make himself useful; has good City reference. Address T. R., Box No. 196 *Times* Office.

WANTED—BY A RESPECTABLE YOUNG man, a situation as coachman; thoroughly understands his business; good references; no objections to the country. Address P. M., Box No. 217 *Times* Office.

WANTED—A SITUATION AS GARDENER BY a practical, experienced single man, competent to take charge of greenhouse, grapery, flower and vegetable garden. Address J. B., Box No. 214 *Times* Office.

WANTED—BY A YOUNG, SMART SWITZERman, 20 years of age, a situation; he understands horses and gardening. Apply at No. 118 Pitt-st., Room No. 3.

WANTED—A SITUATION BY A STEADY sober young man as coachman and gardener; six years' best City reference from his employer. Address M. B., Box No. 193 *Times* Office, for two days.

WANTED—BY A SINGLE YOUNG MAN A situation as first-class coachman; satisfactory reference. Call or address No. 404 6th-av., between 24th and 25th sts.

WANTED—A SITUATION AS COACHMAN BY a Protestant young man; has best of City reference from his last employer. Address W. G., Box No. 201 *Times* Office.

WANTED—A SITUATION AS COACHMAN BY a married man with no family, lately arrived from London; English Protestant. Address or call at No. 165 3d-av., between 16th and 17th sts. T. PAGE.

WANTED—A COACHMAN'S SITUATION BY a Protestant man, who fully understands his business; several years' experience; the best of City reference. Call or address R. C., No. 41 East 20th-st.

WANTED—BY A MARRIED MAN, A SITUAtion as coachman; good, careful driver. Best of reference from his last employer. Address COACHMAN, Box No. 204 *Times* Office.

WANTED—BY A PROTESTANT MAN, A SITUation as invalid nurse to a gentleman; can produce the highest testimonials. Can be seen for three days at No. 125 4th-av., near 13th-st.

WANTED—A SITUATION AS FARMER BY A married man with a small family; the best City references. Address M. C., Box 219 *Times* Office.

A PHONOGRAPHER AND GOOD PENMAN desires a situation as copyist in a law-office, or as an amanuensis. Address LEE, Box No. 144 *Times* Office.

SITUATIONS WANTED.

MALES.

WANTED—A SITUATION AS A FARMER BY a respectable married man with a small family; is a good vegetable gardener and farmer, and understands graperies and taking care of lawns; is a good driver, and understands the care of horses; can milk, and is competent to take care of a gentleman's place; can give the best of both City and country references. Address J. E. KNAPP, No. 8 Wall-st., New-York.

WANTED—BY A SOBER, STEADY, SINGLE man, a situation as coachman; is a good groom and careful driver; would be willing to assist in gardening, and make himself generally useful; can milk; can furnish good reference from last place; country preferred. Address, for two days, D. C., Box No. 212 *Times* Office.

WANTED—A SITUATION BY A FRENCHMAN and wife, without incumbrance; the man as cook; understands his business in all its branches; wife understands all kinds of housework, and can assist as cook if necessary; no objection to go in the country; can give four years' reference from last employer. Can be seen at No 161 East 25th-st., for four days. Call or address PAUL DARICE.

WANTED—A GARDENER'S SITUATION BY a married man having no children; thoroughly understands the care and management of greenhouses, hot and cold graperies, fruits, vegetables and lawns; also, keeping a gentleman's place in the best of order. Call or address E. L., care of C. L. Cornish, Esq., No. 175 Broadway, with whom he has lived seven years.

WANTED—A SITUATION AS GARDENER BY A Protestant married man; understands the care of greenhouses, hothouses, graperies, pleasure grounds, lawns, small and standard fruit trees, &c., &c.; can give the best of City references, and satisfactory reasons for leaving last employer. Address D. C., at Bridgeman's seed store, No. 876 Broadway.

WANTED—A MAN OF EXPERIENCE IN GARdening, and possessing a good knowledge of farming, would like to meet a party, having a farm or lot of land, willing to employ a good man toward its improvement. Address G. S., care of Henderson & Fleming, No. 67 Nassau st.

WANTED—A SITUATION AS GARDENER BY a married man, without children; thoroughly understands hothouses, greenhouses, and is a good grape grower and vegetable grower; has long experience in the business; has the best of City reference. Adress J. N., Bridgman's seed-store, No. 876 Broadway.

WANTED—BY A YOUNG MAN, A SITUATION as coachman in a private family; he has long experience in the care of horses; will be found willing and obliging, and can come well recommended from his last employer; no objection to City or country. Address W. H., Box No. 199 *Times* Office.

WANTED—BY A SINGLE YOUNG MAN A situation as coachman; thoroughly understands his business, and is thoroughly acquainted in this City and vicinity; has the best of City reference from his last employer; no objection to the country. Address J. S., Box No. 211 *Times* Office.

WANTED—A SITUATION AS GARDENER; understands the business perfectly; has good reference as to capability and reputation as a workman; married, small family; terms easy. Can be seen to-day and to-morrow at the seed-store, No. 9 John-st., or address J. F. L., Box No. 204 *Times* Office, for two days.

WANTED—A SITUATION AS WAITER IN A private family, by a respectable man who perfectly understands his business; has the best of City references. Address L. G., No. 941 Broadway, for two days; corner 22d-st.

WANTED—A SITUATION BY A SINGLE MAN as coachman; has long experience in the treatment of horses; is a sober and careful driver; will make himself useful; can give undoubted references, both City and country. Address W. F., Box 208 *Times* Office.

WANTED—A SITUATION AS COACHMAN BY a first-class man; thoroughly understands his business; will be found willing and obliging; is a good gardener; the best of reference. Address J. D., Box No. 217 *Times* Office.

WANTED—A SITUATION AS FARMER AND gardener, or as coachman and gardener by an experienced American; he is between thirty-five and forty years of age; has good reference, and is a single man. Apply at No. 4 Sands-st., Brooklyn, in basement.

WANTED.—A PRACTICAL FARMER WHO thoroughly understands the farming business in all its branches, vegetable gardening, &c., wishes to engage with a gentleman as farmer and caretaker; best of reference. Address E. W., Box No. 200 *Times* Office.

WANTED—BY A YOUNG MAN (AN AMERIcan) a situation as coachman and groom; would take charge of a small garden, if desired, or otherwise make himself useful; the best of references. Address C. W., Box No. 200 *Times* Office.

WANTED—A SITUATION AS GROOM AND coachman, by a single young man, who thoroughly understands his business in all its branches; is willing and obliging; has the best of City reference. Address B. B., Box No. 214 *Times* Office.

WANTED—A SITUATION BY A FIRST-CLASS waiter in a private family; just disengaged in consequence of his employer going to Europe; has unexceptionable City reference. Address, for two days, G. C., Station F.

WANTED—A SITUATION AS WAITER IN A private family by a single Protestant young man; understands his duties thoroughly, and has the best of City reference; no objection to go in the country. Call at No. 125 4th-av.

WANTED—A SITUATION AS COACHMAN by a young married Englishman, with no family, in city or country; thoroughly understands his business, and has City reference. Address R. S., No. 136 East 32d-st.

WANTED—A SITUATION AS WAITER IN A private family by a respectable single man; a Protestant; no objection to go to the country. Address JAMES, at Mr. Keppler's, No. 252 4th-av., corner 20th-st., for two days.

WANTED—A SITUATION BY A PRACTICAL man as gardener, who thoroughly understands his business; the care of greenhouse and grapery and fruit trees of every description. Address N. T., Mr. Bridgeman's seed-store, No. 876 Broadway.

WANTED—A SITUATION AS GARDENER OR farmer by a married man; thoroughly understands his business, the care and driving of horses; long experience in Scotland and this country. Address Y. V., Box No. 210 *Times* Office, for two days.

WANTED—BY A YOUNG MAN, A SITUATION as coachman; understands his business in all its branches; good City driver; no objection to the country; best of reference from his last employer. Address M. C., Box No. 200 *Times* Office.

WANTED—A COACHMAN'S SITUATION BY a respectable young man; is a good groom and careful driver; would help in gardening; can furnish good references. Address J. B. R., Box No. 218 *Times* Office, two days.

WANTED—A SITUATION AS COACHMAN and groom by a married man: no incumbrance; the best of City and country reference; no objection to country or City. Call for J. H. BROWN, No. 22 East 11th-st., for two days.

WANTED—BY A YOUNG MAN A SITUATION as gardener; thoroughly understands it in all its branches; flowers, fruit, vegetables and lawn, and hot and cold grapery; best of City reference can be given. Address T. H., No. 876 Broadway, Bridgeman's seed-store.

WANTED—BY A SINGLE MAN, (SCOTCH,) A situation as coachman and groom; understands gardening; also general work about a gentleman's place; good reference. Address J. S., Box No. 197 *Times* Office.

WANTED—A SITUATION AS COACHMAN BY a young man with good City reference. Address C. M., Box No. 195 *Times* Office.

WANTED—A SITUATION BY A YOUNG MAN as coachman; has the best of City reference. Call at or address No. 5 East 28th-st.

CLERKS AND SALESMEN.

WANTED—A SITUATION AS BOOK-KEEPER or salesman in a publishing house or bookstore by a German shortly arrived from Europe; he has twenty years' experience in the book trade, and is also a scholar in all the modern languages; terms easy. Address Post-office Box No. 4,897.

WANTED—A SITUATION AS DELIVERY OR entry clerk, or assistant book-keeper in a wholesale house or brewery, by a young man about to leave his present employ; can give the best of City references. Address J. W. J., No. 48 Charlton-st., City.

HELP WANTED.

WANTED—IMMEDIATELY, TWENTY GOOD respectable girls as cooks, who understand their business fully; also ten competent laundresses, and a number of first-class nurses and family seamstresses; also chambermaids and waitresses, and smart girls for general housework; girls with good references. Protestants and others, of all nations, can be supplied without delay with good situations at highest wages, at Mrs. WESLEY'S Select Employment Office, No. 107 4th-av., between 11th and 12th sts.

LIFE INSURANCE AGENTS WANTED—Accomplished, skillful and responsible agents to canvass this City and the neighboring counties and the States of New-Jersey, Pennsylvania, Delaware and Maryland; the highest commissions will be paid. Also, wanted competent, responsible parties to contract for territorial or State agencies throughout the United States. REQUA & PRESCOTT, General Agents, No. 200 Broadway, N. Y.

WANTED—A CAPABLE GARDENER TO take charge of a small place in the country; one hour's ride from the City; he must also understand the care of horse, cow and all kinds of live stock. None but those possessing these requisites, and who can bring good recommendations, need apply at No. 555 Broadway, second floor, between 10 and 4 o'clock.

WANTED—A WELL-EDUCATED YOUNG MAN as assistant in a bank; must give highest testimonials as to integrity; write well; be correct and quick in figures; bonds required $10,000; salary low at first. Address Box No. 823 New-York Post-office.

WANTED—TWO COMPETENT GIRLS TO DO the work of a small family, one as cook and washer and ironer, and the other as chambermaid and waitress; sisters preferred. Apply between the hours of 10 and 12, on Tuesday and Wednesday, at No. 59 West 34th-st.

WANTED—AT BOOKHAM'S, NO. 329 4TH-AV., 25th-st., three first-class cooks, several laundresses, also chambermaids and waitress, nurses, seamstresses, cooks, washers and ironers, houseworkers, &c., for good places, now open City or country.

WANTED—A STRONG, ABLE-BODIED YOUNG man by TOWNSEND & KING, No. 81 Worth-st., as an assistant porter; wages $25 per month. Applicants will please call on them between 9 and 10 o'clock A. M., with specimens of handwriting and references.

WANTED—A PROTESTANT SINGLE MAN, AS plain vegetable gardener; must be willing to be generally useful. Address F. S., Box No. 140 *Times* Office.

WANTED—A COOK, WITH CITY REFERences, who thoroughly understands her business. Apply between 9 A. M. and 2 P. M. at No. 58 East 40th-st.

COMPOSITORS—SEVERAL GOOD BOOK compositors wanted this morning. None but experienced hands need apply. BAKER & GODWIN, *Tribune* Buildings.

WANTED—A COACHMAN WHO HAS HAD experience in training and driving horses; none need answer without the best of references. Address W. B., Box No. 155 New-York Post-office.

WANTED—A SCOTCH OR AMERICAN PROTestant woman as nurse, seamstress and to do light chamberwork. Apply at No. 453 West 22d-st., between 9 and 11 A. M.

WANTED—BY AN IMPORTING HOUSE, A thorough lace man to manage a department. Address Box No. 6,703 New-York Post-office.

WANTED—IN A FIRST-CLASS WHOLESALE hosiery store, a youth to learn the business; salary, first year, $150. Apply to B. O., Box No. 102 *Times* Office.

WANTED—IN AN OFFICE, A BOY ABOUT 16 or 18 years of age, who is a good writer and well recommended. Apply at No. 41 Jay-st., New-York.

WANTED—COOK, WASHER AND IRONER TO go to Staten Island; apply before 10 o'clock. J. M. PHELPS & CO., No. 5½ Pine-st.

WANTED—A FIRST-CLASS COOK; BEST City references required. Apply at No. 28 East 20th-st., this morning, between 10 and 11 o'clock.

The New-York Times.

NEW-YORK, TUESDAY, MARCH 24, 1868.

Amusements this Evening.

WALLACK'S THEATRE.
Broadway, corner 13th-st.
ROSEDALE. Characters by Mr. Lester Wallack, Mr. John Gilbert, Mr. George Holland, Miss Rose Eytinge, Mrs. Vernon, Miss Fanny Morant, Mrs. Clara Jennings, and others.

FRENCH THEATRE.
14th-st., near 6th-av.
THE GRAND DUCHESS OF GEROLSTEIN. Mlle. Tostee as the Duchess.

NIBLO'S GARDEN.
Broadway, between Prince and Houston sts.
THE WHITE FAWN.

OLYMPIC THEATRE.
Broadway, between Houston and Bleecker sts.
HUMPTY DUMPTY. Characters by Mr. Geo. L. Fox, Mr. F. Lacy, Mr. C. K. Fox, Mlle. Emilie Rigl, Mlle. Schell, Miss M. Blake, Miss Lillie Whiting, and others.

NEW-YORK THEATRE.
Broadway, near 8th-st.
CAMILLE. Characters by Miss Kate Reignolds, Mr. G. C. Boniface, Mr. G. H. Clarke, &c.

BROADWAY THEATRE.
Broadway, near Broome-st.
JOE. Mr. Chanfrau in four characters.

BOWERY THEATRE.
Bowery, near Canal-st.
THE ASSASSIN OF THE ROCKS and THE MIDNIGHT BANQUET.

NEW-YORK CIRCUS.
14th-st., opposite Academy of Music.
NEW-YORK CIRCUS TROUPE—EXHIBITION OF EQUESTRIANISM AND CLASSIC OLYMPIC GAMES.

BROOKLYN ACADEMY OF MUSIC.
Montague-st.
LUCRETIA BORGIA. Characters by Mme. La Grange, Mlle. Bonheur, Sigs. Massimiliani, Orlandini, and Nicolao.

STEINWAY HALL.
Nos. 71 and 73 East 14th-st.
GRAND CONCERT. By Ole Bull, Sigs. Severini, Randolphia, Mr. Geo. W. Morgan, and Mr. E. Hoffman.

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The WEEKLY TIMES, one year	$2
Five copies	$8
Ten copies	$15

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H. J. RAYMOND & CO.,
TIMES Office, New-York.

Notice.

We cannot notice anonymous communications. In all cases we require the writer's name and address, not for publication, but as a guarantee of good faith.

We cannot return rejected communications, nor preserve manuscripts, unless specially requested so to do.

To Advertisers.

Advertisers in the TIMES are requested to bring in their notices at as early an hour in the day as possible. If received after 8½ o'clock, it will be impossible to classify them under their proper heads.

NEWS OF THE DAY.

EUROPE.

In the British House of Commons, yesterday, Government resolutions in regard to church reform in Ireland were introduced. The debate upon them will commence on May 30.

The two Fenians under sentence of death for the murder of Police Sergeant BRETT have been reprieved.

The second session of the Parliament of the North German Confederation commenced in Berlin yesterday. King WILLIAM, in his speech, alluded to the treaty just concluded with the United States as knitting more closely together nations already allied by strong bonds of commerce and race.

The Civil Marriage bill has finally passed both Houses of the Austrian Reichsrath.

Advices from Abyssinia set forth that nearly all the troops of the expedition had reached the high table-lands. THEODORUS was reported to be entrenched on the Talanta Plateau.

CONGRESS.

A resolution was adopted in the Senate, yesterday, providing for the printing and indexing of 2,000 copies of the reports of the impeachment trial, and a bill passed providing for the expenses of the trial. A bill to reorganize and reduce the expenses of the State Department was referred to the Committee on Retrenchment. At 1 o'clock the President *pro tempore* vacated the chair in favor of the Chief Justice, and the Senate organized for the trial of the President. The Impeachment Managers on the part of the House then appeared, as did also the counsel for the President, and occupied the places assigned them. The members of the House took seats outside the bar. The minutes of the previous session having been read, Mr. DAVIS submitted a written protest against the trial of the President, on the ground that while the Southern States were excluded from representation, the Senate was not organized in accordance with the requirements of the Constitution. Mr. CONNESS objected to receiving the protest, and was sustained by vote of the Senate. Mr. STANBERY then announced that counsel were ready to submit the President's answer to the charges, whereupon Mr. CURTIS read the answer, which will be found in full in other columns of the TIMES this morning. When the document had been read and ordered filed, Mr. BINGHAM announced that the House Managers would, doubtless, be ready to submit a replication at 1 o'clock to-day. Mr. EVARTS addressed the Court briefly, asking, in behalf of the President, thirty days' time to prepare for the trial. His motion was opposed by the House Managers, and after a lengthy discussion it was proposed to postpone action on the question until after replication had been filed. This was negatived, yeas 25, nays 28. The motion of counsel was then rejected, yeas 11, nays 41. Counsel then asked reasonable time for preparation, and ten days was suggested, after which the Court adjourned to to-day.

A large number of bills and joint resolutions were presented in the House yesterday and referred to committees. Mr. HOLMAN offered a resolution reciting that, in the judgment of the House, it is just to pay the holders of Government securities in greenbacks. He moved the previous question, but the House refused to second it. A motion to lay it on the table was negatived, and the resolution was finally referred to the Committee on Ways and Means. A motion was agreed to calling on the Secretary of the Treasury for his reasons for removing Gen. STEADMAN from his office of Collector of Internal Revenue in New-Orleans. A message having been received from the Senate announcing its readiness to proceed with the trial of the President, the House resolved itself into a Committee of the Whole and proceeded to the Senate Chamber to attend the trial. At 5 o'clock the members returned and business was resumed. The Committee on Elections reported in the case of the contested seat from the Ninth District of Missouri, that WILLIAM T. SWEETZLER was entitled to the seat claimed by GEORGE W. ANDERSON. Mr. BINGHAM announced that the Impeachment Managers had prepared a replication to the answer made by the President to the impeachment charges. A debate arose as to whether the Managers should be permitted to file the replication before submitting it to the House, Messrs. WOOD and ELDRIDGE claiming the right to hear and discuss it. On motion, the House took a recess until this morning, when the question is to be decided.

GENERAL.

It is reported in Havana that an American steamer has arrived at St. Thomas with $600,000 in specie, to be placed at the disposal of the Dominican Envoy; and that the latter is to proceed to St. Domingo with the money, and to secure the lease of the bay of Samana from the Baez Government.

Violent earthquakes occurred at Porto Rico on March 10 and 17, and at St. Thomas on March 15. A great scarcity of provisions prevailed in the former island, and the plan of making it a free port was universally advocated.

A dispatch from St. Louis says that three brothers named COLLIN were recently murdered near Denver, Colorado, by a traveling companion who has escaped. The bodies of the murdered men have been discovered.

The schooner *Alice Ridgeway* is reported to have been driven on the New-Jersey shore during the late gale, having been capsized at sea and all her crew lost.

An organized gang of thieves in Colorado has recently been broken up by the Sheriff of Los Animas County, who captured several of the band and recovered 2,700 head of cattle which they had stolen.

Hon. H. H. CHILD, of Pittsfield, Mass., President of the Berkshire Medical College, and formerly Lieutenant-Governor of Massachusetts, died in Boston on Sunday, aged 84 years.

CHARLES BADELL, a rag-picker, was fatally stabbed in Louisville on Sunday night, while in an altercation with a companion named PHILIP SEITZ.

JOHN B. HOSKIN has been appointed by Judge BARNARD referee in the matter of the contempt of Gen. DIVEN, and Messrs. LANE, DAVIS and SKIDMORE, Directors of the Erie Railway Company. Other attachments have been issued by the Court against JAS. FISK, Jr., J. GOULD and JOHN S. ELDRIDGE, who were returned by the Sheriff as not having been found. Mr. THOMPSON voluntarily appeared in Court yesterday, and made his excuse through counsel. The further hearing in the contempt cases was postponed to Monday next.

Coroner SCHIRMER held an inquest yesterday, at Bellevue Hospital, over the body of WILLIAM MCCUNNIFF, who came to his death by being stabbed in the abdomen with a chisel by his brother-in-law, a man named O'SHEA, at the residence of the latter, No. 507 East Seventeenth-street. A verdict was rendered in accordance with these facts.

In the Board of Aldermen yesterday a petition was presented for the laying out of a new street to join Sixth-avenue to West Broadway. The Mayor vetoed the resolution to pave Cortlandt-street with Nicolson pavement. A resolution to pave a portion of Lexington-avenue with McGonegal patent pavement was laid over.

Yesterday morning it was discovered that since the close of business on Saturday afternoon the banking-house of A. C. KINGSLAND & SONS, No. 55 Broad-street, had been entered by thieves, who carried away bonds worth $40,000 and about $50 in currency. No arrests have yet been made.

A coal train ran off the track of the Morris and Essex Railroad yesterday morning, and the regular trains were detained for a long time between Hoboken and Newark. All the trains were switched off, and hundreds of passengers were subjected to great delay and inconvenience.

The sherry-wine case was resumed yesterday morning, when Mr. CHOATE addressed the jury in behalf of the Government, claiming that the wines had been underrated, and should accordingly be forfeited. The case will probably be given to the jury on Wednesday.

Last evening the Fifth Annual Commencement of the New-York Medical College for Women was held at Steinway Hall. Degrees were presented to eight graduates, and addresses were made by one of the graduating class and members of the Faculty.

An adjourned meeting of the Alumni of Yale College resident in this City was held last evening. The report of the Executive Committee on a scheme of organization and by-laws was read and accepted.

An interesting lecture on Africa was delivered by Rev. J. M. HORNER, last evening, before a large audience in the Willet-street Methodist Episcopal Church.

A lecture on "The Promiscuous Interchange of Pulpits" was delivered last evening by Dr. WESTON, at the Church of the Holy Apostles.

We are indebted to Purser FREDERICK W. ELY, of the steamship *Herman Livingston*, for Savannah papers.

Cotton was quiet, lower and irregular yesterday. Flour was in moderate demand at essentially unaltered prices. Wheat inactive and heavy. Corn and Oats were much dearer, and fairly active. Provisions were in fair request, especially Pork and Bacon, which were a shade higher. Groceries were quiet. The freight market was depressed.

The prices of beef cattle still continue high and firm. Yesterday the top figures were 19c. ℔ lb., net weight. The market was thought to be a shade better for sellers than last week. The advance in price seemed to be about ¼c. ℔ lb. The general average of the sales seemed to be about 16c.@17c. ℔ lb. net weight. Very few were sold for less than 13c. ℔ lb., and only a small number brought more than 18c. ℔ lb. Sheep are moderate at previous rates. Little or no change is reportable. The choicest lots were sold at 9c.@10c. ℔ lb., live weight. A few select sheep were reported as sold for more than 10c. ℔ lb. Of course poor droves do not bring more than 5c., and from that price upward, according to quality. The hog market is quiet, with little or no change in prices. Prime hogs were selling yester- for 9c.@10c. ℔ lb. The receipts are fully equal to the requirements of the trade.

The President's Defence—The Trial Before the Senate.

The impeachment trial was opened yesterday, with all due formalities, and before an assemblage which the reporters describe as particularly brilliant.

The defence which was submitted by the President's counsel in his behalf, is, as might have been expected from the array of distinguished men engaged in the case, a document of marked legal ability, free from anything like subterfuge, evasion or pettifogging. It meets every charge boldly and openly, either denying them altogether, exposing them as unfairly made, defending them as in the necessary line of his official duty, or justifying them on legal and constitutional grounds. Even if it fail to be conclusive with the Senate, it will assuredly have an effect upon fair-minded men throughout the country. It would be nonsense to say it is decisive upon all the points at issue, or that all its positions are well taken; but that it demolishes some of the charges most strongly relied upon by the Impeachment Managers, is not capable of being doubted by any person who will take the trouble of justly weighing the one against the other.

The President, through his counsel, takes up the articles of impeachment *seriatim*. He enters upon the consideration of each almost word by word, and is so elaborate, explicit, and precise in his statements and replies upon every point that the discussion of the whole must necessarily occupy a good deal of time. It will be remembered that of the eleven articles *nine* are variations upon the removal of STANTON. Every detail of these is gone over at length in rigid legal form. His reply to the first article is a specimen of his way of treating them all; and we cannot display more clearly his general method of meeting the charges than by inserting here the brief paragraph which condenses and sums up his response to each "substantive allegation" of this article:

"He (the President) denies that the said STANTON, on the 21st day of February, 1868, was lawfully in possession of the said office of Secretary for the Department of War. He denies that the said STANTON on the day last mentioned was lawfully entitled to hold the said office against the will of the President of the United States. He denies that the said order for the removal of the said STANTON was unlawfully issued. He denies that the said order was issued with intent to violate the act entitled 'An Act to regulate the tenure of certain civil offices.' He denies that the said order was a violation of the last-mentioned act. He denies that the said order was a violation of the Constitution of the United States, or of any law thereof, or of his oath of office. He denies that the said order was issued with an intent to violate the Constitution of the United States, or any law thereof, or this respondent's oath of office. And he respectfully but earnestly insists that not only was it issued by him in the performance of what he believed to be an imperative official duty, but in the performance of what this honorable Court will consider was in point of fact an imperative official duty. And he denies that any and all substantive matters in the said first article contained in manner and form as the same are therein stated and set forth, do by law constitute a high misdemeanor in office, within the true intent and meaning of the Constitution of the United States."

The arguments and facts by which each of these specific denials are upheld and maintained must be allowed to be deserving of at least one day's consideration by the Impeachment Managers, even though some of them propose to cut the matter short by practically ignoring the legal points of the defence altogether.

The charges of conspiracy with Gen. THOMAS, of attempts to hinder the execution of the acts of Congress, of seeking to use force to effect his purposes, of trying to induce Gen. EMORY to violate the law, are each and all directly and with circumstance denied; and we shall have to wait until we see the startling evidence that is to be produced by the Managers, before we make up our mind that they are able to justify and demonstrate all these charges. Thus far we have only had the evidence in the Emory affair, and it is rather hard to believe that the Managers had not better grounds for the other charges before they put them into shape, and brought them before the Senate.

Mr. JOHNSON repeats and reiterates what he alleged in his special message to Congress some weeks ago, and what he has put forward frequently since then,—that the sole object of his proceedings in the Stanton case was to bring the matter before the courts, that he might obtain a legal decision as to the constitutionality of the law for regulating the tenure of civil offices.

Having thus met the nine articles relating to the Stanton case, Mr. JOHNSON comes to the tenth article, which was prepared by Gen. BUTLER, and refers to his speech at St. Louis, assailing Congress. He denies the accuracy of the extracts purporting to be quoted from this speech, but, at the same time, insists upon his right to express his views as to the policy of Congress, and alleges that the specifications affect only his discretion upon the occasion referred to. Upon this matter the Committee have taken a great deal of testimony. They have had before them for examination several of the reporters who took short-hand notes of the St. Louis speech; and we shall be very much mistaken if he succeeds in disproving the accuracy of the published reports. We imagine he might as well have omitted this point, and rested his defence on other considerations. We are prepared, however, to listen to the evidence upon one side as well as the other, and upon inconsequential as well as fundamental points.

In reply to the eleventh and final article he denies that he ever questioned the power or validity of Congress as now organized, but, at the same time, again insists upon his right to a public expression of his opinions. As regards these two articles we must say that while, as matters of law, they are the weakest part of the prosecution, they are also the charges to which Mr. JOHNSON has made the feeblest defence.

After the President's defence had been presented by his counsel application was made for an extension of thirty days' time to prepare for the trial. This was resisted by the House managers, on the ground that the trial should be brought to a close with all possible haste, and no reason had been given for delay, except that the President's counsel desired opportunity for preparation. The reply to this was, that the House managers had already had time to prepare for the prosecution, and had, moreover, enjoyed peculiar facilities for summoning and examining witnesses, while no such privileges had been afforded to the counsel for the President. That there is force and reason in this, it only requires its statement to show.

The President's reply to the charges of the House, though, as a whole, explicit, vigorous and able in a legal aspect, presents no new points, and no arguments with which we have not already become familiar in the course of the discussions in Congress and the Press. By their presentation in a compact and official form, they make a more imposing show than when put forward in a desultory and irregular form. They at least give us his own statement of his grounds of action, and offer all he can say in its justification. The American people have now the opportunity of reviewing the whole matter from an impartial standpoint, and with the testimony of both parties before them.

Return of the Southern States to the Union.

The *Daily Opinion*, a Republican paper published at Atlanta, Ga., speaks as follows of the new Constitution just framed by the Convention of that State:

"That Constitution is now submitted to the voters of Georgia for their ratification, and they will as certainly ratify it as that the election will be held; not that that instrument is without defects, but that *its ratification is the only means left us of restoring Georgia to civil government, and to the rights and privileges of the Union. It is but a stepping-stone to better things—a means to an end*—and will be accepted by the honest masses of Georgia as their first opportunity to place themselves where they will not be at the mercy of Northern politicians and domestic demagogues. At present Georgia is *a mere foot-ball, to be kicked about by the contending political factions of the Federal Government*. Having been kicked and cuffed into terms by ANDY JOHNSON for mere partisan purposes, she has since undergone the same process by a Congressional faction. Between the two she has fared badly. Her people now propose to disregard the leadership of that party, and of those men who brought her into this humiliating condition, (by their rash acts in 1861,) and *return to the Union wherein they can make their influence felt in behalf of constitutional liberty*."

It is a great pity that views so sensible as these are not more prevalent and influential with reflecting men in the Southern States. These States are now politically outside of the National Union. In that respect they are precisely where they tried to put themselves by their acts of secession. They voluntarily withdrew their Senators and Representatives from the national Congress, and gave up all the influence they had previously enjoyed in the political affairs of the United States. They did this in the hope and belief that they could establish an independent Government of their own, and transfer to that the political activity and control which they had previously exercised in the affairs of the Union. In this attempt they were unsuccessful, and they now find themselves out of the Union, so far as any political weight in its affairs is concerned, but held to all its obligations and responsibilities by the power which they vainly endeavored to overthrow. Being foiled in their main object, they naturally enough desire to retain all the influence they gave up only for the purpose of reaching it.

But this they are not allowed to do. They find themselves stripped of all influence in national affairs. They are not allowed to be represented in Congress. They have no votes, no voice, no power even to make their wants and wishes known to the body which makes the laws they are required to obey. They are under military domination. The qualifications of citizenship and of suffrage are prescribed for them by the national authority. And under the direction of that authority, a mode has been pointed out to them by which they can resume their position as States of the Union and the degree of power and influence in national affairs which belongs to them as such.

It seems to us that their *first necessity*, the condition *sine qua non* of their return to influence and to the enjoyment of self-government in their own affairs, is to get back into the Union. Once there, they can make constitutions and laws to suit themselves. If the Constitutions they have answer their purpose, very well; if not, they have the right and the power to make new ones. Now they are bound hand and foot; they are controlled, absolutely, by the national authority and its representative and agent—the national army. While that continues to be the case they are utterly powerless. They can neither help themselves, nor can anybody help them. They look to the Northern Democracy; but that is quite as powerless as they are. It needs their aid in order to be able to aid them in return. And they stand stolidly aloof—too feeble to lift a finger in their own behalf, and too proud to do the one thing necessary to the instant restoration of their powers and their rights.

They need not indorse the Constitutions submitted for their approval. Let them, if they please, refuse them their votes. Or let them vote for them as a necessity, at the same time protesting against the wisdom and justice of their provisions. *But let them regain their places in the Union.* Without this they can do nothing for themselves—nothing either to influence national legislation in regard to their affairs or to control their own local and domestic concerns. With it, they regain all their power in the general government, and all the rights of self-government in the affairs of their separate States.

One would suppose that such considerations as those cited in the paragraph we have quoted above, would have weight with men of so much ability and experience as the political leaders of the Southern States. But they cannot, it seems, get over the habit which has always been strong with them, of dealing with abstractions rather than realities, and of consulting their feelings and their pride rather than their interests and their sober judgments. And so long as they persist in so doing they must expect to pay the penalty.

How Three States Are to be Reconstructed.

Whatever estimate we form of the Southern Conventions, the materials composing them, or the law by which they have been created, it must be admitted that the results of their labors are far from discreditable. We can understand the aversion with which they are regarded by those of the Southern people who fail to comprehend, or obstinately refuse to recognize, the revolution that has been effected. But judging them according to the Northern standard of republican government, and comparing the proposed constitutions with the instruments previously in force, the reality of the improvement is at once apparent.

This is notably true of South Carolina, whose structure of government was as undemocratic as it well could be. It was a Government of property and privilege, without so much as a pretence of respect for popular rights. It was not enough that a man was white and free; to be a voter, he was required to be a freeholder or tax-payer; and before aspiring to a seat in the local Legislature, as Senator or Representative, it was incumbent on him to possess a certain property qualification. So again with the basis of representation: taxable property entered into it as well as population. These restrictions have all been swept away. Every male citizen will hereafter possess the franchise, and the representative apportionment will be made according to numbers. No test-oath or other proscriptive device has been invented to mar the harmony of the system; this only qualification being that which the Constitutional Amendment imposes, and which Congress alone can remove.

Amendments not less decided have been adopted in the matter of education. Learning, like voting, was a privilege most jealously guarded. Now, it is to be free to all. Provision is made for a public-school system, open to all, without regard to color or previous condition. An elective superintendency is created, with a School Commissioner in each county; and in each district it will be obligatory to maintain an open school at least one-half of each year. The Convention has gone yet further in its war upon ignorance, having declared that it shall be the duty of the Legislature to provide for the compulsory attendance, at public or private schools, of all children between the ages of six and sixteen, for the term of two years. In regard to education, therefore, not less than the suffrage, South Carolina will be radically and beneficially reconstructed.

A liberal provision for homestead exemption is another innovation which will contribute to the growth and improvement of the State. As a whole, the new Constitution gains by comparison with that to which the people have all their lives been accustomed. The Charleston *Mercury* sneers at it as "the negro Constitution," or "the Constitution adopted by the unlawful assembly styling itself the Constitutional Convention of South Carolina;" but neither sneering nor abuse will upset the fact that it is wiser and better, more liberal and more just, more calculated to promote the good order and prosperity of the State, than the instrument framed by the privileged whites in 1790. We look through it in vain for the trace of intolerance, or a disposition to abuse the power with which the law invested the Convention.

The same spirit of moderation appears to have governed the North Carolina conventionists, the product of whose labors presents nothing to which reasonable objection can be made. There is no evidence of vindictiveness, harshness, partisanship or ignorance. No oath is provided, no disability imposed, save that which Congress has enacted. There will be no proscription in the reconstructed State beyond that which national authority has enjoined; the presumption raised by these Constitutions being, that neither in North nor South Carolina would the Convention, if left to its own will, have inflicted political penalties on a scale approaching that established by Congress. With regard to education, the North Carolina Constitution makes liberal provision. Not content with a free common school system, it gives to it an inseparable connection with the University of the State, for whose enlarged efficiency adequate means are provided. Its future administration in the interest of the whole people is secured.

The credit honorably earned by the Conventions to whom the reconstruction of the Carolinas has been intrusted, cannot be justly extended to the Constitution provided for Louisiana. It embodies the proscriptive characteristics of the Congressional policy, with additions borne of hate and passion that will assuredly tend to widen the gulf between the races, and render the attainment of genuine peace utterly impossible. Besides the disabilities designated by national law, Louisiana is to see disfranchisement put upon "*those who held office, civil or military, for one year or more, under the organization styled the Confederate States of America;* those who registered themselves as enemies of the United States; those who acted as leaders of guerrilla bands during the late rebellion; *those who, in the advocacy of treason, wrote or published newspaper articles, or preached sermons, during the late rebellion; and those who voted for and signed an ordinance of secession in any State.*" All these classes are debarred from voting or holding office until they certify in writing that they "acknowledge the late rebellion to have been morally and politically wrong." Exceptions are made in favor of individuals who have actively aided reconstruction, but they are too few to form an appreciable element in the voting population of the State. Moreover, an oath is provided, to be taken by all office-holders, so wide in its application and so stringent in its terms, that it will operate as a further barrier to the attainment of the absolute equality which is essential to permanent peace.

The Political Contest in Virginia.

Gen. SCHOFIELD, who has hitherto steered so deftly and unswervingly betwixt the Scylla and the Charybdis of parties in Virginia, has lately, it seems, been in a trifling peril. It is alleged by some malcontents that he will not make the new registration in Richmond "come right." The figures thus far show a probable majority for "the other side," *i. e.*, the whites, and, accordingly, a deputation of Richmond Radicals has journeyed to Washington, to see what can be done with such an official. In no other respect is Gen. SCHOFIELD refractory. That he has been upright and straightforward in his dealings is of course beyond dispute; that his conduct regarding the registration has been conscientious, is equally so.

What, then, is the trouble? The complaint resolves itself, according to the Washington letter of the Boston *Advertiser*, into this: that the General "shows too many favors to Richmond rebels." Armed with this very general accusation, the delegation confabulates with Republican Congressmen on the question, "What shall we do with him?" We presume that the real grievance was the arithmetical one already set forth, namely, "that figures won't lie." Over this fact, in morals and mathematics, Gen. SCHOFIELD has no control, official or personal. Had there been more colored persons in Richmond, the ground of complaint would be gone; but he could hardly be expected to import them, to swell the lists.

Our Virginia correspondent has already given the true explanation of the new face put on affairs in that State. The Conservatives, who lost the game last year by inertia, are determined to win it this year by energy. The 12,2a0 negro majority they expect to overcome on the new registration, and should they carry Richmond it would not be surprising—they were in a minority of but a few hundred on the old lists. The Cincinnati *Commercial's* correspondent afterward confirmed this opinion of our correspondent, declaring that, "all over the State the whites are displaying a zeal that promises ill for the success of the new Constitution. The full white vote will be brought out, and that means defeat for the Hunnicutt Constitution." Gen. SCHOFIELD has, while at the helm in Virginia, been a skillful pilot; and we can hardly think of any argument—unless it be that argument from analogy drawn from the displacement of every other District commander—to be urged against his continuing there. It is surely not his fault if the party that polls the most votes on election day shall win. Virginia, if she should reject the Constitution, as seems probable, would only be doing what Alabama and Arkansas have already done.

MINOR TOPICS.

The real fountain of youth is a newspaper. There can be no doubt about it. Whenever an ungrateful public dismisses an artist, on the ground that she is too old for the exigencies of professional life, straightway that artist repairs to the office of a journal and partakes of the *elixir vitæ*. In a short time she is rehabilitated, and the gratifying news is announced to the world. We use the feminine gender because we are speaking of Mme. GRISI, whose farewell seasons come round as regularly as the equinoctial gales, and, in the matter of sunshine and storm, produce about the same commotion. The great *Diva* has been singing at a *salon* in Florence, and "report" says that she sang as she was wont to do twenty years ago. There you have it. Done as neatly as a caramel that every one can swallow. It only remains for some one to invite Mme. GRISI to give another series of farewell performances. Her good nature is proverbial, perhaps too proverbial. Without doubt she can be prevailed upon, especially as, by a singular coincidence, her husband MARIO has just renewed his "youthful successes" in St. Petersburg. This is perhaps putting a fine point upon it, but it betrays the hand of an artist. It is added, however, that he receives $5,000 a night, which is a good spadefull. It is worth while reviving one's youthful successes on such advantageous terms.

The Rochester *Union*, which is a vehement Democratic Party journal, denounces Rev. C. CHAUNCEY BURR for his labors on the stump on behalf of the Democratic Party, and declares its belief that he is hired to make speeches for that party by the Radical leaders. If this is so, it is the most profitable investment we ever knew the Radical leaders to make. But who hires the Democrats to hear his speeches and applaud his sentiments?

Lord STANLEY said recently that he wished he could talk over the question of the *Alabama* claims with Mr. SEWARD personally—he thought that in this way the whole affair might soon be settled. We imagine he came very near to his wish one day last week. When Mr. SEWARD was in this City, it happened that the British Minister, Mr. THORNTON, was also here, and it also happened, we understand, that a dispatch came by cable from Lord STANLEY through Mr. THORNTON to Mr. SEWARD, to which Mr. SEWARD promptly replied—after which further telegraphic dispatches were interchanged. It is possible that they were on some other subject than the *Alabama* claims; but we don't see why the two distinguished diplomatists might not exchange photographs, and then with the picture of each before the other, carry on a lively conversation through the cable. It would be no worse than having to resort to the ear-trumpets which many old gentlemen are compelled to use.

The Albany *Evening Journal* joins in the congratulations of the Press generally on the fact that *one* of the men most conspicuously engaged in defrauding the Government out of the tax imposed on whiskey has been convicted, and in spite of all the efforts made on his behalf, has been sentenced to the Penitentiary. But it is mistaken in giving the credit of all this to Judge BLATCHFORD, of the Southern District. All the proceedings were had in the Eastern District, before Judge BENEDICT, the very district which a bill has been introduced into Congress to abolish. The result, it is not too much to say, is due wholly to the resolute and uncompromising action of District-Attorney TRACEY and the firmness of the presiding Judge. Judge BLATCHFORD would act with equal independence, we do not doubt, but as yet he has had no chance.

Some of the Western papers are telling dreadful stories of the terrible passion and excitement which Mr. BOOTH throws into his business as an actor, and which frequently lead him in his sword combats on the stage to make real attacks upon the actor who is playing with him. It is noted by the Cincinnati *Gazette* that these stories are always circulated of celebrated "stars,"—that they excite a thrilling interest in their performances, and that the fearful attacks are always made on subordinates who do not venture to retaliate. It suggests that if the subordinate would only make the defence as real and as perilous as the star makes the attack, the latter would very soon be cured of his propensity.

It is pleasant enough to know that the Senate has passed the bill exempting a mass of manufactures from a burden of superfluous taxation, but—there is always a but in every case, you know,—but why did they except illuminating gas? Twenty-five years ago this was, perhaps, a luxury; but it is so no longer. Next to heat, whether from food or fire, light is the most important element of human comfort. Indeed, it is so much used for stoves in these days, that it must be regarded as equally valuable for warming as for lighting. To make a special exception against so necessary an article as gas seems, indeed, strange, if not positively cruel. It can be explained only on one ground. Our gas companies are monopolies, and monopolies ought to be taxed. True, but there is no definite understanding between these monopolies and the public. They name their own terms and get them. In this City we have but two companies, both equally independent, both equally exorbitant and both equally bad. They do not interfere with each other, having divided the City so as to avoid such a calamity, and no one can interfere with them. Therefore, they charge what they like, and collect their bills with much more haughtiness than would be exhibited by a Deputy Sheriff. It is a pity, to be sure, to relieve them from any sort of taxation; but it is the public that pays, and pays so dearly now that relief would be felt and appreciated. Why is there not some sort of sliding scale by which gas companies should be compelled to supply a decent article of illuminating gas at a fair average price of coal?

We have all read with rapture of the brave warrior who, when the burning crater poured its cauldrons of fearful death, stood bravely at his post, and perished, arms in hand, on the watch. There was no cotemporary historian at hand to record the fact, but the truth was dug from the bowels of the earth thousands of years afterward. It was brought to light, indeed, by the explorations amid the ruins of Pompeii and Herculaneum. There the soldier-hero stood, smothered in ashes but erect in duty. Our descendants will not have to delve so far for a similar instance of devotion. Indeed, in the present day we have it before us. Mr. STANTON, we are informed, sleeps and eats and smokes in his office with perfect composure, and absolutely indifferent to the agitated elements by which he is surrounded. And according to pictorial authority, smoking is his principal occupation. Should the Impeachment imbroglio hold fire and the gallant Secretary maintain his ground, is it not possible that he too, like his historical predecessor, may on some fine morning be found buried in ashes—the ashes of his cigar?

That was rather a sly dig which Mr. INGERSOLL gave to Mr. WASHBURNE the other day. The gentleman from Illinois (Mr. INGERSOLL) rose to a personal explanation. The other gentleman from Illinois (Mr. WASHBURNE) had hinted that a certain bridge over the Potomac was likely to be a big job. Illinoisian No. 1 imagined that Illinoisian No. 2 was biting his thumb at him. Mr. WASHBURNE disclaimed any such intention, whereupon Mr. INGERSOLL, being satisfied, gave his colleague a neat left-hander. Here are the marks of the knuckles: "I wish," said the gentleman, "to put in my protest against the use of smooth-bore guns, shooting at random." This to Mr. WASHBURNE! Is he smooth, and is he a bore, and does he shoot at random then?

The Conservatives in Georgia seem to have great confidence in their numerical strength, as they have put two candidates in nomination for the Governorship—Judge REESE and Judge IRWIN. Both have accepted. The Radicals are united on Mr. BULLOCK, whose election, under the circumstances, (and probably at any rate,) is a foregone conclusion.

Senator RAMSAY, of Minnesota, and Mr. IGNATIUS DONNELLY, member of the House from the same State, are slightly at loggerheads. Mr. DONNELLY writes to the Senator saying that he is about to introduce a bill for the creation of a new land district in the State, but in order to secure its passage it will be necessary to make it certain that none but true Republicans shall be appointed to fill the two offices which the bill will create. He sends a list of candidates, and asks the Senator to select from them the two whom he will support. Mr. RAMSAY replies that it will be quite time enough to select the officers after the offices have been created—that the interests of the State demand the passage of the bill without regard to the office-holding part of it. Mr. DONNELLY writes a long letter in reply, reminding the Senator that they both owe their places to the Republican Party, and they are bound to consult its interests in whatever they do. He tells him he is greatly mistaken if he supposes the House, "radical and resolute as it is," will pass any bill which creates additional patronage without being certain that it will not be put into the hands of "a faithless and dangerous Executive," who is the "great criminal of the nineteenth century." The bill referred to has not yet passed the House.

The Conservatives of Louisiana are advised by one of their organs, the New-Orleans *Times*, that it will be very "inconsistent" for them, while trying to secure the rejection of the new Constitution, to take any part in the election for State officers under it, which takes place on the same day. This is a fair specimen of the wisdom which governs the action of the Conservatives of the Southern States. One would suppose that experience might possibly teach them something, even if they did not learn it from any other quarter. But they are evidently doomed to be "brayed in a mortar" with the proverbial result.

When men come home from California they have a way of talking about "the way we do things on the Pacific" that rather nettles Eastern men. There is more liberality and mutual confidence out there, they say, and not so many rogues, despite the loose way people have of dealing with each other. This is not very pleasant talk to hear, but what must we think about the facts of the case when we run plump against such a statement as, that little San Francisco with a hundred and twenty thousand inhabitants pays more money into the internal revenue of the United States than New-York City with its eight hundred thousand? So it is, however. *Are* the people honester out there?

Mr. Dickens' Readings.

The reader's attention is called to the announcement in another column of the sale of seats for the farewell readings of Mr. DICKENS in America. The sale begins, it will be seen, on next Monday morning, of tickets for the course of five. These will certainly be Mr. DICKENS' *final* readings, not only in New-York, but in America, since he is to sail in the steamship *Russia*, on the 25th of April, for home.

WASHINGTON.

AFFAIRS AT THE NATIONAL CAPITAL.

Special Dispatch to the New-York Times.

WASHINGTON, Monday, March 23.

REVENUE MATTERS.

The diminishing receipts of revenue by the Treasury causes the swooping reductions of taxes proposed by the bill which has substantially passed both Houses to be viewed with no little anxiety. It is understood that the Ways and Means Committee will report back the bill as amended by the Senate, with further amendments. Some of which it is known will occasion a sharp contest in the House. The parties who especially represent manufacturing interests are determined, if possible, to prevent the purposed tax of one-fifth of one per cent. on sales of manufactured goods from being adopted. If this is done, it is doubtful if the bill will receive the concurrence of the Senate. It is known, also, that the Ways and Means Committee did not originally propose to exempt all manufacturers, but had retained some considerable number of articles, like billiard-tables, jewelry, plate, carriages and firearms, which bear the character of luxuries. With the present look of revenue deficiency, it seems not unlikely that not only the Committees but Congress will feel obliged to retain all this list, and, perhaps, greatly enlarge it. The representatives of the iron interest in particular do not hesitate to say that they would prefer this rather than that interests which are now exempt from Internal taxation should be subjected to the proposed tax on sales. To an outsider who watches this whole movement closely, it seems very much as if reduction of taxation was to be pressed without any regard to the necessities of the Treasury, or the practical reduction of the expenditures.

NEW-YORK POST-OFFICE.

The House Post-office Committee have appointed a sub-committee consisting of Messrs. FERRY, of Michigan, LINCOLN, of New-York, and LAWRENCE, of Pennsylvania, to proceed to New-York, and inquire into the necessity of any enlargement of the present City Post-office and the cost thereof, and also into the necessity of commencing the construction of the new post-office, at the present time. The Committee will be in New-York the last of the present week.

OVERLAND MAILS.

The Senate Committee have also appointed another Sub-Committee consisting of Messrs. LINCOLN, of New-York, HILL, of New-Jersey, and CLARKE, of Ohio, to examine into the Post-office contracts of WELLS, FARGO & Co. They were to receive $400 per mile for carrying the mails overland, to be curtailed as fast as the Pacific Railroad is completed, which is paid $150 per mile for the same work. The road is now completed and carrying the mails 700 miles, while no abatement is made in the sum paid to WELLS, FARGO & Co. The Sub-Committee will report the reasons for the failure to reduce this subsidy and the amount the Company have already received for services they have not performed.

THE M'ARDLE CASE.

The Supreme Court did not render a decision in the MCARDLE case to-day. The Court, at an informal consultation, decided that they would run a race with Congress on the result in this case. It is anticipated in some quarters that the President will veto the bill passed ten days ago, but Congress is certain to pass it over that veto. A majority of the Supreme Court holds that if the bill becomes a law before a decision is made it cuts off the case. The vote on postponing a decision was six for to two against—the latter being Justices FIELD and GRIER.

THE ARKANSAS ELECTION.

The statement that Gen. GRANT has received information of the defeat of the Constitution in Arkansas is incorrect. He has received no official advices from that source whatever, and the election is still proceeding, as the time has been extended on account of the floods until the 27th inst. The only returns received are from two counties in which the polls were temporarily closed, pending the change in election order, which show large Union majorities.

THE FIFTH MILITARY DISTRICT.

The President has this day directed the assignment of Brevet Major-Gen. R. C. BUCHANAN, Colonel First Infantry, to duty according to his brevet rank. This assignment puts him in temporary command of the Fifth Military District, and undoubtedly settles the question as to whether Gen. HANCOCK will return there or not. Gen. BUCHANAN had, in the early part of February, applied to be placed on duty on his brevet rank, which was approved by Gen. HANCOCK; but in a letter written subsequently, referring to his approval, he stated that BUCHANAN would be thereby made his senior, unless he, too, was placed upon his brevet rank. Upon this representation alone, and not for anything personal to Gen. BUCHANAN, the application was disapproved at army headquarters and forwarded to the War Department.

An Armed Steamer for Mexico.

The San Francisco *Alta California* contains the following:

Among the provisions of the contract recently entered into between the Republic of Mexico and the California, Oregon and Mexico Steamship Company, is the following:

ARTICLE 17.—The California, Oregon and Mexico Steamship Company, in accordance with the offer made by them in their petition of Dec. 16, 1867, and in lieu of a bond which should have been given to guarantee this contract, will present the Federal Government with a steamship well conditioned, with her masts and rigging in good order; together with her anchors, chains and sails; with two Mexican flags and a pennant; the engine strong and in good working order; said vessel not to be less than 1,000 tons burden, and to be armed with four long 13-pounders, and two 24-pounder carronades, forty modern breech-loading muskets, forty pistols (revolvers,) fifty sabres and fifty boarding-pikes. Said vessel shall be delivered by the California, Oregon and Mexico Steamship Company at the port of Mazatlan, sixty days after the first mail steamer of the first line mentioned in this contract shall leave the port of San Francisco; it being understood that if the delivery of said vessel is not effected in the time herein stipulated, this contract will be annulled and of no value, by this fact alone.

We understand that in pursuance of this clause of the contract a steamer is to be fitted up at this port in the manner described and dispatched to Mazatlan immediately. It is not stated positively what steamer will be selected, but it is probable that the *Panama* will be the one. The steamer will be used by the Mexican Government for revenue purposes, for transportation of troops and supplies, &c., in time of peace, and in case of another foreign war might prove to the enemy's commerce as destructive as the *Alabama* did to ours.

Arrival of the Steamship City of Baltimore.

The Inman steamship *City of Baltimore*, which left Liverpool March 11 and Queenstown March 12, arrived at her dock at an early hour this morning, with four days later advices than were at hand by the *Java*. Her mails will be delivered this day.

The demolition of the Universal Exhibition in the Champ de Mars is now proceeding far more rapidly than before, and it is calculated that by the month of May not a vestige of the great world's fair will be left.

TELEGRAMS.

Government Resolutions on Church Reform in Ireland.

Speech of King William in the North German Parliament.

The British Forces on the High Table Lands of Abyssinia.

GREAT BRITAIN.

Government Resolutions on Church Reform in Ireland Introduced in Parliament.

LONDON, Monday, March 23—Midnight.

In the House of Commons, this evening, Mr. GLADSTONE introduced the resolutions on Church reform in Ireland, of which he gave notice last week.

These resolutions are three in number, and are in substance as follows:

First—That in the opinion of this House, the Irish Church should cease to exist as an establishment, due regard being had, however, for personal interests and the rights of property.

Second—That no new personal rights should be created, and that the Commission on the Irish Church should limit its operations to matters of immediate necessity, pending the final action of Parliament upon the whole question.

Third—That a petition should be presented to the Queen, praying that the Church patronage of Ireland be placed at the disposal of Parliament.

When they had been read Mr. DISRAELI said the Government would be ready to meet the consideration of the resolutions in the House by the end of the present month, and it was agreed that the debate on the subject should commence on the 30th of May.

The Fenians Under Sentence of Death Reprieved.

MANCHESTER, Monday, March 23.

The Fenians THOMPSON and MULLADY, sentenced to be hanged for the murder of Police-Sergt. BRETT, have been reprieved.

GERMANY.

Opening of the Second Session of the Parliament of the North German Confederation—Speech of King William.

BERLIN, Monday, March 23—Evening.

The second session of the Parliament of the North German Confederation, commenced in this city to-day.

His Majesty, King WILLIAM, of Prussia, was present, and opened the session in person with a speech from the throne.

He promised that his Government would introduce several new measures to strengthen the union at home and abroad. While enumerating the various treaties which had been made with foreign Powers, he particularly alluded to the important one just concluded with the United States, which he said was designed to define and regulate the nationality and consequent national obligations of the emigrants of Germany and America. This treaty would destroy all seeds of dissension between the two countries, and knit more closely together nations already allied by strong bonds of commerce and of race. The King concluded his speech by expressing with marked emphasis his confidence in the permanence of the peace which he was glad to say now prevailed among the nations of Europe.

ABYSSINIA.

Cheering Intelligence—The British Expedition on the High Table Lands—Reports Regarding King Theodore's Position.

LONDON, Monday, March 23.

The advices from Abyssinia continue favorable. At last accounts nearly all the troops of the expedition had reached the high table lands. Though the roads were found to be very bad the extreme advance had arrived in the vicinity of Lake Ashangee, and they had met as yet with no hostile opposition from the natives.

The country yielded little to support an army except meat and flour, but a great quantity of stores was accumulated at Antalo, and large supplies were coming in there from the surrounding districts.

A report had been received from the interior that King THEODORUS had entrenched himself with his whole army on the Talanta plateau. The report came through the natives, and it is impossible to say whether it is true or not.

AUSTRIA.

Final Passage of the Civil Marriage Law.

VIENNA, Monday, March 23.

The Civil Marriage law has finally passed both Houses of the Reichsrath.

WEST INDIES.

Intended Execution of Murderers in Cuba—Earthquakes and Scarcity of Provisions in Porto Rico—Earthquake at St. Thomas.

HAVANA, Monday, March 23.

Two gendarmes, who have been convicted of desertion and robbery, are to be shot here to-morrow.

Minister HOLLISTER sailed yesterday for Hayti.

Business of all kinds in Havana is dull.

The following is the latest news which has been received from all parts of the West Indies and Venezuela:

Violent earthquakes visited Porto Rico on the 10th and on the 17th instant. Buildings were badly damaged, ships in the harbor were carried ashore by the waves, and the inhabitants were thrown into a great panic.

There was great scarcity of provisions in Porto Rico, and the plan of making all the ports of the island free is universally demanded by the inhabitants.

A slight shock of earthquake was felt at St. Thomas on the 16th inst. No damage was done.

St. Domingo—Reported Lease of the Bay of Samana by the United States—Anticipated Arrival of President Baez.

HAVANA, Monday, March 23.

It is reported here that an American steamer has arrived at St. Thomas, from New-York, with $600,000 in specie, to be placed at the disposal of the Dominican Envoy, M. PUJOL, and that the latter is to proceed to St. Domingo with the money for the purpose of securing the lease of the Bay of Samana for the United States from the new Baez Government. There is no good authority for the story, and it is given for what it is worth.

The United States steamer *Palos* had arrived at St. Domingo, where she met with a very favorable reception.

A deputation of Dominicans had gone to Curacoa to bring President BAEZ to the capital.

HUNGRIA, LUCIANO and GOMEZ were acting as administrators of the Government, pending the arrival of President BAEZ.

The cholera had entirely disappeared from St. Domingo. Business was very dull.

VENEZUELA.

The Revolutionists Defeated—Death of Col. Pinta.

HAVANA, Monday, March 23.

The latest advices from Venezuela represent that the revolutionists in that country continued their operations, but they had been badly defeated by Gen. COLINA, at Occupara. Col. PINTA was killed in the engagement. The Government troops gained another victory in a fight near the town of Tuy.

Fire and Loss of Life in Montreal.

MONTREAL, Canada, Monday, March 23.

A fire broke out Saturday night in the building occupied by Messrs. CAUGHLIN, wine merchants. After the flames had been partially extinguished, an explosion took place, by which seven men were killed. The cause of the explosion was not clearly ascertained. Messrs. CAUGHLIN are held under arrest. Their loss is estimated at $50,000.

Fires in Memphis—Murder of a Negro.

MEMPHIS, Monday, March 23.

A fire broke out in RICE & ENGEL'S dry goods store, Main, near Adams-street, last night, and communicated to the China house of JACK & SHANKS; but for the prompt arrival of the firemen a disastrous conflagration would have followed. Loss of the former, $200,000; fully covered by Eastern companies; loss of JACK & SHANKS light; damage to the building, $7,000; fully covered. The fire was the work of an incendiary.

The grocery-store of JAMES HOLMES, Front Row, was destroyed by fire this morning. This was also the work of an incendiary. Loss $5,000; insured for $4,000 in the Ætna Company, of Hartford.

GREEN NEWBY, colored, while going home with his wife Saturday night, while in the suburbs, was attacked by three men, who fired upon him, killing him instantly. His wife could give no clue to the murderers.

The Little Rock *Gazette*, of Saturday, gives the following election returns: Majority against the Constitution in the county of Independence, 150; Cross, 150; Painsett, 100; Praine, 533; Hot Springs, 254; Woodruff, 400; Dallas, 304; Ouchits, 224; Calhoun, 200; and Columbia, small. Majority for it: Phillips, 1,312; St. Francis, 185; Crittenden, 400, and Monroe, 125. The Conservatives claim large majorities in the following counties over the vote for the Convention, viz.: St. Francis, Independence, Monroe, Desha, Prairie, Conway, Searcy, Phillips, Cross and Poinsett.

The North Carolina Constitution—The Kuklux Klan.

WILMINGTON, N. C., Monday, March 23.

The Radicals claim that the Constitution will be ratified, but the Conservatives have speakers canvassing every county of the State, and feel confident of success. The Conservative Committees are also canvassing every Captain's district and registering votes.

Quite a sensation was created yesterday morning by the appearance of a number of mysterious notices posted in points and supposed to have emanated from the Kuklux Klan.

Boiler Explosion in a Dwelling House in Cincinnati.

CINCINNATI, Monday, March 23.

Yesterday morning the boiler which supplies hot water to the bath room in Mr. THEODORE COOK'S residence exploded, shattering the walls and rendering the building worthless. The servant in the kitchen, near the range, escaped unhurt. Mrs. COOK, two children, and a niece, in an adjoining dining room, escaped, with the exception of a little boy, who was slightly injured, although the room was filled with debris. The damage will be about $1,200.

Loss of the Schooner Alice Ridgeway and all her Crew.

CAPE ISLAND, N. J., Monday, March 23.

A small schooner loaded with gravel is ashore on Fishing Creek Shoals. All hands were lost. The vessel is supposed to be the *Alice Ridgeway*, Capt. THOMAS MCKEAN, and owned by THEOPOLUS PRICE, of Tuckerman, N. J. She was struck by a heavy sea, shifted her cargo, and capsized.

Factory Burned.

WORCESTER, MASS., Monday, March 23.

J. C. MURDOCK'S drop box and school apparatus manufactory, at West Boylston, was destroyed by fire between four and five o'clock this morning. It was evidently the work of an incendiary, as there had been no fire in the building since Saturday. The loss is estimated at $6,000. The property was insured for $1,500.

Shooting Affray in Richmond.

RICHMOND, Monday, March 23.

HENRY MYERS was shot in an affray in Broad-street this morning, and mortally wounded. VINCENT BARGAMIN, a well-known merchant, is charged with the shooting.

Virginia Constitutional Convention.

RICHMOND, Monday, March 23.

The Convention to-day adopted the article on the Judiciary. The Judges are to be chosen by the Legislature, the Attorney-General by the people, and the other State attorneys are to be appointed by the Governor.

Arrival of Jeff. Davis in Baltimore.

BALTIMORE, Monday, March 23.

JEFF. DAVIS arrived in this city this morning on the steamship *Cuba*, from Havana.

SOUTH AMERICA.

Arrival of the Steamship Merrimac—Humaita still Unattacked by the Allies—Plans for the Future.

The mail steamship *Merrimac*, from Rio de Janeiro, arrived this morning, bringing files of papers to the 25th instant.

As usual the Rio papers are momentarily expecting to hear of a grand attack on the Paraguayan Gibraltar, Humaita. This has been expected for two or three years, but the enthusiastic inhabitants of the river countries ("Fluminenses") exhibit no evidence of being tired of the story.

The Marquis CAXIAS, General-in-Chief of the army, had had a conference with the Admiral, the result of which had been an agreement on a plan of simultaneous attack by land and water, on the devoted Humaita. It is estimated that nine iron-clads and sixteen thousand troops on land will make the attack. The first effort will be to remove the chain which is submerged across the river, and which it is thought the allies are prepared to accomplish. When the reconnoissance was made, it is stated this could have been effected if the monitors had come to time, which they failed to do.

The country is much excited over this prolonged war, and seditious pamphlets have appeared in Rio against the Government.

A Ministerial crisis was reported, but the rumor had apparently no foundation.

THE STATE LEGISLATURE.

SENATE.....ALBANY, Monday, March 23.

Sundry petitions were presented, asking for the passage of a law declaring the directors on the Central, Hudson and Harlem Railroad Companies ineligible for directors of the Erie Railroad Company.

Mr. MORRIS introduced a bill granting $10,000 per mile to the Dunkirk, Warren and Pittsburg Railroad.

BILLS PASSED.

Amending the charter of the Binghamton Savings Bank.

Authorizing towns in Dutchess and Columbia to take stock in the Dutchess and Columbia Railroad.

The New-York Cross-town Railroad bill was lost by the following vote:

YEAS—Messrs. Banks, Beach, Cauldwell, Edwards, Genet, Humphrey, Morgan, Morris, Nichols, Pierce, Stanford, Thayer, Tweed, Van Petten, Williams—15.

NAYS—Messrs. Bradley, Campbell, Chapman, Crowley, Folger, Parker, Wicks.

Mr. GENET moved a reconsideration and to lay that motion on the table, which was carried.

Mr. CAMPBELL reported favorably the bill incorporating the Binghamton and Fort Dickinson Railroad Company. Also the bill amending the Military bill providing for equalizing the New-York brigades in numbers, fixing the rank of Assistant Adjutant-Generals and of Brigade Inspectors as that of Lieutenant-Colonel, and providing brevets for all who have served twenty years continuously. Incorporating Rondout Savings Bank.

BILLS ADVANCED TO A THIRD READING.

Incorporating the Hudson Highland Suspension Bridge Company.

Providing for the incorporation of dental societies.

The Senate adjourned.

ASSEMBLY.

THE IMPEACHMENT OF COMMISSIONER DORN.

Mr. JACOBS, on behalf of the Special Committee on the Canal Investigation, presented articles of impeachment against ROBERT C. DORN, Canal Commissioner, as follows:

ARTICLE I. Relative to the combination of contractors at Blewitt Hall, on the 28th of December, 1866.

ART. 2. In letting the Albany basin contract at prices disadvantageous to the State.

ART. 3. The frauds in the contract for repairing section three of the Champlain Canal.

ART. 4. Letting contracts without advertising.

ART. 5. General charge of neglect in the management of the eastern division of the canals.

ART. 6. The appropriation of public property to private uses.

ART. 7. The advertising of contracts after the work has been done without authority of law.

ART. 8. The allowing of an assignment of a contract by a party to whom it had not yet been awarded, and while it was held by another party.

BILLS INTRODUCED.

By Mr. RICHARDSON—To facilitate the construction of the Buffalo and Washington Railway.

By Mr. ACKER—To fix the salary of Justices of the Supreme Court of the Second District at $5,000.

By Mr. BRADSTREET—To incorporate the Rochester Suspension Bridge.

By Mr. HASBROUCK—To construct a railroad in Twenty-third and other streets, New-York.

By Mr. WEED—Appropriating $150,000 to aid in the construction of the Southern Central Railroad.

By Mr. W. S. ANDREWS—Requiring banks to pay to the State unclaimed deposits.

By Mr. JOHNSON—To amend the Metropolitan Fire law, increasing the pay of members of the Department.

BILLS REPORTED FAVORABLY.

To incorporate the New-York and Brooklyn Iron Tubular Tunnel Company.

To incorporate the Loaners' Association of New-York.

To incorporate the Columbia Yacht Club.

Relative to wharves and piers in the East River, and for the better accommodation of steamboat trading to and from New-York.

To regulate the ferriage of funerals between New-York and Long Island.

To amend the Brooklyn, Eastern District, Fire Department act.

Ceding David's Island to the United States.

To provide for laying out streets, avenues and public places outside of Brooklyn City limits.

Recess to 7:30 P. M.

EVENING SESSION.

BILLS ADVANCED TO A THIRD READING.

To require the Commissioners of Excise to give bonds for the performance of their duties.

To amend the charter of the Onondaga Trust Company.

To bond the City of New-York for five hundred thousand dollars for the purpose of erecting a building for the College of the City of New-York.

The Assembly adjourned.

THE ERIE CONTROVERSY.

The Case Before Judge Barnard—John B. Haskin Appointed Referee in the Matter of the Alleged Contempt of Directors—The Case Before Judge Cardozo.

Yesterday, at the time appointed by the Supreme Court to dispose of the cases of Alexander S. Diven, J. C. Bancroft Davis, Frederick A. Lane and Wm. B. Skidmore, four of the directors of the Erie Railway Company who are charged with being in contempt of Court for violating an injunction, the Court-room (at Chambers) was filled. Several prominent members of the Bar, not heretofore publicly identified with this litigation, were present, and took an active part. Judge Davies, late of the Court of Appeals, appeared as associate counsel with Messrs. Fullerton, Rapallo, Vanderpoel and others on the Vanderbilt side of the house. On the Drew side there appeared as new members Judge Pierrepont and James T. Brady, who are associated with Messrs. D. D. Field, A. F. Smith, John E. Burrill, D. B. Eaton and C. N. Potter.

The Judge having taken his seat upon the bench

Mr. Rapallo moved that as to the cases of Diven, Skidmore, Lane and Davis a referee be appointed. The interrogatories had been duly filed and there would probably be some further testimony to take, so that the mind of the Court might be informed. It was necessary to act intelligently in the matter. He moved that a referee be appointed at once.

Mr. Rapallo—If your Honor please, the answers have been filed in the three cases of Messrs. Lane, Skidmore, Diven and Davis.

Mr. Pierrepont—That makes four.

Mr. Rapallo—And now I move that these cases be referred to a referee to take proof of the facts, in accordance with the usual practice. I would suggest that as there is a referee already appointed to take proofs in the receivership motion, the same referee would be a proper person to take these proofs.

Mr. Field—I would like to know the authority for the appointment of a referee in such a matter. The statute provides for new proofs being exhibited to the Court, to be made by either side. They can present their proofs. These proceedings are not affected by the Code in any way, Sir. The Code has no reference to them at all, and there is no provision, that I am aware of, for a reference; and, therefore, Sir, I object to any reference whatever, as being utterly without authority.

Mr. Pierrepont—In the case of Mr. Lane, the answers to the interrogatories show that he was absent at the time that these charges are complained of—all with the exception of one. It is a denial of knowledge—a very simple issue made, and certainly cannot require any reference for the purpose of having a hearing, so far as he is concerned.

Mr. Fullerton—That is to say we must take the answer as true, in order to dispose of this question, which is something we are not disposed to do.

Mr. Pierrepont—Then the Court can dispose of it by putting the ordinary oath.

The Court—The proper course would have been to have read the interrogatories and the answers thereto, so that the Court could see if there was any denial; and if there was a denial, the proofs could either be taken in open court or by a referee.

Mr. Pierrepont—That is the way.

Mr. Eaton—That is exactly what we want. On the part of Mr. Davis and Mr. Skidmore I apprehend the Court will be satisfied on reading the answers, that they are such as the Court will be willing to act upon without any further proceeding; and certainly if there is no part of it that the Court should think ought to be made the subject of further examination, there is no reason for going into a general examination as to all these matters. The effect of a reference such as that asked for, is to open every part of these interrogatories for examination before this referee. Now, if there is any one question when it is read, the answer to which is found to be equivocal or unfair, or uncandid, it will be time enough to consider further whether there should be a reference on that, if any reference can be had at all.

Mr. Vanderpoel—The statute gives to either party the right to introduce affidavits and other proofs—either party in support or denial of the answers.

Mr. Field—Certainly.

Mr. Vanderpoel—Now, it will not be denied by my learned friends that these answers deny various of the charges made against them in the statements of facts and circumstances which are prefixed to the answers, and we know that the parties are at issue upon that subject, and we propose to maintain our side of the issue.

Mr. Pierrepont—I would suggest that your Honor adhere to the suggestion which the Court made, at least so far as the parties that we represent are concerned; that their answers to these interrogatories be read, and then your Honor will judge whether you need any further light upon it. I am quite sure that your Honor will not feel any need of any light. At any rate, if you do, you can put the party upon the stand and dispose of it in five minutes.

The Court—In the case of those that you appear for, is it proved that they violated the injunction after it was served upon them?

Mr. Pierrepont—No, sir. The parties for whom I appear never had any injunction served upon them at all, nor is it pretended that they had.

Mr. Smith—Not only that, but Mr. Lane is not a party defendant to the injunction.

Mr. Fullerton—That is of no importance.

Mr. Field—Let us see exactly the authority, first, upon which the Court is to act. After providing that the defendant shall make answer on oath, within such reasonable time as the Court shall allow, the statute provides: "The Court may receive any affidavits or other proofs contradictory of the answers of the defendant, or in confirmation thereof, and upon which original affidavit, such answers, and such subsequent proof, shall determine whether the defendant has been guilty of the misconduct alleged." I suppose that depends upon you whether you will take any further evidence or not, and if you do, it must be made in the ordinary way of making proof. There can be no reference, I apprehend, at all. The true way undoubtedly is that which my brother Pierrepont has suggested—for you to hear what is said, and then to determine whether you want any further evidence; and if you do, it must be made in the way I suggest.

Mr. Fullerton—A reference was always proper in the Court of Chancery, Sir.

Mr. Rapallo—The question is, simply, whether you will take the proofs before you or commit that question to a referee, as in other cases, for the information of the Court.

Mr. Fullerton—As it was committed to a master under the old chancery practice.

Mr. Pierrepont—If your Honor please, it is not proper that there should be a reference, if, on the face of the papers, it appears to your Honor that the parties that we represent are not in contempt; and what we ask is, that the papers shall be read before your Honor, that your Honor may see that they are not in contempt and ought to be dismissed at once; and when that is read, it will be time enough to ask whether your Honor needs any further evidence or not.

The Court—I think that is the proper course to pursue. In the case of Davis and in the case of Lane, I understand that they were out of town.

Mr. Pierrepont—Yes, out of town.

Mr. Fullerton—But it is quite immaterial if they were served with the injunction.

Mr. Henry E. Davies—It it had been served upon their solicitors, they were just as much bound to obey the injunction as if it had been served upon them personally.

The Court—Or if they knew of it.

Mr. Davies—It was so held by the Court of Appeals in the case of Pitt vs. Davison, which your Honor may remember somewhat. There it was held that the parties who are affected by the injunction cannot excuse themselves for not obeying its mandate by saying that they personally had no knowledge of it. Your Honor decided at Special Term; your judgment was questioned by the General Term, but unanimously affirmed in the Court of Appeals—that the service upon the solicitor was service upon the party, and that it did not lie in the mouth of the party to say that he was accused from obeying the process of the Court because it was not served upon him. As was following out the decision which your Honor may remember was made in the case of The People vs. Brower, in 4 Paige, and as long since as the days of Chancellor Walworth, where the party sought to avoid responsibility by stating that an order made by the Court declaring that he should deliver a certain deed to the Master, was not served upon him personally. The Court held that service upon the solicitor was service upon the party, and that the party was bound to take knowledge of the process of the Court when served in a case in which he was a party, or upon which his solicitor had notice. Now, in reference to the other question, if your Honor please, in regard to the mode and manner in which these controverted facts are concerned—

Mr. Pierrepont—My learned friend will allow me to interrupt him a moment.

Mr. Davies—Certainly.

Mr. Pierrepont—My learned friend is arguing upon a state of facts which don't exist. Mr. Lane was not a party to the action, and never had a solicitor in the action, and nothing was ever served upon his solicitor.

Mr. Davies—If I understand the facts correctly, the gentleman was a director of the Erie Railway Company, and that corporation was a party to the proceedings, and, of course, what knowledge the Company had in its corporate capacity its directors had.

Mr. Pierrepont—Where they were out of town?

Mr. Field—Will my friend give us the authority?

Mr. Davies—Yes. It will be found reported—it was only decided last December, and I cannot refer your Honor or my friend upon the other side to a more full and elaborate exposition of this statute, and the mode and manners of proceeding in theramifications of contempt than the very able and exhaustive opinion of my learned brother, Judge Parker, in this case. The case was very fully argued, and very elaborately considered. I find it reported, Mr. Field, in 34 Howard's Reports, No. 4, the number for March, 1868. Both the processes by which parties may be brought into Court were discussed and pointed out, and the Court held that the party may adopt either course—take an order to show cause, which order may be served upon the solicitor of the party, and he may be punished for contempt for not answering that order, or he may be brought into Court by attachment, in which latter case interrogatories have to be served and the proofs taken, as indicated in ordinary cases; and those proceeding against parties for contempt may adopt either course—take out an order to show cause, or an attachment.

Mr. Pierrepont—The authority that my learned friend has cited does not apply to this case at all. That is a case where the party had been served with an injunction, and where his solicitor had appeared. And I don't think my learned friend would argue seriously to your Honor, either, that if a party who was a director of the Erie Railway Company was out of the State at the time the acts complained of were done, he could be brought up here for contempt for doing acts of which he had no knowledge.

The Court—Does it appear, Judge Pierrepont, from your answer, that your clients have put in that they were not present at the meeting of the Board of Directors?

Mr. Pierrepont—It does.

The Court—Then I don't understand what issues Mr. Rapallo is making.

Mr. Pierrepont—I ask your Honor to hear this answer to their interrogatories before this motion for a reference is made; then you can judge.

Mr. Rapallo—It is only where the facts charged are admitted that a reference with proofs is unnecessary. Where they deny the facts charged, then we stand in the position of plaintiff in an ordinary case, where the case is at issue, and the mode of trial is the only question to be determined.

The Court—Do you allege, Mr. Rapallo, that they were present and voted at the meeting?

Mr. Rapallo—It is alleged on these papers that all the gentlemen against whom these attachment proceedings have been instituted, were present at the meeting which ratified and adopted and confirmed the action of the Executive Committee in issuing these convertible bonds and this stock.

The Court—That is what I want to get at.

Mr. Rapallo—I am not aware that that fact is denied, but if it is denied we ask no prove it. And then on the question of the liability of these directors, there seems to be a little misunderstanding about that—about their being made parties to the suit. It was wholly unnecessary, for the purpose of these proceedings, that they should be parties to the suit at all. If the corporation was a party defendant, and was served with the injunction, that injunction binds all these directors, without their being made parties to the suit, and any director who, with knowledge that such injunction had been issued, violates the terms of it, is liable for contempt, in precisely the same manner as if he had been named as a defendant, and the service had been upon him personally; because the corporation only acts through its directors, you serve the corporation, and you therefore issue the command to all its directors. If the directors have knowledge of the service upon the corporation, it becomes their duty to ascertain what has been served upon the corporation, and to obey the mandates issued to it; because they are the heads and limbs of the corporation, to execute all its commands. I have sent for the case.

Mr. Pierrepont—We don't understand, upon our side, (as I am asked to speak for some of the others too,) why this should be thus urged in this mode before your Honor knows what the issue is. We ask that the issue be read—that the interrogatories be read, and that the answer be read, and then your Honor will be in condition to judge. That is all that we ask.

Mr. Rapallo—There is no objection to that course, but I suggested this course because I understand it to be conceded on the other side that they don't admit all that we charge against them. If they don't admit all that we charge against them, then we have a right to present proofs, and the only question is, whether your Honor will take the proofs in Court, or whether you will send it to a referee. If they desire to read their answer, I have no objection, Sir.

Mr. Davies—The usual course is for the party to read his interrogatories, and then for the other side to read their answers.

Mr. Pierrepont—That is what we wish to do.

Mr. Davies—But the provisions of the statute are ample which authorize the Court to hear these proofs, either in the way of affidavit, or in the way of other proofs, and the Court can take its own course which it will adopt.

Mr. Fullerton—It is proper enough to take that course, and it is for the Court to determine whether it will take that course or not. It is a mere waste of time.

The Court—Are they very lengthy?

Mr. Fullerton—Very lengthy, Sir; but my learned friend on the other side seems to think that if his client has only denied your Honor will not take proof. That is just the attitude in which we claim the right to take proof.

Mr. Vanderpoel—There are only twenty-four pages of the interrogatories, and the same to the answer.

The Court—What answer, if any, is made to the allegation that these parties subsequently, at the meeting of the Board of Directors, indorsed the action of the previous meeting?

Mr. Pierrepont—The only way to get at it is, to read it.

Mr. Vanderpoel—He admits that he heard of the injunction on the 4th of March. He says he didn't know what was in the injunction, but that Mr. Eaton and Mr. Drew both told him that an injunction had been granted. He says then he didn't know exactly the contents of the injunction until after the 9th of March.

Mr. Pierrepont—We hear a great deal of talk about what these papers contain, and a great many attempts on the other side to construe our papers. Now, we could have read them before this time if your Honor's suggestion had been taken, and we insist upon reading our papers.

Mr. Vanderpoel—Go on. If your Honor desire we can read the interrogatories. I can read the statement [Mr. Vanderpoel reads.]

Mr. Smith—[interrupting the reading]—It seems to me that the suggestion made by Mr. Fullerton is correct; that the reading of these papers is really a waste of time, because, I suppose that even after these papers are read, the Court will probably make some order to allow the other side or us to furnish further proofs, and I now submit, on the part of Mr. Lane, that that be the course taken.

Mr. Davies—That is manifestly the proper course now, either to proceed by affidavits or to have the reference which has been suggested made to take the proofs in the matter on both sides.

Mr. Potter—As regards these further proofs, they can be made by affidavit or by reference. I conceive it will be found the more convenient way for the other side to prepare their papers and serve them upon us.

Mr. Field—Not a reference?

Mr. Potter—I said I conceived it would be the most convenient way for the other side to prepare their papers as to such further proofs as they wish to make, and serve them upon us.

Mr. Rapallo—That course, if your Honor please, might, under some circumstances, be proper, where the issues were confined to a limited number of questions, and where all the parties who knew of the facts were disposed to testify about them; but we wish to take these proofs, and may have to take the testimony of adverse witnesses whose affidavits we could not procure, and we shall have to have had a reference, instead of one, if we pursue the course suggested by my learned friend, because two-thirds of these will probably have to be examined before a referee, in order to enable us to get their affidavits. It is much better to have the whole matter referred to a referee, who will have power to issue processes—where the Court can issue processes for the attendance of witnesses before the referee, than to have a reference for each issue.

Mr. Field—Where is the power to order a reference, I would like to know?

Mr. Rapallo—I had never supposed that would be questioned; I think that references in contempt cases are well known.

Mr. Field—There is no power unless it is specified in the statute; if the gentleman can show it in the statute it is enough; there is no other power whatever.

Mr. Davies—Does my learned friend mean to say that the Court of Chancery formerly ——?

Mr. Field—Your learned friend means to say that under the statute in regard to contempts neither the Court of Chancery nor a court of law can refer anything; it must be determined without a reference. That is what I mean to say. * * * I say the statute does not authorize a reference; that is all.

The Court—It would be impossible for me to hear this matter day in and day out, in consequence of various engagements I have in court, and as I understand the practice, it is that when a litigated question comes up, and a question of fact is involved, it shall be sent to an officer selected by the Court to take proof. That is the course that has been pursued before me. In one branch of the Pitt vs. Davison case I refused that. In regard to the proceeding the other day, it was sent to Judge Leonard; but that has nothing to do with this proceeding at all. I don't think it is proper that they should be continued before the same referee. This reference will be sent to Hon. John B. Haskin.

Mr. Jas. T. Brady—If the Court please, I should very much prefer some other referee than Mr. Haskin, and I think that Judge Leonard would be a very proper referee. He has one matter pending before him now. It is not quite certain what range the examination before the referee will take. While I am on very good terms with Mr. Haskin, there are reasons why I should much prefer that Judge Leonard should be the referee.

The Court—I should like very much to accommodate Mr. Brady in this or any other case, but I don't think, under the circumstances, it is proper to change the referee.

Mr. Brady—Well, Sir, this controversy has assumed a shape which makes it unpleasant to the counsel who are concerned, and there are some parties that I know to be indirectly interested in the litigation, between whom and Mr. Haskin I know that there exists a very close personal friendship. Upon that ground I respectfully object to his being nominated.

The Court—The answer to that, Mr. Brady, would be that the referee has no discretionary power whatever. He can do no wrongs, even if he has a disposition to. He is only to take such testimony as is offered, and report it back to the Court.

Mr. Brady—He has the power, being a kind of judge, to exclude certain things from being put on the record, and to admit others which would be improper, and I suppose the gentlemen on the other side have no suchpartiality for Mr. Haskin that they would not agree to some other gentleman.

Mr. Rapallo said that he did not propose Mr. Haskin, but Judge Leonard. Mr. Brady said he would agree to Judge Leonard being appointed.

Mr. Davies said that Judge Leonard was perfectly acceptable to all the parties. If he was not acceptable to the Court he had the right to exercise the favor of appointment. The Court did not change his order appointing Mr. Haskin; stating that he had known Mr. Haskin intimately for twenty years, and never had any occasion up to this time to find anything wrong in his reports.

Mr. Brady—I don't mean to impeach him here. I have nothing more to say.

The matter of contempt referred to Mr. Haskin was adjourned to a week from next Saturday, at 11 o'clock, at which time it was supposed the proofs will have been taken by the referee.

The following is the order appointing John B. Haskin referee in the cases of Skidmore, Diven, Davis and Lane:

The defendant having filed his answers to interrogatories heretofore filed in the above entitled matter, and Mr. D. B. Eaton appearing as counsel for said Diven, &c., and Messrs. Henry E. Davies, Fullerton, Rapallo and Vanderpoel appearing as counsel for the People. On motion of Marshall B. Champlain, Attorney-General, it is ordered that the hearing in the said matter be, and the same is hereby adjourned to the 4th day of April, 1868, at 11 A. M., at the City Hall, New-York, and that the defendant do attend at that time and place. And the plaintiff, moving for a reference as hereby ordered, to which the defendant objected as not within the power of the Court, which objection the Court overruled. It is hereby further ordered that John B. Haskin, Esq., be and he is hereby appointed referee to take such other proofs concerning the said alleged contempt as shall be produced by either party, and that he report the same to the Court, and that such reference proceed on a summons by the referee to either party of two days to attend before him on seven days and times as such referee shall appoint, or to which the same shall be adjourned.

GEORGE G. BARNARD, J. S. C.

Mr. Rapallo moved that the Sheriff make his return in regard to James Fisk, Jr., John S. Eldridge and J. Gould.

The Sheriff returned that after diligent search he had not been able to find them.

Mr. Rapallo moved for a *plures alias* as to those three.

Judge Barnard—The motion is granted. Have it indorsed on the writ that they are each to be held in the sum of $500,000 bail if caught.

Immediately after the settlement of the order before Judge Barnard, the case of Bloodgood vs. the Erie Company was brought on before Judge Cardozo, notwithstanding the fact that this Judge was deeply engaged in hearing the argument in the Chicago, Rock Island and Pacific Railroad Company.

Mr. Rappallo moved to postpone the hearing under the circumstances. He stated the nature of the injunction which is to restrain the defendants from holding meetings unless Frank Work is present.

Mr. Field said Frank Work is nothing but a tool, and is put in there for the purpose of preventing the broad gauge from going through to Chicago.

Judge Cardozo explained how the order came to be made returnable before him, and said he had no desire to hear the case or any part of it. He must, at all events, adjourn it to Monday next, which was done.

The McCunniff Case—Inquest and Verdict.

We have previously given the particulars of the assault committed on Saturday evening at No. 502 East Seventeenth-street, by JOHN O'SHEA, upon WILLIAM MCCUNNIFF, from the effects of which the latter died at a late hour on Sunday evening. Coroner SCHIRMER held an inquest in the case at Bellevue Hospital yesterday afternoon. The same testimony was obtained as that adduced at the *ante-mortem* examination held on the previous day by the same Coroner and already published. Upon this evidence the jury found that the deceased had come to his death by reason of hemorrhage and shock from the wound received at the hands of JOHN O'SHEA on the 21st inst. The accused was then subjected to the usual examination, to which he answered "not guilty," and was then committed by the Coroner to the Tombs to await the action of the Grand Jury.

Murderous Affray.

About 1 o'clock this morning PATRICK DEVOY, keeper of a liquor saloon at the corner of Houston and Elizabeth streets, quarrelled in an upper room of the house of ill-fame No. 45 East Houston-street, with HENRY WALLACE *alias* Westcott, and finally struck his opponent on the head with a blunt instrument, fracturing the skull. DEVOY was arrested by Detective IRVING and Doorman PEARSON and locked up at Police Headquarters. By direction of Police Surgeon FOOLER, the wounded man was taken to the New-York Hospital. He is in a critical condition.

Movements of Ocean Steamers.

FOR EUROPE.

Germania	March 21.	New-York	Hamburg.
Siberia	March 25.	New-York	Liverpool.
Nebraska	March 25.	New-York	Liverpool.
City of Cork	March 26.	New-York	Liverpool.
Tarifa	March 26.	New-York	Liverpool.
New-York	March 26.	New-York	Bremen.
Erin	March 28.	New-York	Liverpool.
Columbia	March 28.	New-York	Glasgow.

FOR RIO DE JANEIRO, ASPINWALL AND HAVANA.

Fulton	March 25.	New-York	Aspinwall.
Columbia	March 26.	New-York	Havana.

Departure of Foreign Mails.

TUESDAY.

Mails for Europe, *via* Southampton and Hamburg, by the *Germania*, close at the General Post-office at 12 A. M. Supplementary mail for *paid* letters on the pier, foot of Third-street, Hoboken, to 2 P. M.

Departure of Domestic Mails.

East Mails close at .....5 A. M., 1:30, 2:20 and 6 P. M.
Western Mails...5 A. M., 3:30, 4:30 6:30 and 4:15 P. M.
Long Island.....5 A. M. and 2:30 P. M.
Newport and Fall River.....5 P. M.
New-York Central Railroad.....5 P. M.
North Mails.....5 A. M. and 4 P. M.
North Mail, Way.....5 A. M. and 3 P. M.
South Mail at.....8 A. M., and 4:30 P. M.
On Sundays all mails close at.....1:30 P. M.

Passengers Sailed.

In steamship Mississippi, for St. Thomas and Brazil—M. V. Hippel, Miss C. Hippel, A. W. McLachlan, R. D. Barden, P. S. Leitner, Mrs. C. Golding, J. W. Kirby, Mrs. T. C. Glazier, Gen. D. De Goicouria, Mr. and Mrs. G. T. Brown, F. W. Ludovici, M. D. Shove, R. Merrill, W. M. Lesus.

Passengers Arrived.

In steamship Merrimac, from Rio Janeiro, &c.—Frederick S. Williams, Louis Muller, Jose Costo, Lieut. G. W. McClure, U. S. N.; Henry Scott, Pierre Antaine Laguillon, Fred. Crocker, Lopez Almeida, Jr., Hildebrand de Miranda, Joas Damasceno, Joas Aug. Correa, Philippe J. de Louza, Jr., Jose H. de Noronha, Joas A. L. Coscho, Philip Gerold, Wm. O. Jones.

MINIATURE ALMANAC—THIS DAY.

Sun rises..... 5 58 | Sun sets..... 6 16 | Moon sets..... 8 48
HIGH WATER—THIS DAY.
Sandy Hook.. 7 59 | Gov. Island.. 8 48 | Hell Gate ..10 10

MARINE INTELLIGENCE.

NEW-YORK....MONDAY, March 23.

Cleared.

Steamships John Gibson, Winters, Washington, D. C., Phillips & Brown; Mississippi, Slocum, Rio Janeiro, &c., W. R. Garrison; Wilmington, Cole, Galveston, Williams & Guion; Rebecca Clyde, Chichester, Wilmington, N. C., J. Hand; Germania, (Ham.,) Schwansen, Hamburg, Kunhardt & Co.; Bellona, (Br.,) ——, London, Howland & Aspinwall.

Ship Americus Congress, Jordan, London, Grinnell, Minturn & Co.

Barks Rosedale, (Br.) Merritt, Cuidad Bolivar, Harbeck & Halsey; Oceana, (Norw.,)

FINANCIAL.

Fisk & Hatch

BANKERS AND DEALERS IN

GOVERNMENT SECURITIES,

No. 5 Nassau-street,

BUY AND SELL AT MARKET RATES, ALL DESCRIPTIONS OF UNITED STATES SECURITIES, and give especial attention to the conversion of SEVEN-THIRTY NOTES INTO THE NEW FIVE-TWENTY BONDS OF 1865 AND 1867.

Holders of the Sixes of 1881, and Five-twenty Bonds of 1862, and May 1, 1865, may now realize a liberal difference by exchanging them for the new 5-20s of 1865-7. We are prepared to make these exchanges upon the most favorable terms.

Deposits received and collections made.

FISK & HATCH, No. 5 Nassau-st.

BANKING HOUSE OF

JAY COOKE & CO.

NO. 20 WALL-ST.,

CORNER OF NASSAU-ST., NEW-YORK.

We buy and sell at the most liberal current prices, and keep on hand a full supply of GOVERNMENT BONDS OF ALL ISSUES, SEVEN-THIRTIES AND COMPOUND INTEREST NOTES, And execute orders for purchase and sale of STOCKS, BONDS AND GOLD.

We have added to our office a Retail Department for the accommodation of the public demand for investment in and exchanges of Government Securities, the purchase of GOLD and INTEREST COUPONS, and the sale of INTERNAL REVENUE STAMPS.

SEVEN-THIRTIES CONVERTED INTO FIVE-TWENTIES AT THE MOST FAVORABLE RATES.

JAY COOKE & CO.

RODMAN, FISK & CO.,

BANKERS AND DEALERS IN GOVERNMENT SECURITIES NO. 18 NASSAU-ST., New-York.

JOHN MUNROE & CO., AMERICAN BANKERS, No. 7 Rue Scribe, Paris, and No. 8 Wall-st., New-York. Issue circular letters of credit to travelers in all parts of Europe, &c., &c. Also, commercial credits.

BROWN BROTHERS & CO. NO. 59 WALL-ST., ISSUE COMMERCIAL AND TRAVELERS' CREDITS FOR USE IN THIS COUNTRY AND ABROAD.

FIRST-CLASS INVESTMENT. SECURITY UNDOUBTED. 250,000 first mortgage bonds of the South Side Railroad of Long Island for sale.

These bonds are 7 per cent. coupons, payable 1st of March and September, at Atlantic National Bank, Brooklyn, the mortgage covering the entire property of the Company.

The South Side Railroad runs from the East River, Brooklyn, through all the villages on the south side of the Island to Patchogue, distance 55 miles, 34 miles complete and running. Net earnings are now during the Winter months paying interest on the bonds. The road is graded to Islip, iron and ties on the line, and the entire line will be completed as soon as the weather will permit.

For sale on favorable terms by SMITH, GOULD, MARTIN & CO., Bankers and Brokers, No. 11 Broad-st., New-York.

ST. LOUIS AND IRON MOUNTAIN RAILROAD COMPANY, SEVEN PER CENT. BONDS, FEBRUARY AND AUGUST.

The title of the ST. LOUIS AND IRON MOUNTAIN RAILROAD having been confirmed by both branches of the Legislature, and the bonds declared valid, the work of extending the road will now go rapidly forward: 45 miles of the new part will be running next August, and the balance during the early part of the next year, so that a continuous route will be opened in about one year to Mobile and New-Orleans. The old part of the road (91 miles) earns enough to secure all the interest on the whole mortgage debt; the entire proceeds of this issue being expended on the extension adds to the security. Pamphlets and particulars can be had at the office of the Company. The bonds will be sold until the 10th April at the low price of 82½.

H. G. MARQUAND, Vice-President, No. 43 Wall-st.

$4,000 WANTED ON BOTTOMRY.

About $4,000 is wanted on bottomry of vessel, cargo and freight of the Italian bark GABRIEL, now lying in this port bound to Cadiz, Spain. The GABRIEL suffered some damage in this port when about to go to sea, but has been on dock and is now fully repaired, and will be ready for sea in a few days. The funds are needed to pay for repairs, port charges, &c.

Sealed tenders addressed to Capt. BARTOLE VITALE will be received at the office of the undersigned, until TUESDAY, 24th inst., at 12 M.

LAWSON & WALKER, Average Adjusters, No. 62 Wall-st.

NEW-YORK, March 20, 1868.

HOUSTON GAS COMPANY BONDS.

The undersigned offer for sale $40,000 of mortgage bonds of the Houston Gaslight Company, State of Texas. These bonds are part of an issue of $50,000, by the Company and are secured by a mortgage on their franchise and the entire property of the Company to P. N. Spofford, Trustee.

Interest at 10 per cent. per annum is payable semi-annually at the office of the Company, in Houston, or in this City at the office of the undersigned.

SPOFFORD, TILESTON & CO.

DES MOINES VALLEY RAILRORD CO.

The coupons of the First Mortgage 8 per cent. Bonds of the Des Moines Valley Railroad Company, due 1st April proximo, will be paid on and after that date at the banking house of GILMAN, SON & CO., No. 47 Exchange-place.

ASTOR FIRE INSURANCE COMPANY ELECTION.

The annual election for Directors and three Inspectors of Election will be held at the office, No. 16 Wall-st., on WEDNESDAY, April 8, between the hours of 12 and 1 o'clock P. M. JAS. YERANCE, Secretary.

NIAGARA INSURANCE OFFICE, NO. 12 WALL-ST.

AT AN ELECTION FOR DIRECTORS, held at this office, the following gentlemen were elected for the ensuing year:

JONATHAN D. STEELE,	COE ADAMS,
DAVID STEWART,	W. W. PARKIN,
JOHN MORTIMER, Jr.,	H. H. WARDEN,
J. TAYLOR JOHNSTON,	F. SCHUCHARDT,
EDWARD ELSWORTH,	DAVID WAGSTAFF,
EZRA WHEELER,	HENDERSON MOORE,
THOS. C. DOREMUS,	DANL. S. SCHANCK,
PETER NAYLOR,	P. NOTMAN,
JOSEPH W. MEEKS,	H. D. WALBRIDGE,
WM. H. WISNER,	A. R. WALSH,
WM. D. THOMPSON,	JAMES COLLES, Jr.,
GEORGE F. THOMAE,	W. H. NEWMAN,
LLOYD ASPINWALL,	F. W. COGGILL,
HENRY ROWLAND,	W. H. STOCKWELL,
JAMES STOKES,	HENRY F. HITCH,
EDWARD L. HEDDEN,	JAMES L. FLINT,
JAS. R. TAYLOR,	CYRUS P. SMITH.
B. G. ARNOLD,	

And Messrs. Adam Norrie, Joseph W. Greene and Wm. H. Clay inspectors of next election. And at a subsequent meeting of the Board, held 18th inst., JONATHAN D. STEELE, Esq., was reelected President, and P. NOTMAN, Esq., Vice-President.

HENRY KIP, Secretary.

CHICAGO AND ALTON RAILROAD COMPANY, SECRETARY AND TREASURER'S OFFICE, CHICAGO, Ill., March 10, 1868.

NOTICE TO STOCK AND BONDHOLDERS.—Notice is hereby given to the Stockholders and voting Bondholders of the Chicago and Alton Railroad Company, that the annual meeting of said Company for the election of three Directors and transaction of any other business that may be presented, will be held at the office of this Company, in Chicago, Ill., on MONDAY, the 6th day of April, 1868, at 10 o'clock A. M.

The transfer-books of the Company will be closed at the close of business hours on the 25th inst., and reopened for transfers on the morning of April 7, 1868.

W. M. LARRABEE, Secretary.

OFFICE OF THE CHICAGO AND ALTON RAILROAD COMPANY, NO. 12 PINE-ST., NEW-YORK, Feb. 1, 1868.

CHICAGO AND ALTON RAILROAD FIRST MORTGAGE SINKING FUND BONDS.—Notice is hereby given that we have this day designated by lot 21 bonds numbered as follows: 88, 164, 235, 228, 394, 367, 357, 269, 432, 4 8, 566, 528, 454, 599, 161, 364, 527, 661, 600, 421 and 280 of $1,000 each for redemption.

According to the terms of the mortgage, interest thereon will cease May 1, 1868.

The undersigned are ready to pay them with interest so far as accrued on presentation and surrender.

S. J. TILDEN, No. 12 Wall-st.
L. H. MEYER, No. 21 Nassau-st.

OFFICE OF THE PANAMA RAILROAD COMPANY, TONTINE BUILDINGS, NO. 88 WALL-ST., NEW-YORK, March 20, 1868.

THE ANNUAL ELECTION FOR THIRTEEN Directors of the Panama Railroad Company will be held at the office of the Company, No. 88 Wall-st., on MONDAY, the 6th of April next. The polls will open at 12 o'clock M., and continue open until 2 P. M.

JOSEPH F. JOY, Secretary.

OFFICE OF BLACKHAWK GOLD MINING CO., No. 22 WILLIAM-ST., March 24, 1868.

THE ANNUAL MEETING OF THE STOCKholders of this Company will be held at the office of the Company, in New-York, on SATURDAY, April 4, 1868, at 1 o'clock P. M., for the election of nine Trustees, and for the transaction of any other business that may legally come before the meeting.

S. J. EDMUNDS, Secretary.

OFFICE OF ADAMS EXPRESS COMPANY, No. 59 BROADWAY, March 23, 1868.

AT A MEETING OF THE BOARD OF Managers of this Company, held on the 17th day of March, a dividend of Five Dollars per share was declared, payable April 30. The transfer books will be closed from the 10th to the 30th of April, and the dividend paid to those holding stock at the closing of the books.

W. B. DINSMORE, Treasurer.

OFFICE OF THE CENTRAL RAILROAD COMPANY OF NEW-JERSEY, NO. 103 LIBERTY-ST., NEW-YORK, March 13, 1868.

THE BONDS OF THE AMERICAN DOCK AND IMPROVEMENT COMPANY, guaranteed by the Central Railroad Company of New-Jersey, can be had at par and the accrued interest, of

SAMUEL KNOX, Treasurer.

HOME INSURANCE COMPANY, OFFICE, NO. 135 BROADWAY, NEW-YORK, March 21, 1868.

THE ANNUAL ELECTION FOR DIRECTors of this Company will be held at the office, on MONDAY, the 6th day of April. Polls open at 12 M. and close at 1 P. M. J. A. WASHBURN, Secretary.

OFFICE PARK FIRE INSURANCE COMPANY, NO. 237 BROADWAY, NEW-YORK, March 24, 1868.

ELECTION.—THE ANNUAL ELECTION FOR fifteen directors of this Company will be held at the office on MONDAY, 6th of April next. Poll open from 12 M. until 1 P. M. GEO. ALGER, Secretary.

BUFFALO AND ERIE RAILROAD CO.—The transfer-books of this Company will close on the 24th instant at the office of the Farmers' Loan and Trust Company, and remain closed until the 1st proximo. H. L. LANSING, Treasurer.

NEW-YORK, March 14, 1868.

FINANCIAL.

HEDDEN, WINCHESTER & CO.,

No. 69 Broadway, New-York,

BANKERS AND BROKERS.

AGENTS FOR THE SALE OF THE UNION PACIFIC RAILROAD CO. First Mortgage Bonds.

These Bonds bear interest at the rate of SIX PER CENT. IN GOLD, and are sold at PAR and accrued interest from Jan. 1, in currency.

STOCKS, BONDS, GOVERNMENT SECURITIES, AND GOLD BOUGHT AND SOLD on commission. Interest allowed on balances.

THE

National Trust Co.

OF THE CITY OF NEW-YORK, NO. 336 BROADWAY.

CAPITAL, ONE MILLION DOLLARS.

CHARTERED BY THE STATE.

DARIUS R. MANGAM, President.
JAMES MERRELL, Secretary.

RECEIVES DEPOSITS AND ALLOWS FOUR PER CENT. INTEREST ON DAILY BALANCES, SUBJECT TO CHECK AT SIGHT.

SPECIAL DEPOSITS for Six Months, or more, may be made at five per cent.

The Capital of ONE MILLION DOLLARS is divided among over 500 Shareholders, comprising many gentlemen of large wealth and financial experience, who are also personally liable to depositors for all obligations of the Company to double the amount of their capital stock. As THE NATIONAL TRUST COMPANY receives deposits in large or small amounts, and permits them to be drawn as a whole or in part by CHECK AT SIGHT and WITHOUT NOTICE, allowing interest on ALL DAILY BALANCES, parties can keep accounts in this Institution with special advantages of security, convenience and profit.

VERMILYE & CO.,

NO. 44 WALL-ST.,

BANKERS AND DEALERS IN GOVERNMENT STOCKS.

WE GIVE SPECIAL ATTENTION TO FUNDING 7.30 TREASURY LOANS.

All series taken in exchange for 5-20 BONDS. Returns made to correspondents without delay, and on favorable terms.

CLOSING PRICES.

NEW-YORK, March 23—3 P. M.

	Bid.	Ask.		Bid.	Ask.
Registered '81	110¾	111¼	5-20 C., '67	106¾	107
Coupon, 1881	110¾	111	10-40 Registered	100½	100¾
5-20 Regist'd '62	106½	107	10-40 Coupon	100½	100¾
5-20 Coupon, '62	110	110¼	Gold	138⅝	138¾
5-20 Coupon, '64	107¾	107⅞	June 7.30	105⅝	105⅞
5-20 Coupon, '65	108	108¼	July 7.30	105⅝	105⅞
5-20 C. '65, Jan Jul	106½	106⅝			

ALL CLASSES OF UNITED STATES FUNDS Credited or Remitted for on Receipt, at Market Rates, FREE OF ALL COMMISSION CHARGES.

HATCH, FOOTE & CO.,

BANKERS AND DEALERS IN GOVERNMENT SECURITIES, GOLD, STOCKS &c.

Buy and Sell all issues of U. S. BONDS at MARKET RATES, and EXCHANGE 7-30 Notes, March 23, 1868, as follows:

For JUNE NOTES we give the NEW 5-20 BONDS, and pay $5 60 DIFFERENCE.

For JULY NOTES we give the NEW 5-20 BONDS, and receive 51 cents DIFFERENCE ON EACH $1,000.

No. 12 Wall-st., New-York.

FOR SALE.

ROCHESTER CITY SEVEN PER CENT. FIRST MORTGAGE WATER CO. BONDS, WHICH ARE A FIRST-CLASS SECURITY, UNDOUBTED FOR INVESTMENTS, WITH A SINKING FUND PROVIDED FOR THEIR REDEMPTION, DUE 1887, INTEREST COUPONS AND PRINCIPAL PAID BY THE CITY TREASURER OF THE CITY OF ROCHESTER.

These bonds are a first lien on the entire property of the Waterworks now being constructed under an act granted by the Legislature of the State of New-York. The amount of bonds authorized to be issued is only $400,000, with $800,000 of stock coming in after the bonds. The works are now rapidly progressing toward completion, and it is expected that water will be introduced into the city on or before the 1st of July next. The estimated revenue from water-rents will be from $150,000 to $160,000 a year, of which the City, County and State pay $28,000 for 20 years; this provides for the whole amount of interest required on the bonds, and is independent of the rents for water received from the citizens of Rochester.

A LIMITED AMOUNT OF THE BONDS ARE OFFERED FOR SALE, IN LOTS TO SUIT PURCHASERS, AT A CONSIDERABLE REDUCTION BELOW PAR FOR THE PRESENT ONLY, BY

ALBERT H. NICOLAY, STOCK BROKER AND AUCTIONEER, NO. 43 PINE-ST., NEW-YORK.

THE FIRST MORTGAGE BONDS OF THE UNION PACIFIC RAILROAD COMPANY, bearing six per cent. interest, payable in GOLD COIN, are offered for sale by THE SPECIAL AGENTS OF THE COMPANY.

JOHN J. CISCO & SON, No. 59 Wall-st.

SOUTH CAROLINA STATE BONDS, and Virginia six per cent. stock for sale low. Southern securities a specialty.

MANNING & DE FOREST, Bankers, No. 19 Wall-st.

FOR SALE—FIRST MORTGAGE CENTRAL Park, North and East River seven per cent. Railroad Bonds. EDWARD LAMBERT & CO., No. 8 Wall-st., New-York.

DIVIDENDS.

OFFICE OF THE UNITED STATES LIFE INSURANCE COMPANY, IN THE CITY OF NEW-YORK, NO. 40 WALL-ST., NEW-YORK, March 18, 1868.

SIXTH TRIENNIAL DIVIDEND.

The Board of Directors have this day declared a dividend of FORTY PER CENT. for the three years ending at the 4th of March instant, to holders of all policies then in force, on the whole sum of the annual participating premiums received during the said three years; and an additional dividend of TWENTY PER CENT. on the whole sum of all previous dividends and additions, to holders of such policies who have fulfilled their engagements with the Company, both dividends being payable or available in the various modes explained in the Company's prospectus.

CASH ASSETS EXCEED $2,700,000.

BOARD OF DIRECTORS.

JAMES SUYDAM,	CLINTON GILBERT,
JAMES MARSH,	WILLIAM B. BOLLES,
JOHN J. CISCO,	HANSON K. CORNING,
CHAS. M. CONNOLLY,	JOHN C. BALDWIN,
THOMAS C. DOREMUS,	EDWARD MINTURN,
B. F. WHEELWRIGHT,	AUGUSTUS H. WARD,
WILSON G. HUNT,	JAMES GALLATIN,
DAN. H. ARNOLD,	JEREM'H P. ROBINSON,
W. R. VERMILYE,	CHAS. P. LEVERICH,
WILLIAM TUCKER,	WILLIAM M. HALSTED,
SHEPHERD KNAPP,	HENRY W. FORD,
EDWARD S. CLARK,	APOLLOS R. WETMORE,
ISAAC N. PHELPS,	FREDERICK SHELDON,
CHARLES E. BILL,	JAMES M. MORRISON.
JOHN J. PHELPS.	

JOHN EADIE, President.
N. G. DE GROOT, Actuary.
ISAAC A. GIFFING, Assistant Secretary.
JAMES W. G. CLEMENTS, M. D., Medical Examiner, daily from 12 to 1½ P. M., at the Office, No. 40 Wall-st.
WILLIAM DETMOLD, M. D., Consulting Physician.
NICHOLAS DE GROOT, Secretary.

J. B. GATES, General Agent, and James Stewart, Henry Perry, Albert O. Willcox, A. Whitney, Grenville R. Benson, Charles Northshield, J. J. Whitney, Hiram P. Crozier, W. H. Wilson, E. M. Wells and J. C. Stewart, Local Agents in the City of New-York and vicinity.

NEW AND IMPORTANT PLANS OF LIFE INSURANCE HAVE BEEN ADOPTED BY THIS COMPANY. SEND FOR THE NEW PROSPECTUS.

PITTSBURGH, FORT WAYNE AND CHICAGO RAILWAY COMPANY, OFFICE OF THE SECRETARY, PITTSBURGH, March 14, 1868.

THE BOARD OF DIRECTORS OF THIS Company have declared the regular quarterly dividend (No. 17) of 2½ per cent. free of Government tax on the capital stock, for the quarter ending March 31, payable on and after WEDNESDAY, the 15th day of April, 1868, at the office of Winslow, Lanier & Co., Nos. 27 and 29 Pine-st., to those registered at New-York and at the office of the Treasurer to those registered at Pittsburgh.

The transfer-books will close on the 31st day of March, at 2 o'clock P. M., and reopen the 16th day of April, 1868, at 10 o'clock A. M.

F. M. HUTCHINSON, Secretary.

OFFICE HARTFORD AND NEW-HAVEN R. R. CO., HARTFORD, March 20, 1868.

NOTICE—A QUARTERLY DIVIDEND OF three dollars, free of Government tax, has been declared on each share of stock standing on the books the 25th day of March inst., by the Board of Directors of the Hartford and New-Haven Railroad Company, payable on WEDNESDAY, April 1. Stockholders in New-York will receive their dividend at the Union National Bank. The transfer books will be closed the 25th of March, to reopen the 2d of April.

S. P. CONNER, Secretary.

DIVIDEND.—A DIVIDEND OF 15 PER CENT. will be paid to the holders of claims against the late firm of MATTHEWS & TAYLOR, at my office, No. 312 Broadway. WILLIAM TAYLOR, Assignee.

MACHINERY.

FOR SALE—FOUR SINGLE HAND PRESSES, one double-action press, one drop-press, with dies and a large quantity of materials for manufacturing buttons, &c. Apply to A. J. DOTY, Orange, N. J., or to W. B., Box No. 1,843, Post-office.

BANKRUPT NOTICES.

THIS IS TO GIVE NOTICE—THAT ON the 18th day of March, A. D. 1868, a warrant in bankruptcy was issued against the estate of SIMON GANS, of the City of New-York, in the County of New-York, and State of New-York, who has been adjudged a bankrupt on his own petition; that the payment of any debts and delivery of any property belonging to such bankrupt, to him or for his use, and the transfer of any property by him, are forbidden by law; that a meeting of the creditors of the said bankrupt, to prove their debts and to choose one or more assignees of his estate, will be held at a Court of Bankruptcy, to be holden at No. 83 Nassau-st., in the City of New-York, before Edgar Ketchum, Register, on the 25th day of April, A. D. 1868, at 12 o'clock M.

R. MURRAY, U. S. Marshal, as Messenger Southern District of New-York.

MARCH 23, 1868.

THIS IS TO GIVE NOTICE—THAT ON THE 6th day of March, A. D. 1868, a warrant in bankruptcy was issued against the estate of CHARLES S. LITTLE, of the City of New-York, in the County of New-York, and State of New-York, who has been adjudged a bankrupt on his own petition; that the payment of any debts and delivery of any property belonging to such bankrupt, to him, or for his use, and the transfer of any property by him, are forbidden by law; that a meeting of the creditors of the said bankrupt, to prove their debts, and to choose one or more assignees of his estate, will be held at a Court of Bankruptcy, to be holden at No. 39 Pine-st., New-York City, before John Fitch, Register, on the 3d day of April, A. D. 1868, at 12 o'clock M.

ROBERT MURRAY, U. S. Marshal, as Messenger Southern District of New-York.

MARCH 23, 1868.

THIS IS TO GIVE NOTICE—THAT ON the 13th day of March, A. D. 1868, a warrant in bankruptcy was issued against the estate of EDWARD F. BAKER, of the City of New-York, in the County of New-York and State of New-York, who has been adjudged a bankrupt on his own petition; that the payment of any debts and delivery of any property belonging to such bankrupt, to him, or for his use, and the transfer of any property by him, are forbidden by law; that a meeting of the creditors of the said bankrupt, to prove their debts, and to choose one or more assignees of his estate, will be held at a Court of Bankruptcy, to be holden at No. 161 Broadway, in the City of New-York, before Mr. Henry Wilder Allen, Register, on the 3d day of April, A. D. 1868, at 12 o'clock M.

R. MURRAY, U. S. Marshal, as Messenger Southern District of New-York.

MARCH 23, 1868.

THIS IS TO GIVE NOTICE—THAT ON the 12th day of March, A. D. 1868, a warrant in bankruptcy was issued against the estate of JULIUS PRAGER, of the City of New-York, in the County of New-York, and State of New-York, who has been adjudged a bankrupt, on his own petition; that the payment of any debts and delivery of any property belonging to such bankrupt, to him, or for his use, and the transfer of any property by him, are forbidden by law; that a meeting of the creditors of the said bankrupt, to prove their debts, and to choose one or more assignees of his estate, will be held at a Court of Bankruptcy, to be holden at No. 161 Broadway, in the City of New-York, before Mr. Henry Wilder Allen, Register, on the 8th day of April, A. D. 1868, at 11 o'clock A. M.

R. MURRAY, U. S. Marshal, as Messenger Southern District of New-York.

MARCH 23, 1868.

IN BANKRUPTCY—IN THE DISTRICT Court of the United States for the Southern District of New-York.—In the matter of CHARLES M. HINMAN, bankrupt.—Notice is hereby given that a petition has been filed in said Court by Charles M. Hinman, in said district, duly declared a bankrupt under the act of Congress of March 2, 1867, for a discharge and certificate thereof from all his debts and other claims provable under said act, and that the 7th day of April, 1868, at 2 o'clock P. M., at the office of James F. Dwight, Register in Bankruptcy, No. 7 Beekman-street, in the City of New-York, is assigned for the hearing of the same, when and where all creditors who have proved their debts, and other persons in interest may attend, and show cause, if any they have, why the prayer of the said petition should not be granted.—Dated New-York, on the 7th day of March, 1868. GEO. F. BETTS, Clerk.

mh10-law3wTu*

IN BANKRUPTCY.—IN THE DISTRICT Court of the United States for the Southern District of New-York.—In the matter of ISAAC WYMAN, bankrupt.—Notice is hereby given that a petition has been filed in said Court by Isaac Wyman, in said district, duly declared a bankrupt under the act of Congress of March 2, 1867, for a discharge and certificate thereof from all his debts and other claims provable under said act, and that the 1st day of April, 1868, at 2 o'clock, P. M., at the office of Edgar Ketcham, Register in Bankruptcy, No. 83 Nassau-st., in the City of New-York, is assigned for the hearing of the same, when and where all creditors who have proved their debts, and other persons in interest, may attend, and show cause, if any they have, why the prayer of the said petition should not be granted.

Dated New-York, on the 6th day of March, 1868.

mh10-law3wTu* GEO. F. BETTS, Clerk.

IN BANKRUPTCY.—IN THE DISTRICT Court of the United States for the Southern District of New-York.—In the matter of MATTHEW O'FARRELL and DANIEL O'FARRELL, bankrupts. Notice is hereby given that a petition has been filed in said Court by Matthew O'Farrell and Daniel O'Farrel, in said district, duly declared bankrupts under the act of Congress of March 2, 1867, for a discharge and certificate thereof from all their debts and other claims provable under said act, and that the 10th day of April, 1868, at 11 o'clock A. M., at the office of Henry Wilder Allen, Register in Bankruptcy, No. 161 Broadway, in the City of New-York, is assigned for the hearing of the same, when and where all creditors who have proved their debts, and other persons in interest, may attend and show cause, if any they have, why the prayer of the said petition should not be granted.

Dated New-York, on the 14th day of March, 1868.

GEO. F. BETTS, Clerk.

John Todd, Attorney for petitioners, No. 242 Broadway, New-York. mh17-law3wTu*

IN THE DISTRICT COURT OF THE United States for the Southern District of New-York.—In the matter of JAMES CHAMBERS, bankrupt.—Before Isaiah T. Williams, Register.—To whom it may concern: The undersigned hereby gives notice of his appointment as assignee of James Chambers, residing in Eastchester, Westchester County, in the State of New-York, and carrying on business in the City of New-York, in the County of New-York and State of New-York, within said district, who has been adjudged bankrupt upon his own petition by the District Court of said district.—Dated at New-York, the 13th day of March, A. D. 1868.

JOHN SEDGWICK, Assignee, No. 137 Broadway, New-York City.

mh17-law3wTu*

IN THE DISTRICT COURT OF THE United States for the Southern District of New-York.—In the matter of ARCHIBALD Y. PADDOCK, bankrupt.—In Bankruptcy. To whom it may concern:—The undersigned hereby gives notice of his appointment as assignee of Archibald Y. Paddock, of the City of New-York, in the County of New-York and State of New-York, within said district, who has been adjudged bankrupt upon his own petition by the District Court of said district.

Dated at New-York the 7th day of March, A. D. 1868.

JNO. SEDGWICK, Assignee,
mh10-law3wTu* No. 137 Broadway, New-York City.

IN THE DISTRICT COURT OF THE United States for the Southern District of New-York.—In the matter of JAMES OWENS, bankrupt.—In Bankruptcy.—Before Isaiah T. Williams, Register.—To whom it may concern:—The undersigned hereby gives notice of his appointment as assignee of James Owens, of the City of New-York, in the County of New-York and State of New-York, within said district, who has been adjudged bankrupt upon his own petition by the District Court of said district.

Dated at New-York the 5th day of March, A. D. 1868.

JOHN SEDGWICK, Assignee,
mh10-law3wTu* No. 137 Broadway, New-York City.

IN THE DISTRICT COURT OF THE United States for the Southern District of New-York.—In the matter of PHILIP T. HEARTT, a bankrupt.—In Bankruptcy.—To whom it may concern: The undersigned hereby gives notice of his appointment as assignee of Philip T. Heartt, of Bloomfield, New-Jersey, doing business in the City of New-York, in the County of New-York and State of New-York, within the said district, who has been adjudged a bankrupt upon his own petition, by the District Court of said district.

Dated at New-York, 6th day of March, A. D. 1868.

JNO. SEDGWICK, Assignee,
mh10-law3wTu* No. 137 Broadway, New-York City.

IN THE DISTRICT COURT OF THE United States for the Southern District of New-York.—In the matter of GALEN A. CARTER, bankrupt.—In Bankruptcy.—To whom it may concern: The undersigned hereby gives notice of his appointment as assignee of Galen A. Carter, of the City of New-York, in the County of New-York and State of New-York, within said district, who has been adjudged bankrupt upon his own petition by the District Court of said district.—Dated at New-York, the 13th day of March, A. D. 1868. JNO. SEDGWICK, Assignee,
mh17-law3wTu* No. 137 Broadway, New-York City.

IN THE DISTRICT COURT OF THE United States for the Southern District of New-York.—In the matter of HENRY A. HEISER, bankrupt.—Before Isaiah T. Williams, Register.—To whom it may concern: The undersigned hereby gives notice of his appointment as assignee of Henry A. Heiser, of the City of New-York, in the County of New-York and State of New-York, within said district, who has been adjudged bankrupt, upon his own petition, by the District Court of said district.—Dated at New-York the 13th day of March, A. D., 1868. JNO. SEDGWICK, Assignee,
mh17-law3wTu* No. 137 Broadway, New-York City.

IN THE DISTRICT COURT OF THE United States for the Southern District of New-York.—In bankruptcy.—In the matter of ASHER C. HAVENS, bankrupt.—Before John Fitch, Register.—To whom it may concern: The undersigned hereby gives notice of his appointment as assignee of the estate of Asher C. Havens, of the City of New-York, in the County and State of New-York, in said district, who has been adjudged a bankrupt upon his own petition by the District Court of said district.

Dated at New-York, the 13th day of March, A.D., 1868.

I. M. ANDRUSS, Assignee,
mh17-law3wTu* No. 39 Pine-st., New-York City.

NO. 600.—IN THE DISTRICT COURT OF THE United States for the Southern District of New-York.—In the matter of ANDREW W. GILL, bankrupt.—Before Isaiah T. Williams, Register.—To whom it may concern: The undersigned hereby gives notice of his appointment as assignee of Andrew W. Gill, of the City of New-York, in the County of New-York, and State of New-York, within said district, who has been adjudged bankrupt upon his own petition by the District Court of said district.

Dated at New-York, the 28th day of February, 1868.

JOHN SEDGWICK, Assignee,
mh17-law3wTu* No. 137 Broadway, New-York City.

IN THE DISTRICT COURT OF THE United States for the Southern district of New-York.—In Bankruptcy.—In the matter of CHARLES R. DUXBURY, bankrupt.—The undersigned hereby gives notice of his appointment as assignee of the estate of Charles R. Duxbury, of Brooklyn, in the County of Kings, and State of New-York, in said district, who has been adjudged a bankrupt upon his own petition by the District Court of said district.

Dated at New-York City, March 23, 1868.

FRANCIS C. BOWMAN, Assignee,
mh24-law3wTu* No. 7 Beekman-st., New-York City.

IN THE DISTRICT COURT OF THE United States for the Southern District of New-York.—In the matter of CHARLES C. DUNCAN, a bankrupt.—In Bankruptcy.—Before John Fitch, Register.—To whom it may concern: The undersigned hereby gives notice of his appointment as assignee of Charles C. Duncan, of New-York, in the County of New-York and State of New-York, within the said District, who has been adjudged bankrupt upon his own petition by the District Court of said District.

Dated at New-York the 7th day of February, A. D. 1868. JOHN SEDGWICK, Assignee,
mh17-law3wTu* No. 137 Broadway, New-York City.

IN THE DISTRICT COURT OF THE United States for the Southern District of New-York.—In Bankruptcy.—In the matter of ANDREW J. ANDERSON, a Bankrupt.—To whom it may concern: The undersigned hereby gives notice of his appointment as assignee of Andrew J. Anderson, of the town of Olive, in the County of Ulster and State of New-York, within said district, who has been adjudged bankrupt upon his own petition by the District Court of said district.

Dated at Kingston, N. Y., March 14, 1868.

ELIJAH DUBOIS, Assignee,
mh17-law3wTu* Kingston, Ulster County, N. Y.

IN THE DISTRICT COURT OF THE United States for the Southern District of New-York.—In Bankruptcy.—In the matter of PUTNAM F. SPAULDING, bankrupt.—The undersigned hereby gives notice of his appointment as assignee of the estate of Putnam F. Spaulding, of New-York City, in the County and State of New-York, in said district, who has been adjudged bankrupt upon his own petition by the District Court of said district.

Dated at New-York City, March 23, 1868.

FRANCIS C. BOWMAN, Assignee,
mh24-law3wTu* No. 7 Beekman-st., New-York City.

BANKRUPT NOTICES.

THIS IS TO GIVE NOTICE—THAT ON the 16th day of February, A. D. 1868, a warrant in bankruptcy was issued against the estate of JAMES P. LACOMBE, of the City of New-York, in the County of New-York and State of New-York, who has been adjudged a bankrupt on his own petition; that the payment of any debts and delivery of any property belonging to such bankrupt, to him, or for his use, and the transfer of any property by him, are forbidden by law; that a meeting of the creditors of the said bankrupt, to prove their debts, and to choose one or more assignees of his estate, will be held at a Court of Bankruptcy, to be holden at No. 83 Nassau-st., in the City of New-York, before Edgar Ketchum, Register, on the 4th day of April, A. D. 1868, at 12 o'clock M.

R. MURRAY, U. S. Marshal, as Messenger Southern District of New-York.

MARCH 24, 1868.

THIS IS TO GIVE NOTICE—THAT ON THE 18th day of March, A. D. 1868, a warrant in bankruptcy was issued against the estate of STEPHEN CROCKER, of the City of New-York, in the County of New-York and State of New-York, who has been adjudged a bankrupt on his own petition: that the payment of any debts and delivery of any property belonging to such bankrupt, to him, or for his use, and the transfer of any property by him, are forbidden by law: that a meeting of the creditors of the said bankrupt, to prove their debts and to choose one or more assignees of his estate, will be held at a Court of Bankruptcy to be holden at No. 161 Broadway, in the City of New-York, before Mr. Henry Wilder Allen, Register, on the 10th day of April, A. D. 1868, at 11 o'clock A. M.

R. MURRAY, U. S. Marshal, as Messenger Southern District of New York.

MARCH 24, 1868.

THIS IS TO GIVE NOTICE—THAT ON the 20th day of March, A. D. 1868, a warrant in bankruptcy was issued against the estate of ROBERT F. WESTCOTT, of Piscataway, in the County of Middlesex, and State of New-Jersey, who has been adjudged a bankrupt on his own petition; that the payment of any debts and delivery of any property belonging to such bankrupt, to him, or for his use, and the transfer of any property by him, are forbidden by law; that a meeting of the creditors of the said bankrupt, to prove their debts, and to choose one or more assignees of his estate, will be held at a Court of Bankruptcy, to be holden at No. 39 Pine-st., New-York City, before John Fitch, Register, on the 10th day of April, A. D. 1868, at 12 o'clock M.

R. MURRAY, U. S. Marshal, as Messenger Southern District of New-York.

MARCH 24, 1863.

THIS IS TO GIVE NOTICE—THAT ON the 16th day of March, A. D. 1868, a warrant in bankruptcy was issued against the estate of LOTT S. MONSON, of the City of New-York, in the County of New-York, and State of New-York, who has been adjudged a bankrupt on his own petition; that the payment of any debts and delivery of any property belonging to such bankrupt, to him, or for his use, and the transfer of any property by him, are forbidden by law; that a meeting of the creditors of the said bankrupt, to prove their debts and to choose one or more assignees of his estate, will be held at a Court of Bankruptcy, to be holden at No. 57 Broadway, in the City of New-York, before Isaiah T. Williams, Register, on the 8th day of April, A. D. 1868, at 12 o'clock M.

R. MURRAY, U. S. Marshal, as Messenger Southern District of New-York.

MARCH 24, 1868.

THIS IS TO GIVE NOTICE—THAT ON the 27th day of February, A. D. 1868, a warrant in bankruptcy was issued against the estate of EDWARD J. KILBOURNE, of the City of New-York, in the County of New-York and State of New-York, who has been adjudged a bankrupt on his own petition; that the payment of any debts and delivery of any property belonging to such bankrupt, to him or for his use, and the transfer of any property by him are forbidden by law; that a meeting of the creditors of the said bankrupt, to prove their debts, and to choose one or more assignees of his estate, will be held at a Court of Bankruptcy, to be holden at the office of the Register, No. 252 Broadway, in the City of New-York, Room No. 4, before Isaac Dayton, Register, on the 6th day of April, A. D. 1868, at 12 o'clock M.

R. MURRAY, U. S. Marshal, as Messenger Southern District of New-York.

MARCH 24, 1868.

THIS IS TO GIVE NOTICE—THAT ON the 12th day of March, A. D. 1868, a warrant in bankruptcy was issued against the estate of HERMAN HARRIS, of the City of New-York, in the County of New-York, and State of New-York, who has been adjudged a bankrupt, on his own petition; that the payment of any debts and delivery of any property belonging to such bankrupt, to him, or for his use, and the transfer of any property by him, are forbidden by law; that a meeting of the creditors of the said bankrupt, to prove their debts, and to choose one or more assignees of his estate, will be held at a Court of Bankruptcy, to be holden at No. 161 Broadway, in the City of New-York, before Henry Wilder Allen, Register, on the 8th day of April, A. D. 1868, at 12 o'clock M.

R. MURRAY, U. S. Marshal, as Messenger Southern District of New-York.

MARCH 24, 1868.

THIS IS TO GIVE NOTICE—THAT ON the 16th day of March, A. D. 1868, a warrant in bankruptcy was issued against the estate of JOSEPH BRADLEY, of New-York City, in the County of New-York, and State of New-York, who has been adjudged a bankrupt on his own petition: that the payment of any debts and delivery of any property belonging to such bankrupt, to him, or for his use, and the transfer of any property by him, are forbidden by law; that a meeting of the creditors of the said bankrupt, to prove their debts, and to choose one or more assignees of his estate, will be held at a Court of Bankruptcy, to be holden at No. 39 Pine-st., New-York City, before John Fitch, Register, on the 10th day of April, A. D. 1868, at 12 o'clock M. R. MURRAY, U. S. Marshal, as Messenger Southern District of New-York.

MARCH 24, 1868.

IN THE MATTER OF THE ATTACHMENT OF THE STEAMSHIP ARAGO, HER TACKLE, &c.—Notice is hereby given that a warrant of attachment was issued by Hon. D. P. Ingraham, one of the Justices of the Supreme Court, in and for the City and County of New-York, on the 20th day of March, 1868, for the sum of fifteen hundred and sixty-eight dollars and sixty-six cents, on the application of JEREMIAH CASEY and ALLAN CARPENTER, directed to the Sheriff of the City and County of New-York, commanding him to attach, seize and safely keep the ship or vessel called the steamship *Arago*, belonging to the port of New-York; and that the said vessel, her tackle, apparel and furniture will be sold for the payment of the claims against her, unless the master, owner or consignee thereof, or some person interested therein, appear and discharge the said warrant, according to law, within thirty days from the first publication of this notice.—Dated New-York, March 23, 1868.

BENEDICT & BENEDICT, Attorneys for Applicants,
m24-law4wTu No. 76 Wall-st., New-York.

IN BANKRUPTCY.—IN THE DISTRICT Court of the United States for the Southern District of New-York.—In the matter of JAMES H. STEVENS, a bankrupt.—Notice is hereby given that a petition has been filed in said Court by James H. Stevens, in said district, duly declared a bankrupt under the act of Congress of March 2, 1867, for a discharge and certificate thereof from all his debts, and other claims provable under said act, and that the 17th day of April, 1868, at 12 o'clock M., at the office of John Fitch, Register in Bankruptcy, No. 39 Pine-st., in the City of New-York, is assigned for the hearing of the same, when and where all creditors who have proved their debts, and other persons in interest may attend, and show cause, if any they have, why the prayer of the said petition should not be granted.

Dated New-York, on the 23d day of March, 1868

mh24-law3wTu* GEO. F. BETTS, Clerk.

IN BANKRUPTCY.—IN THE DISTRICT Court of the United States for the Southern District of New-York.—In the matter of ALEXANDER DARRAGH, Bankrupt.—Notice is hereby given that a petition has been filed in this Court by Alexander Darragh in said district, who has been duly declared a bankrupt under the act of Congress approved March 2, 1867, for a discharge and certificate thereof from all his debts, and other claims provable under said act, and that the 18th day of April, A. D. 1868, at 9 o'clock A. M., at the office of Mr. John W. Little, Register in Bankruptcy, No. 9 Law Building, in the City of Newburg, in said district, is assigned for the hearing of the same, when and where all creditors who have proved their debts, and other persons in interest may attend, and show cause, if any they have, why the prayer of the said petition should not be granted.

Dated New-York, March 21, 1868.

mh24-law3wTu* GEO. F. BETTS, Clerk.

IN THE DISTRICT COURT OF THE United States for the Southern District of New-York.—In Bankruptcy.—In the matter of DAVID W. CANFIELD and HALSTED P. FOWLER, bankrupts.—The undersigned hereby gives notice of his appointment as assignee of the estates (as well copartnership as individual) of David W. Canfield, of Stamford, Connecticut, and Halsted P. Fowler, of Brooklyn, Kings County, New-York, formerly copartners, under the firm name of D. W. Canfield & Fowler, who have been adjudged bankrupts upon their own petition by the District Court of said district.

Dated at New-York City, March 23, 1868.

GEORGE H. NUNGIZER, Assignee,
mh24-law3wTu* No. 464 Broadway, New-York City.

IN THE DISTRICT COURT OF THE United States for the Southern District of New-York.—In Bankruptcy.—In the matter of WILLIAM MUSGROVE, bankrupt.—To whom it may concern: The undersigned hereby gives notice of his appointment as assignee of the estate of William Musgrove, of New-York City, in the County and State of New-York, in said district, and who was, on the 18th day of February, 1868, adjudged bankrupt upon his own petition by the District Court of said district.

Dated at New-York City, March 23, 1868.

FRANCIS C. BOWMAN, Assignee,
mh24-law3wTu* No. 7 Beekman-st., New-York City.

NO. 626.—IN THE DISTRICT COURT OF THE United States for the Southern District of New-York.—In the matter of JOSEPH DINKELSPEIL, bankrupt. In Bankruptcy.—To whom it may concern: The undersigned hereby give notice of their appointment as assignees of of Joseph Dinkelspeil, of the City of New-York, in the County of New-York, and State of New-York, within said district, who has been adjudged a bankrupt upon his own petition by the District Court of said district.—Dated at New-York the 16th day of March, A. D. 1868.

J. W. POOLER, DANIEL C. DODD, Jr., Assignees.

mh17-law3wTu.

IN THE DISTRICT COURT OF THE United States for the Southern District of New-York.—In the matter of EDMUND COFFIN, bankrupt.—To whom it may concern: The undersigned hereby gives notice of his appointment as assignee of the estate of Edmund Coffin, of Greenburgh, in the County of Westchester, in said district, and who has carried on business in the City of New-York, in said district, and who has been adjudged a bankrupt upon his own petition by the District Court of said district.

Dated at New-York this 20th day of March, A. D. 1868.

JOHN SEDGWICK,
mh24-law3wTu* No. 157 Broadway, New-York City.

AT SAVANNAH, THIS 22D DAY OF FEBRUARY, A. D. 1868.—The undersigned hereby gives notice of his appointment as assignee of OSCAR C. FERRIS, of Savannah, in the County of Chatham and State of Georgia, within said district, who has been adjudged a bankrupt, upon his own petition, by the District Court of said district.

RICHARD A. POLLARD, Assignee.

mh10-law3wTu

AT SAVANNAH, THIS 29TH DAY OF FEBRUARY, A. D. 1868.—The undersigned hereby gives notice of his appointment as assignee of ALBERT M. HAPPOLDT, of Savannah, in the County of Chatham and State of Georgia, within said district, who has been adjudged a bankrupt upon his own petition by the District Court of said district.

mh10-law3wTu RICHARD A. POLLARD, Assignee.

AT SAVANNAH, THIS 27TH DAY OF FEBRUARY, A. D., 1868.—The undersigned hereby gives notice of his appointment as assignee of ELIAS COHEN, of Savannah, in the County of Chatham and State of Georgia, within said district, who has been adjudged a bankrupt upon his own petition by the District Court of said district.

RICHARD A. POLLARD, Assignee.

mh10-law3wTu

AT SAVANNAH, THIS 24TH DAY OF FEBRUARY, A. D. 1868.—The undersigned hereby gives notice of his appointment as assignee of MOSES LILIENTHAL, of Savannah, in the County of Chatham and State of Georgia, within said district, who has been adjudged a bankrupt upon his own petition by the District Court of said district.

RICHARD A. POLLARD, Assignee.

mh10-law3wTu

AT SAVANNAH, THIS 22D DAY OF February, A. D. 1868.—The undersigned hereby gives notice of his appointment as Assignee of Henry Rosenstein, of Savannah, in the County of Chatham and State of Georgia, within said District, who has been adjudged a Bankrupt upon his own petition by the District Court of said District.

RICHARD A. POLLARD, Assignee.

mh10-law3wTu

BANKRUPT NOTICES.

THIS IS TO GIVE NOTICE—THAT ON the 18th day of March, A. D. 1868, a warrant in bankruptcy was issued against the estate of E. FRANCIS MOODY, of the City of Camden, in the County of Camden and State of New-Jersey, who has been adjudged a bankrupt on his own petition; that the payment of any debts and the delivery of any property belonging to such bankrupt, to him, or for his use, and the transfer of any property by him are forbidden by law; that a meeting of the creditors of the said bankrupt, to prove their debts and to choose one or more assignees of his estate, will be held at a Court of Bankruptcy, to be holden at No. 57 North Second-st., in the City of Camden, N. J., before Charles P. Stratton, Register, on the 15th day of April, A. D. 1868, at 12 o'clock noon.

BENAJAH DEACON, United States Marshal, as Messenger.

MARCH 24, 1868.

CITY REAL ESTATE.

TO CAPITALISTS.

MADISON-AV. BLOCK FOR SALE.

FOR SALE—The block of ground bounded by Madison-av., 59th-st., 60th-st. and 4th-av., containing thirty-two (32) full lots. This is the only solid block remaining in first hands below 60th-st., and is within about 400 feet of the 5th-av. entrance to the Central Park. Price $300,000. Two-thirds may remain on mortgage.

Address JOSEPH L. R. WOOD, Box No. 3,356 New-York Post-office.

HOUSE FOR SALE—FURNISHED OR UNfurnished, in Clinton-place, between 5th and 6th avs.; 25x103 feet, four-story, in excellent condition, newly painted, with every improvement and convenience; no agents need apply. Address, personally or by letter, A. B., Exchange Office, No. 680 Broadway, under the East River Bank.

FOR SALE—WITH OR WITHOUT FURNITURE—The first-class three-story high stoop brick house and lot, No. 449 West 34th-st., north side, between 9th and 10th avs.; house 20.10x55 feet; new and in perfect order, with all modern improvements. Lot 20.10x98.9. Possession immediately. Apply to E. H. LUDLOW & CO., No. 3 Pine-st.

FOR SALE—TWO SMALL LOW-PRICED three-story and basement, high-stoop, brown-stone front houses, situated on the north side 78th-st., between 3d and 4th avs.; possession immediately. Apply on the premises, or to T. J. FITCH, No. 786 3d-av. Terms easy.

FOR SALE—FOUR THREE-STORY AND basement houses, north side of 112th-st., between 2d and 3d avs.; all the modern improvements; will be sold low if applied for soon; houses 18.9 feet, lot 100.5 feet. Inquire on the premises, of JAMES STEWART, or at L. STONE'S lumber-yard, 53d-st. and 1st-av.

FOR SALE—ON WEST 43D-ST., IN THE VERY desirable block between Broadway and 6th-av., a first-class full size, in width and depth, four-story brown-stone house, in fine order; frescoed and painted throughout; also two others in the same block; also a very choice house to rent. S. W. BENEDICT, No. 586 6th-av.

FOR SALE—THE FIRST-CLASS, FULL-SIZE, four-story, high-stoop, brown-stone house No. 142 West 34th-st., with its costly mirrors, chandeliers, &c. Particulars and permits of ISAAC HONIG, No. 25 Pine-st.

FOR SALE FOR INVESTMENT—A VERY large property in the First Ward, near Wall-st., comprising a front of 50 feet, on which is a first-class marble building, now producing a large rental. Apply to MULLER, WILKINS & CO., No. 7 Pine-st.

A TWO-STORY AND BASEMENT BRICK dwelling, in complete order; all modern improvements; 118th-st.; nice neighborhood; three minutes from Harlem ferry. $8,000; $3,000 cash. J. A. DELANOY, Bowery Ins. Company, 124 Bowery.

FOR SALE—A FIRST-CLASS BROWN-STONE front house, well built, No. 55 West 52d-st., $35,000. Inquire of JAS. BLACKHURST, No. 225 West 48th-st.

MUST BE SOLD THIS WEEK.—THE fine three-story high-stoop brown-stone-trimming house No. 126 3 th-st., between 4th and Lexington avs. Permits of ISAAC HONIG, No. 25 Pine-st.

FOR SALE—THE FOUR-STORY HIGH-STOOP house No. 434 West 23d-st., opposite London-terrace. For further information and permits to examine, apply to GEO. M. CLEARMAN, No. 110 Wall-st.

FOR SALE—ON 47TH-ST., BETWEEN 5TH AND 6th avs., one of three four-story brown-stone French-roof houses, now being finished. Apply to WM. H. HUME, No. 127 Clinton-place.

FOR SALE CHEAP—IF APPLIED FOR IMmediately, house and lot No. 57 Spring-st., 50 feet east of Elm-st., north side; lot 25x100. Apply to AARON HARDMAN, No. 135 Grand-st., New-York.

HARLEM LOT FOR SALE—IN 126TH-ST., between 6th and 7th avs. Inquire of A. CUMMINGS, corner 30th-st.

GRAND BOULEVARD LOTS FOR SALE.—Half a block beautifully situated on 11th-av., (Boulevard,) near 149th-st. D. M. ARMSTRONG, 11 Pine-st.

BROOKLYN REAL ESTATE.

PROSPECT PARK, BROOKLYN—THREE first-class three-story high-stoop brown-stone houses, 22x45 feet, located on the principal drive, (3d-st.,) two blocks from the Park, for sale, or will exchange for farm on Hudson River. Inquire at No. 62 Broadway, Room No. 18, between 12 and 3 P. M. Also, Westchester County property for sale.

TO CAPITALISTS AND BUILDERS.—For sale, two extra large lots on Columbia-st., Brooklyn Heights, splendidly located and admirably adapted for the erection thereon of a large private boarding-house, much needed in this fashionable quarter of the City. JAMES A. OLWELL, No. 62 William-st., New-York.

FOR SALE—THREE STORES ON FULTON-AV., north side, on the corner of Oxford-st.; others adjoining; elegant plate glass-fronts, and in good repair throughout. Apply to JOHN NOBLE, No. 316 Fulton-st., Brooklyn, up stairs.

FOR SALE—BROOKLYN—THIRTY-FIVE minutes from the ferry; new frame house; all modern improvements; perfect order, on Lafayette-av.; lot 20x100; cheap. J. H. BURTIS, No. 244 Water-st., New-York.

HOUSES & ROOMS WANTED.

REAL ESTATE WANTED—A MEDIUM size three-story high stoop house, about 20x50, in a desirable neighborhood, below 34th-st. preferred, for which four lots in Twelfth Ward, and balance in cash will be paid. Address, stating location and price, Box 4,673 Post-office.

WANTED—TWO OR THREE ROOMS, UNfurnished, with closets, water, &c., or an upper story, unfurnished, between 8th and 14th sts. and Broadway and 6th avs., for a gentleman who passes a considerable portion of his time out of the City. Address C. B. S., Box No. 144 *Times* Office.

WANTED—BY A GENTLEMAN AND WIFE, (American,) without children, four or five rooms with suitable conveniences for light housekeeping. Address, stating particulars, rent, &c., J. J. W., No. 212 Front-st., New-York City.

WANTED—IN A RESPECTABLE NEIGHBORhood, a suite of from four to six rooms, by a small family; the best of references given and required. Address C., Post-office Box No. 4,401.

REAL ESTATE WANTED.

WANTED TO PURCHASE—A SMALL PLOT of ground, with some improvements on preferred, east of Central Park, between 71st and 94th sts. Any one, except agents, having such property to dispose of, for all cash, will address S. S. FAIR PRICE, Station D.

COUNTRY BOARD.

WANTED—SUMMER BOARD FOR A YOUNG married couple, within an hour of City Hall, in a private family, where there are few or no other boarders. Address, with full particulars, &c., S. G. M., Box No. 2,375 New-York Post-office.

INSTRUCTION.

MOUNT WASHINGTON INSTITUTE,

No. 126 West 4th-st., corner of Macdougal, on Washington-square, GEORGE W. CLARKE, A. M., Principal, fits pupils of all ages for business or college. Progress rapid and terms reasonable.

WILLIAM MASON AND THEODORE THOMAS CONSERVATORY OF MUSIC, No. 129 Fifth-av., (near 20th-st.)

APPLICANTS THIS WEEK AT GOLDSMITH'S College, No. 42 East 14th-st., Union Square, may secure seats at nearly half the usual charge for a thorough course of commercial instruction in writing, bookkeeping, &c. OLIVER B. GOLDSMITH.

SEWARD INSTITUTE, FOR BOYS, FLORIDA, ORANGE COUNTY, N. Y.

The Summer session will open March 9. Number of boarders limited. Terms $150 per session of twenty weeks. Send for a catalogue. THOMAS G. SHRIVER, A. M.

NORTH GRANVILLE LADIES' SEMINARY.

Rev. C. F. DOWD, A. M., Principal. W. WEDWORTH DOWD, A. B., Associate Principal. The Summer term will open TUESDAY, April 7. Send for catalogue to HENRY M. DOWD, Agent, North Granville, N. Y.

HOME INSTITUTE, TARRYTOWN, N. Y.—A boarding and day school for young ladies, combining a thorough and systematic education with home care and training. For circulars address Miss M. METCALF, Principal.

NEWBURG INSTITUTE, THEOLOGICAL Seminary Place, Newburg, N. Y.; a classical and commercial boarding-school for boys; location unsurpassed for healthfulness and beauty. Apply for circulars to HENRY W. SIGLAR, Principal.

LITCHFIELD INSTITUTE—A BOARDING-School for Boys.—Summer Term commences April 29. Address Prof. WM. G. PECK, Columbia College, N. Y., or GEO. W. MASON, Litchfield, Conn.

SAMUEL M. ENSIGN'S FAMILY INSTITUTE for twelve boys, in Morris, Conn. There will be a few vacancies to be filled after April 1. For circulars, address the Principal.

$2.50 WRITING 20 LESSONS; BOOKkeeping, arithmetic, grammar, spelling, $10; twelve private rooms. PAINES' Colleges, No. 62 Bowery, and No. 347 Fulton, Brooklyn, ladies department.

FAMILY SCHOOL FOR A FEW YOUNG ladies, in Fishkill, N. Y. Reopens MONDAY, April 27. Terms moderate. Rev. W. PECK, Principal.

HUDSON RIVER INSTITUTE.—TERM opens April 6. Rev. ALONZO FLACK, A. M., Principal, Claverack, Columbia County, New-York.

MR. GEO. C. ANTHON'S CLASSICAL French and English School, No. 212 5th-av., corner 26th-st.

TEACHERS.

WANTED—A GOVERNESS WHO CAN TEACH German and French, with usual English branches, to three boys and a girl. A good salary paid to the right person. Address, stating qualifications and experience, Box No. 5,455, Post-office.

A GERMAN LADY, SPEAKING FRENCH fluently, wishes to make an engagement for the Summer months with a family where her services as teacher of French and music would compensate for board. Address G. S., Box No. 1,028 Post-office.

A YOUNG LADY WHO HAS HAD SEVeral years' experience in teaching the English branches and music desires a position as governess. Address O. E. P., care Hugh N. Camp, No. 149 Pearl-st.

A GENTLEMAN, GRADUATE OF A German University, desires a few additional pupils in German, at a moderate charge. Address Dr. O, Box No. 1,100 *Times* Office.

COUNTRY REAL ESTATE.

MORRIS AND ESSEX RAILROAD.

$3,000—2 houses and 3 acres, fine fruit.
4,000—House and 4 acres, apple orchard.
4,500—House, barn and 8 acres.
5,000—Cottage, several outbuildings and 3½ acres.
6,000—House, barn and 25 acres.
6,500—House and 21 acres.
8,0—Villa lots of 2 acres.
All one hour from the City.

MYERS & TUCKER, No. 9 Nassau-st.

A. D. MELLICK, JR., & BRO., NEW-JERSEY REAL ESTATE, No. 26 Pine-st., Would call attention to the DESCRIPTIVE LIST issued the 1st of March. Applicants must give name and address, as no notice will be taken of initials or box numbers.

NEWARK, N. J.—FOR SALE, NEAR SOUTH Park, and between Broad-st. and Clinton-av., a new, well-finished and thoroughly built house, being two-story and attic, with back building; main house 22x30; back building, two-story, 16x30, with cemented cellar under the whole; Lot 30 feet front on an avenue, running back on a street 100 feet, then 30 feet on that street, running back 100 feet, being equal to 60x100. Everything new and in perfect order, the grounds being planted with a great variety of fruit trees and the smaller fruits. Within ten minutes' walk of station, and in a rapidly growing neighborhood. $9,500—$3,700 of which may remain. Very desirable for a moderate sized, genteel family. Apply only to ROB'T A. HAGGERTY & CO., No. 11 Pine-st., New-York.

A SPLENDID COUNTRY SEAT FOR SALE BY EXECUTORS—It is situated on North Hempstead Harbor, L. I. The house is large and commodious, is heated with hot air, and contains gas and water conveniences throughout. On the premises is a farmhouse, all the necessary outbuildings in good order, a greenhouse, grapery and trout-pond. In front of the mansion is a fine lawn and a beautiful grove of locusts, evergreens and other choice trees; there is an abundance of fruit of many varieties on the place. Communication with the City easy and quite frequent by steamboat and rail. For particulars apply to HOMER MORGAN, No. 2 Pine-st.

FOR SALE—A VERY DESIRABLE AND PLEASantly located place in Flushing, within an hour's ride of the City; the house contains ten rooms; and grounds well laid out with choice fruit and ornamental trees and shrubbery. For particulars apply to C. P. FRAME, No. 212 Broadway, New-York.

ORANGE, N. J.—VILLAS, VILLA SITES AND farms, a great variety, beautifully situated, one hour from New-York, for sale low. Also, country seats and houses to let for the season or year, by BLACKWELL & SMITH, No. 243 Broadway, New-York, 9 to 11 A. M.; Orange, corner Main and Cone sts., 1 to 5 P. M.

MADISON, N. J.—FOR SALE, A SNUG LITTLE property on a good road, within 2¼ miles of the depot, containing 37 acres of grass and pasture, with comfortable house, good barn, outhouses, and excellent water. Terms easy. Address E. F. P., Box No. 130 *Times* Office.

FOR SALE—AT MONTCLAIR, N. J., WITHIN five minutes' walk of the depot, house containing eight rooms, completely furnished; one acre of land, barn, &c. Will be sold very low and on easy terms. Apply to S. W. TUBBS, No. 71 Broadway, Room No. 61.

$25,000.—A VALUABLE PROPERTY at Newark, N. J.—Three-story brick house, with two-story side wing; grounds 107 by 218 feet; stable, with coachman's house. Inquire at Room No. 4 Custom-house, Newark.

A FEW CHOICE LOTS AT CENTREVILLE, on the Central Railroad of New-Jersey; 25 minutes from foot of Liberty-st.; immediately at station. For sale by A. D. MELLICK, Jr., & BRO., No. 26 Pine-st.

FOR SALE—IN THE VILLAGE OF MOUNT Vernon, N. Y., on New-York and New-Haven Railroad, a house and lot, within ten minutes' walk of the depot; good garden, with plenty of fruit. Address Y., Box No. 121 Post-office.

FOR SALE—A FARM OF 229 ACRES AT Hyde Park, L. I.; five minutes from railroad station; twelve miles from Brooklyn; a half-mile or mile track can be made without any grading. J. M. PHELPS & CO., No. 5½ Pine-st.

MONTCLAIR, N. J.—A FINE RESIDENCE, with 2½ acres; ornamental and fruit trees in great abundance and variety; commodious stables and modern conveniences; to be sold with or without furniture. Call on J. H. PRATT, No. 86 Chambers-st.

FOR SALE—THE ELEGANT HOUSE AND lands late of F. W. Edwards, at Bronxville, on the Harlem Railroad, containing about 72 acres, with improvements. Apply to E. H. LUDLOW & CO., No. 3 Pine-st.

JERSEY CITY.—FOR SALE, A VERY DEsirable three-story and basement brick dwelling, 25x60; 12 rooms; all the modern improvements; near ferry; $11,500. A. D. MELLICK, JR., & BRO., No. 26 Pine-st.

FOR SALE OR TO LET—AT FAR ROCKaway, very near the beach, a furnished cottage containing 12 rooms; barn, ice-house and half an acre; price $4,500. Apply to HOMER MORGAN, No. 2 Pine-st.

FOR SALE—THREE LOTS, PLEASANTLY SITuated near the beautiful bathing waters of South Amboy. Apply to S. G. GARDNER, No. 332 Broadway, or to Squire CUMMINGS, near the premises.

FARM FOR SALE, OR EXCHANGE FOR CITY PROPERTY.—50 acre farm on southside Staten Island, near railroad station, with extensive ocean view. J. M. PHELPS & CO., No. 5½ Pine-st.

FOR SALE OR TO LET—A FINE HEALTHY residence on Rye Neck, near depot; new stables, garden, plenty of fruit and shade trees; partly furnished; rent $800. Address BROWN, No. 27 3d-av.

FOR SALE—AN ELEGANT NEW RESIDENCE on Bergen Hill. Accessible by New-Jersey Central and horse-cars from ferry. Terms easy. Apply at No. 48 Exchange-place, New-York, Room No. 17.

WOODWARD'S COUNTRY HOMES.—150 designs and plans. $1 50, postpaid. GEO. E. WOODWARD, Architect, No. 191 Broadway, New-York.

BOARDING AND LODGING.

A PRIVATE FAMILY, RESIDING ABOVE 8th-st., a little west of Broadway, will rent a large well-furnished room, replete with all modern conveniences, on second floor, to a single gentleman; no other rooms disposed of; references required. Address L. T., with name, Box No. 148 *Times* Office.

A RESPECTABLE PRIVATE FAMILY have a furnished room to let, with gas, hot and cold water, to a gentleman, without board, in a desirable street up town. Apply, with address, real name and reference, which will be exchanged, to H. Z., Box 154 *Times* Office.

THE PRIVATE LYING-IN INSTITUTE, No. 6 Amity-place, Dr. H. D. GRINDLE, Physician and Accoucheur.—Sure relief in all female complaints from whatever cause produced; pleasant rooms, skillful nursing and medical attendance.

PARLOR FLOOR, ALSO FIRST AND second and third-story front rooms, singly or in suites, to let, without board, at No. 15 University-place; references required and given.

ONE OR TWO GENTLEMEN CAN FIND pleasant rooms, with board, in a private family at No. 96 Clinton-place, near 5th-av.; house and location first-class.

FURNISHED ROOMS TO LET, TO GENtlemen only, at No. 70 West 4th-st., opposite Washington-square. References required.

NO. 138 5TH-AV., A LARGE HANDSOMELY-furnished room, vacant, with first-class board; unexceptionable reference given and required.

NO. 34 WEST 15TH-ST.—FURNISHED rooms, without board; third floor, front; singly or in suite. Terms reasonable.

BROOKLYN HEIGHTS BOARD—NO. 87 Henry-st.; one large and one small room, for single gentlemen or family.

A SMALL FAMILY WILL LET WITH board, a large room on second floor, at $18 per week, for two. No. 260 West 11th-st.

BOARD—A PRIVATE FAMILY CAN ACCOMmodate six or eight with furnished rooms and first-class board. Address M. C. M., Box No. 202 Post-office.

BOARD—A YOUNG LADY CAN HAVE BOARD where she can enjoy the comforts of a home by applying at No. 103 Broome-st.

ROOMS TO LET—WITH BOARD; ONE SMALL and one large; bath, gas and hot and cold water; dinner at 6. Apply at 186 2d-av., between 11th and 12th sts.

ROOMS ON PARLOR FLOOR, SUITABLE for a family of three or four. No. 34 West 29th-st.

SAVINGS BANKS.

MECHANICS' AND TRADERS' SAVINGS INSTITUTION, No. 283 BOWERY.

Six Per Cent. interest (free from tax) allowed on all sums of from $5 to $5,000.

Deposits made on or before April 1 will draw interest from that date.

Open daily from 10 A. M. to 4 P. M.; on Mondays and Wednesdays from 10 to 7.

German spoken.

ALFRED T. CONKLIN, President.
HENRY C. FISHER, Secretary.

METROPOLITAN SAVINGS BANK.

NEW MARBLE FIRE-PROOF BANKING-HOUSE. 1 and 3 3d-av., New-York, opposite Cooper Institute. SIX PER CENT. INTEREST, free from tax, ALLOWED on ALL SUMS, from $5 to $5,000.

Amounts of one dollar received.

INTEREST COMMENCE April 1.

ISAAC T. SMITH, President.
T. W. LILLIE, Secretary.

THIRD-AVENUE SAVINGS BANK, Corner of 3d-av., and 26th-st.

Six per cent. interest paid, free from Government tax, on all sums from $1 to $5,000.

Money deposited now will draw interest from April 1. Bank open daily from 10 A. M. to 3 P. M.; and on Monday, Wednesday and Saturday evenings, from 6 to 8 o'clock. SPENCER K. GREEN, President.

WM. B. BIBBINS, Secretary.

CITIZENS' SAVINGS BANK, NO. 58 BOWERY, CORNER CANAL-ST.

SIX PER CENT. INTEREST ALLOWED ON ALL SUMS FROM FIVE TO FIVE THOUSAND DOLLARS. Money deposited now will draw interest from April 1. Bank open every day from 10 to 3, and also on Monday, Wednesday and Friday evenings from 5 to 7. Bank books in English, German and French. Interest payable in July and January.

ATLANTIC SAVINGS BANK, Chatham-square, New-York.

Six per cent. interest allowed On deposits from $1 to $5,000.

DEPOSITS MADE NOW RECEIVE INTEREST FROM APRIL 1.

HARRISON HALL, President.
J. P. COOPER, Secretary.
C. D. BAILEY, Treasurer.

UNION DIME SAVINGS BANK.

Nos. 396 and 398 CANAL-ST., corner of LAIGHT, OPEN DAILY from 10 to 3 o'clock. Six per cent. interest, on $5 to $5,000. Money deposited before April 1 will bear interest from that date.

ASSETS, $4,546,850 07.

IRVING SAVINGS INSTITUTION, No. 96 Warren-st.

INTEREST ALLOWED AT THE RATE of six per cent. on all sums of $2,000 and under, and five per cent. on all sums over $2,000, not exceeding $5,000. Money deposited now draws interest from April 1. Bank open daily from 10 A. M. to 3 P. M.

WALTER W. CONCKLIN, President.
V. L. BUXTON, Secretary.

NEW-YORK SAVINGS BANK, 8TH-AV., CORNER OF 14TH-ST.—Six Per Cent. interest, free of tax, paid on all sums from $5 to $5,000. Deposits made on or before April 1, will draw interest from April 1. R. H. MACLAY, President.

S. S. CONSTANT, Vice-President.
R. H. BULL, Secretary.

REMOVAL.—THE INSTITUTION FOR THE savings of merchants' clerks has removed to No. 20 Union-place, 4th-av., corner East 15th-st.

LADIES OR GENTLEMEN CAN DISPOSE of their cast-off wearing apparel, carpets, &c., at the highest market price, by calling or addressing a note to Mr. or Mrs. H. HARRIS, No. 164 7th-av., between 21st and 22d sts.

DWELLINGS TO LET.

COUNTRY SEAT TO LET.—IN NEW-Providence, four miles from Summit Depot, N. J., on Morris and Essex Railroad, the entire Farm of one hundred acres, known as the "Prescott Place," will be let for seven months from April 1st. Pleasantly situated on the upper Passaic; well adapted to a large family; has 22 acres wood-land; the house and out-buildings are all painted, one of which has a cupola and bell; the soil is excellent, and can be cultivated on shares, at halves; great variety of fruits, apples, pears, cherries, &c.; also an extensive peach-orchard, second year bearing; a sulphur mineral spring on the farm, and a well of water unsurpassed; railroad time one hour from City to Summit, connecting with the mail-stage which passes through the farm; rent, $750. Apply to PRESCOTT & SON, No. 75 Chambers-st., New-York.

TO RENT—AT FLUSHING, L. I., FIFTEEN minutes' walk of railroad station, beautifully situated on high ground, on Bayside-av., a handsome double two-story and attic modern frame house, in perfect order, containing eleven rooms; the lawn is tastefully laid out with evergreens, shrubs, &c., of rare varieties, together with a spacious barn and carriage house, and one acre of land. Apply to LAWRENCE & STRATTON, No. 111 Broadway, basement; or near the premises to WM. MITCHELL.

TO LET—AT RYE, WESTCHESTER COUNTY, one hour from New-York by the New-Haven Railroad, a furnished house, containing about 20 rooms and all the modern improvements, commanding an extensive view of Long Island Sound and surrounding country; lawn of about 15 acres; carriage-house and stabling for six horses; will be let to a responsible private family for two years or longer; rent $2,000 per annum. Photographs and particulars at HOMER MORGAN'S, No. 2 Pine-st.

PARKER, YOUNG & CO., NO. 5½ PINE-st., offer to rent furnished houses in

West 4th-st., at	$275	East 17th-st., at	$460
West 20th-st., at	250	West 31st-st., at	600
East 39th-st., at	200	West 33d-st., at	650
East 38th-st., at	275	5th-av., at	650
2d-av., at	200	West 24th-st., at	500
7th-av., at	275	East 15th-st., at	425
East 48th-st., at	200	East 12th-st., at	375

and unfurnished houses in desirable locations.

TO RENT, FULLY FURNISHED—AT Fordham, Westchester County, an elegant private residence, with extensive grounds; large and commodious house, with modern conveniences; garden well stocked with every variety of fruit; barns, stables, carriage-house, gardener's house, &c.; one mile from Fordham depot, on Harlem Railroad, and quarter of a mile from steamboat landing on Harlem river.

Apply to H. H. CAMMAN, No. 31 Pine-st.

TO RENT—TO A PRIVATE FAMILY AT CARthage Landing or Low Point, on the Hudson, near the depot, 4 miles north of Fishkill, a pleasant country cottage, containing nine rooms, fine water view, large yard, garden, stable, carriage and wash-house; a variety of small fruit, and a small apple orchard; the premises are well supplied with rain and well water; rent, $350 per annum. Apply to A. H. HOW, No. 70 Pacific-st., Brooklyn; or, on the premises, of C. F. HUNT.

TO LET—THE LARGE FOUR-STORY HIGH-stoop house, No. 140 West 14th-st., rent $3,750; four-story high-stoop house No. 122 West 12th-st., $2,750; three-story high-stoop house No. 128 West 12th-st., $2,250, with mirrors, chandeliers and gas-fixtures. They will be put in complete order. Apply to THOMAS KING, No. 73 West 13th-st., near 6th-av.

TO LET, AT FORDHAM—ONE QUARTER of a mile from the depot, a country place containing 13 acres of land, large house, garden, stable, carriage-house, &c; will be let for one or more years. Apply to H. H. CAMMANN, No. 31 Pine-st.

TO LET—ON STATEN ISLAND, A SMALL COTtage at New-Brighton; a very pleasant location. Also, a cottage on New-York-av., at Clifton; furnished or unfurnished; possession given immediately. Also, for sale, a house, with 1½ acres of ground, in complete order, at Clifton. Apply to DANIEL LOW, 29 Broadway.

TO LEASE—NO. 99 EAST 8TH-ST., A STRICTly first-class four-story brown-stone front; rent $2,400; also, one of those three-story high-stoop brown-stone front houses south side of 78th-st.; rent $1,400; both being near 4th-av. and Central Park. RICHARD WILLIAMSON, President Bull's Head Bank.

COUNTRY SEAT TO LET—FURNISHED, at Newburg, on the Hudson River, with garden, stable, lawns, icehouse filled, &c.; the house is of stone, very large and convenient, and the place very handsome. Also, near the above, a furnished cottage, with garden, stable, &c. D. M. ARMSTRONG, 11 Pine-st.

TO RENT—UNFURNISHED, THE ELEGANT four-story high-stoop brown-stone house, No. 42 West 14th-st.; has all improvements; 25 feet front; stable in the rear with four stalls; possession May 1, or sooner if desired. Apply to E. H. LUDLOW & CO., No. 3 Pine-st.

A HOUSE TO LET—NO. 321 EAST 41ST-ST.; near 2d-av.; stone front, all improvements, in good order, three stories, high basement. Apply to owner, on the premises, from 12 to 2 o'clock this day. Rent $1,500 per year.

IRVINGTON ON THE HUDSON—TO LET, furnished, a fine residence, with modern conveniences and barn; fine river views, and near depot and steamboat landing. Rent, $250 per month. Address F. D., Box No. 179 *Times* Office.

TO LET—HOUSES, FURNISHED OR UNFURnished, for season or year, at Saratoga Springs; also, farms for sale. Apply, by mail or personally, to H. T. WALBRIDGE, Real Estate and Insurance Agent, No. 178 Broadway, Saratoga Springs, N. Y.

TO LET—A FULLY FURNISHED COTTAGE house at Fordham; half a mile from railroad depot and steamboat landing; rent $1,200. Apply to H. H. CAMMANN, No. 31 Pine-st.

TO LET—COTTAGE HOUSE NO. 50 WEST 44th-st., near 6th-av., with large garden; premises can be seen after 1 o'clock P. M. Apply to Superintendent Sixth-av. Railroad.

FOR RENT—SIX-STORY HOUSE NO. 49 CLIFF-st., between Fulton and Beekman sts.; first-class boarding-house for the last ten years; rent $3,000. Apply to E. H. LUDLOW & CO., No. 3 Pine-st.

TO LET—HOUSE IN ORANGE, N. J., ON Main-st., and seven acres ground; house $800. Inquire of D. R. PARMLY, No. 3 Bond-st.

A FURNISHED COTTAGE, BEAUTIFULly situated up the Housatonic Valley, to rent for the Summer. Address Post-office Box No. 6,056, New-York.

TO LET—FIRST-CLASS FOUR-STORY BROWN-stone house in West 46th-st., near 5th-av., in perfect order. Permits of J. M. PHELPS & CO., No. 5½ Pine-st.

TO RENT OR FOR SALE—AT WHITE Plains, a desirable farm of 42 acres, furnished; rent $1,200. Address Box No. 2,237 Post-office.

TO LET—UPPER PART OF A DESIRABLE house, No. 312 West 30th-st.; no children; rent $1,100. Inquire for two days.

TO LET—NEAR 5TH-AV., IN 40TH-ST., A very large, elegant and finely furnished house, at $7,000. Apply to HOMER MORGAN, No. 2 Pine-st.

STORES, &C., TO LET.

OFFICES TO LET.

WITH ALL THE MODERN IMPROVEMENTS, SPLENDID LIGHT AND VENTILATION SUITABLE FOR Banks, Bankers, Brokers, Merchants, Lawyers, Railway, Insurance and other Companies, in Buildings 38, 39, 40, 42, 57, 64, 65, 69, 71, 73, 78 & 80 BROADWAY, Nos. 5, 7, 17, 19, 34, 36, 49, 53 New-st., Nos. 4, 6, 11, 17, 19, 21 and 38 Broad-st., ALL NEAR WALL-ST., NOS. 4 AND 19 WALL-ST., and Nos. 55 and 57 Exchange-place.

APPLY AT THE OFFICE OF EDWARD MATTHEWS, NO. 19 BROAD-ST.

OFFICES TO LET IN TIMES BUILDING.

A portion of the room now occupied by the Surrogate, which will be divided to suit applicants, or rented entire.

Also offices in Nos. 38, 39, 40 and 41 Park-row, *Times* Building, on the second, third and fourth stories, large and spacious, being splendidly lighted from front and rear. Further improvements will be made at the expiration of the Surrogate's lease, the 1st of May next. These buildings are thoroughly fire proof, thereby saving all charges of insurance and hazards incident to fire.

Inquire of JOHN IRELAND, Cashier, *Times* Office.

FOR RENT.

THE SECOND, THIRD AND FOURTH FLOORS, AND A PART OF THE BASEMENT, OF THE SUN BUILDING, On the corner of Fulton and Nassau sts.

Apply at the office of the *Commercial Advertiser*, No. 1 Barclay-st.

TO RENT.

THE OFFICE NO. 1 BARCLAY-ST., at present occupied by the COMMERCIAL ADVERTISER ASSOCIATION. Apply on the premises.

TO LET OR LEASE—THE LARGE HANDsome new four-story store and loft, No. 97 6th-av., near Jefferson Market, directly opposite 8th-st.; large plate-glass show windows, high ceilings, and all the modern improvements; fine business location; now occupied as a first-class restaurant and dining rooms and billiard saloon. Apply to the owner, LAMBERT SUYDAM, Jr., No. 158 Waverley-place, near 6th-av.

TO LET—OR LEASE, FOR BUSINESS PURposes—No. 1 Bond-st., near Broadway. Large house with three fronts and stable in the rear. This property is well adapted for either a bank or express office. For further particulars apply to HOMER MORGAN, No. 2 Pine-st.

TO LET—WITH STEAM-POWER, BASEMENT and first floor of new and substantial brick building, 112 and 114 Wooster-st., bet. Spring and Prince sts.; 50x100 feet, well lighted; adapted to any manufacturing business. BRUNER & MOORE, 75 and 77 King-st.

TO LET—THE BANKING ROOM, BASEMENT and cellars of No. 516 Broadway, complete with fire and burglar proof vaults and desks; also, the lofts of No. 514. Apply to HADDEN & CO., No. 33 Chambers-st.

TO LET—BASEMENT AND OFFICES IN building No. 205 Broadway; also lofts in building No. 184 Fulton-st. Inquire of Goodyear's I. R. Glove Manufacturing Company, No. 205 Broadway.

LOFTS TO LET—IN THE BROWN-STONE building No. 24 Vesey-st., opposite St. Paul's Church; well lighted, front and rear. Apply to R. HOE, No. 31 Gold-st.

TO RENT—THE ENTIRE STORE NO. 5?0 Broadway; possession from 1st May. For particulars, apply to ABNER L. ELY, No. 22 Pine st.

TO RENT—THE STORE AND BASEMENT NO. 522 Broadway; possession from 1st May. For particulars, apply to ABNER L. ELY, No. 22 Pine-st.

LOFTS TO LET—SUITABLE FOR MANUfacturing purposes; well lighted, good hoistway, at No. 41 Wooster-st.

DESK-ROOM TO LET—IN OFFICE NO. 8, No. 5 Beekman-st., first floor over Park Bank.

IRON WORKS.

ARCHITECTURAL IRON WORKS,

14th-st., between Avenues B and C, New-York.

D. D. BADGER, President. N. CHENEY, Vice-Pres't.

Fire-proof buildings of every description, and every kind of iron work for building purposes, also for bridges.

HIRNEL'S GERMAN GAS APPARATUS. NOT GASOLINE.

For country houses, hotels, factories, seminaries, &c. In successful operation in Europe and the United States; light superior to coal-gas at one-fourth the cost. Refer to Holmes, Booth and Haydens, and Great Brook Company, Waterbury, Conn.

RICHTER & AUSTIN, No. 1 Hanover Buildings, New-York.

SHIPPING.

ONLY DIRECT LINE TO FRANCE.

THE GENERAL TRANSATLANTIC COMPANY'S MAIL STEAMSHIPS BETWEEN NEW-YORK AND HAVRE, CALLING AT BREST.

The splendid new vessels on this favorite route for the Continent will sail from Pier No. 50 North River, as follows:

PEREIRE..........DUCHESNE....SATURDAY, Mar. 21
EUROPE..........ROUSSAN....SATURDAY, April 4
ST. LAURENT.......BOCANDE....SATURDAY, April 18
VILLE DE PARIS..SURMONT....SATURDAY, May 2

PRICE OF PASSAGE IN GOLD, (including wine,) TO BREST OR HAVRE.
First cabin, $140; second cabin, $85.
TO PARIS,
including railway tickets, furnished on board,
First cabin, $145; second cabin, $88.
These steamers do not carry steerage passengers.
Medical attendance free of charge.

American travelers going to or returning from the continent of Europe, by taking the steamers of this line, avoid both transit by English railways and the discomforts of crossing the channel, besides saving time, trouble and expense.

GEO. MACKENZIE, Agent, No. 58 Broadway.

THE BRITISH AND NORTH AMERICAN ROYAL MAIL STEAMSHIPS,

BETWEEN NEW-YORK AND LIVERPOOL, CALLING AT CORK HARBOR.

SIBERIA leaves..............WEDNESDAY, Mar. 25
JAVA leaves..............WEDNESDAY, April 1
CHINA leaves..............WEDNESDAY, April 8
AUSTRALASIAN leaves..............WEDNESDAY, April 15
RUSSIA leaves..............WEDNESDAY, April 22
SCOTIA leaves..............WEDNESDAY, April 29

Chief cabin passage..............$130
Second cabin passage.............. 80
TO PARIS.
Chief cabin passage.............. 145
Payable in gold.

Berths not secured until paid for.
An experienced surgeon on board.
The owners of these ships will not be accountable for specie or valuables, unless bills of lading having the value expressed are signed therefor.
For freight or passage apply to
E. CUNARD, No. 4 Bowling-green, New-York.

LIVERPOOL AND GREAT WESTERN STEAM COMPANY.

The following FIRST-CLASS IRON STEAMSHIPS, built expressly for the New-York trade, are intended to sail regularly between NEW-YORK AND LIVERPOOL, calling at QUEENSTOWN, viz.:

MANHATTAN, MINNESOTA,
COLORADO, NEBRASKA,

with other first-class steamers building. To sail:

NEBRASKA..............WEDNESDAY, March 25
COLORADO (new)..............WEDNESDAY, April 1
MANHATTAN..............WEDNESDAY, April 15

From Pier No. 37 East River.

Cabin, (the accommodations being equal to any Atlantic steamer,) $80, gold; return tickets, $160, gold: in steerage, $30, currency.

Tickets to bring out passengers from Europe can be obtained on reasonable terms. For freight or passage apply to WILLIAMS & GUION, No. 71 Wall-st.
For steerage passage to
WILLIAMS & GUION, No. 29 Broadway.

STEAM TO LIVERPOOL—CALLING AT QUEENSTOWN, IRELAND.—The Inman Line, under contract with the United States and British Governments for carrying the Mails, intend dispatching their steamers as follows:

CITY OF CORK (via Halifax)....TUESDAY....Mar. 24
CITY OF BALTIMORE..........SATURDAY..Mar. 28
CITY OF BOSTON..........SATURDAY..April 4
CITY OF W'HINGTON (via Halifax) MONDAY, April 6
CITY OF ANTWERP..........SATURDAY, April 11

And each succeeding SATURDAY and alternate MONDAY, at 1 P. M., from Pier No. 45 North River.

RATES OF PASSAGE
By the mail steamer sailing every Saturday.

PAYABLE IN GOLD.		PAYABLE IN CURRENCY.	
First Cabin..........	$100	Steerage..........	$35
To London..........	105	To London..........	40
To Paris..........	115	To Paris..........	50

Passage by the Monday steamers, first cabin, $90, gold; steerage, $35, payable in currency.

Rates of passage from New-York to Halifax: First Cabin, $20; steerage, $10—payable in gold.

Passengers also forwarded to Havre, Hamburg, Bremen, &c., at moderate rates.

Steerage passage from Liverpool or Queenstown, $40 currency. Tickets can be bought here by persons sending for their friends.

For further information, apply at the Company's offices.
JOHN G. DALE, Agent,
No. 15 Broadway, New-York.

SAFETY, SPEED AND COMFORT.

FURTHER REDUCTION IN PASSAGE RATES.
Favorite passenger steamers of the ANCHOR LINE sail every SATURDAY with passengers for
LIVERPOOL, GLASGOW AND DERRY.

UNITED KINGDOM, DONALDSON, SATURDAY, March 21.
COLUMBIA, CARNAGHAN, SATURDAY, March 28.
CALEDONIA, MACDONALD, SATURDAY, April 4.
BRITANNIA, LAIRD, SATURDAY, April 11.
From Pier No. 20 North River, at noon.

Rates of passage, payable in currency:
Cabin to Liverpool, Glasgow or Derry, $90 and $75, according to location.
Excursion tickets, good for twelve months, $160.
Intermediate to Glasgow or Derry, $35; Steerage, $30
Prepaid certificates from these ports, $37.
Passengers booked to and from Hamburg, Rotterdam, Antwerp, Havre, &c., at very low rates.
For further information apply at the Company's office, No. 6 Bowling-green, New-York.
HENDERSON BROTHERS.

To avoid imposition, passengers will please come direct to the office, as this Company does not employ runners.

CUNARD LINE OF EXTRA STEAMERS.

BETWEEN NEW-YORK AND LIVERPOOL, CALLING AT QUEENSTOWN.
FROM NEW-YORK EVERY THURSDAY.

TARIFA..............March 26
PALMYRA..............April 9

RATES OF PASSAGE:
Cabin..............$80 Gold.
Steerage..............$30 Currency.

Steerage tickets from Liverpool or Queenstown at $40.
For Freight and Cabin Passage, apply at No. 4 Bowling-green.
For Steerage Passage, apply at No. 69 Broadway.
E. CUNARD.

LONDON AND NEW-YORK STEAMSHIP LINE.

Steamers fortnightly to LONDON DIRECT from Pier No. 3 North River.

BELLONA, March 24. | WM. PENN, April 18.
CELLA, April 4. | ATALANTA, May 2.

For passage at cheapest currency rates apply to
ROBT. N. CLARK, No. 26 Broadway.
For freight to HOWLAND & ASPINWALL,
No. 54 South-st., New-York.

NATIONAL LINE.

THE STEAMSHIP ERIN will leave SATURDAY, March 28, from Pier No. 47 North River.

Passage to Liverpool or Queenstown: Cabin, $100; Steerage, $30, currency.

Steerage tickets from Liverpool or Queenstown, $37, currency.

Apply at the Company's office, Nos. 57 and 27 Broadway.
F. W. J. HURST, Manager.

FOR ST. THOMAS AND BRAZIL.

UNITED STATES AND BRAZIL MAIL STEAMSHIP COMPANY.

REGULAR MAIL STEAMERS sailing on the 23 d of every month:

MISSISSIPPI, Capt. GEO. B. SLOCUM, March 23.
MERRIMACK, Capt. L. F. TIMMERMAN, April 23.
SOUTH AMERICA, Capt. E. L. TINKLEPAUGH, May 23.

These splendid steamers sail on schedule time, and call at St. Thomas, Para, Pernambuco, Bahia and Rio de Janeiro, going and returning. For engagements of freight or passage, apply to
WM. R. GARRISON, Agent,
No. 5 Bowling-green, New-York.

UNITED STATES MAIL TO HAVANA.

ATLANTIC MAIL STEAMSHIP COMPANY.
SAILING REGULARLY EVERY THURSDAY, AT 3 o'clock P. M., from Pier No. 4 North River.

MISSOURI, Capt. G. W. PALMER, March 19.
COLUMBIA, Capt. E. VAN SICE, via Nassau, March 26.
MORRO CASTLE, Capt. R. ADAMS, April 2.

For freight or passage, apply to
GEO. B. HARTSON, President,
No. 5 Bowling-green, New-York.

FOR NASSAU, N. P.

UNDER THE PATRONAGE OF THE BAHAMA GOVERNMENT FOR CARRYING THE ROYAL MAILS.

THE ATLANTIC MAIL STEAMSHIP COMPANY will dispatch the splendid side-wheel steamship COLUMBIA, Capt. E. VAN SICE, on THURSDAY, March 26, at 3 o'clock P. M. precisely, from Pier No. 4 North River. For engagements of freight or passage apply to GEO. B. HARTSON, President, No. 5 Bowling-green.

HAVANA, SISAL AND VERA CRUZ.

SAILING EVERY TWENTY DAYS.
The elegant, new steamship
VIRGO,
DEAKEN, Commander,
will leave Pier No. — East River, on SATURDAY, April 4, at 3 P. M.
For freight or passage apply to
F. ALEXANDER & SONS,
No. 44 Beaver-st.

FOR NEW-ORLEANS DIRECT.

MERCHANTS' STEAMSHIP LINE.
Comprising the first-class steamships

GEN. GRANT..............Capt. J. B. HILDRETH
CRESCENT CITY..............Capt. E. W. HOLMES
SHERMAN..............Capt. A. PENDLETON
GEN. MEADE..............Capt. A. W. SAMPSON
UNITED STATES..............Capt. GEO. L. NORTON

The steamship
GENERAL GRANT,
Capt. J. B. HILDRETH,
Will be dispatched on SATURDAY, March 28, at 3 o'clock P. M.,
from Pier No. 12 North River.

Freight received at through rates for Mobile and Galveston.

For freight or passage, having superior accommodations,
Apply to the agent,
SAMUEL STEVENS,
No. 40 Broadway.

FOR SAVANNAH, GEORGIA.

EMPIRE LINE.
EVERY SATURDAY, from Pier No. 13 North River, Punctually at 3 P. M.

The favorite side-wheel steamships
SAN JACINTO, Capt. ATKINS, SATURDAY, March 28.
SAN SALVADOR, Capt. NICKERSON, SATURDAY, April 4.

Through tickets to all points in connection with Central Railroad of Georgia and Florida steamers.
For freight or passage apply to
WM. R. GARRISON, Agent,
No. 5 Bowling-green, New-York.

FOR SAVANNAH, GA.

BLACK STAR LINE—EVERY SATURDAY.
The first-class steamships
HUNTSVILLE, CROWELL, leaves SATURDAY, Mar. 28
MONTGOMERY, LYONS, leaves...SATURDAY, April 4
At 3 P. M., from Pier No. 13 North River.
R. LOWDEN, Agent, No. 93 West-st.

Through passage tickets given over the Central R. R. of Georgia and Atlantic and Gulf R. R., Florida.

FOR NEW ORLEANS DIRECT.

THE CROMWELL LINE.
Steamships of this line will leave Pier No. 9 North River at 3 P. M., as follows:

GEO. WASHINGTON, SATURDAY, March 28.
CORTEZ, SATURDAY, April 4.
GEO. CROMWELL, SATURDAY, April 11.
MARIPOSA, SATURDAY, April 18.

For freight or passage apply to the agents,
H. B. CROMWELL & CO., No. 86 West-st.

FOR CITY POINT AND RICHMOND.

OLD DOMINION STEAMSHIP COMPANY.
One of the elegant steamships of this Company will leave Pier No. 37 North River, foot of Beach-st., every WEDNESDAY and SATURDAY at 3 P. M., connecting with the Richmond and Danville, Virginia Central, and Petersburgh and Weldon Railroads.
For freight or passage apply to
N. L. McCREADY, President,
No. 187 Greenwich-st., corner of Dey-st.
Bills of lading signed on the pier.

FOR CHARLESTON, BEAUFORT, HILTON HEAD AND THE FLORIDA PORTS—THE PEOPLE'S MAIL STEAMSHIP COMPANY.

E. B. SOUDER, Capt. LEBBY, FRIDAY, March 27,
MONEKA, Capt. SHACKFORD, FRIDAY, April 3.

from Pier No. 4 North River, at 3 P. M. Through passage tickets and bills of lading issued to all points South, in connection with the South Carolina Railroad, and by steamers to Florida ports.

Freight taken as low as by any other line.
WHEELER & LINNARD, Agents, 13 Broadway.

UNITED STATES PASSPORT BUREAU.—U. States passports indispensable to travelers, issued by J. B. NONES, Passport Agent, 262 Broadway.

SHIPPING.

PACIFIC MAIL STEAMSHIP COMPANY'S THROUGH LINE TO CALIFORNIA AND CHINA,

FREIGHT AND PASSAGE AT GREATLY REDUCED RATES.

Steamers of the above line leave Pier No. 42 North River, foot of Canal-st., at 12 o'clock noon of the 1st, 11th, and 21st of every month, except when these dates fall on Sunday, then on Saturday preceding.

One hundred pounds baggage free to each adult. Medicine and attendance free.

APRIL 1—ARIZONA, Capt. MAURY, connecting with COLORADO, Capt. SMITH.

Steamer March 21, 1868, connects closely with steamer CHINA, leaving San Francisco, April 14, for Japan and China.

For passage tickets and all further information apply at the Company's ticket office on the wharf, foot of Canal-st.
F. R. BABY, Agent.

NORTH AMERICAN STEAMSHIP COMPANY.

OPPOSITION TO MONOPOLY!
THROUGH LINE TO CALIFORNIA,
Via Panama or Nicaragua.

Will dispatch their new and splendid steamships from New-York, from Pier No. 29 North River, foot Warren-st., at noon, at lower rates than by any other line.

For passage and freight over both routes, as follows:

VIA PANAMA.

MARCH 5, 1868—Steamship SANTIAGO DE CUBA, connecting with steamship NEBRASKA.

MARCH 25, 1868—Steamship FULTON, connecting with steamship NEVADA.

VIA NICARAGUA.

APRIL 4, 1868—Steamship SAN FRANCISCO, connecting with steamship MOSES TAYLOR.

These steamships are expressly fitted for this trade, and are unsurpassed for safety, speed, elegance and comfort, and their rates for passage and freight will ALWAYS BE LOWER THAN BY ANY OTHER LINE.

For further particulars address the undersigned at No. 177 West-street, New-York.
D. N. CARRINGTON, Agent.
WM. H. WEBB, President.
CHAS. DANA, Vice-President.
No. 54 Exchange-place, New-York.

STEAM COMMUNICATION BETWEEN NEW-YORK AND AUSTRALIA, VIA PANAMA.

The Panama, New-Zealand and Australian Royal Mail Company dispatch a steamer on the 24th of each month from Panama to Wellington, N. Z., and the Australian Colonies, connecting with the steamer of the Pacific Mail Steamship Company leaving New-York for Aspinwall (Colon) on the 11th of each month. First and second class passengers will be conveyed under through ticket at the following rates: From New-York to ports in New-Zealand, or to Sydney or Melbourne, $340 to $364 for first class, and $218 to $243 for second class, payable in United States gold coin.

Special steamers run to the newly-discovered gold region of Hokitika, New-Zealand.

Arrangements are now completed for issuing through bills of lading. Freight payable here.

For further information, application to be made to the Pacific Mail Steamship Company, No. 59 Wall-st., or to CHARLES W. WEST, Agent,
No. 23 William-st., New-York.

FOR SAVANNAH, GA.

EVERY THURSDAY.
New sidewheel steamships
H. LIVINGSTON, EATON, THURSDAY, March 26.
GEN. BARNES, MORTON, THURSDAY, April 2.

From Pier No. 36 North River, at 3 P. M. precisely, giving through passage tickets over the Central Railroad of Georgia, and Atlantic and Gulf Railroad, to points in the interior, and by Florida steamers to points on the coast of Florida.

For freight or passage apply to
LIVINGSTON, FOX & CO., Agents,
No. 88 Liberty-st.

FOR SAVANNAH, GA.—MURRAY'S LINE. Every TUESDAY, at 3 P. M., from Pier No. 16 East River, foot of Wall-st. The favorite steamships CLEOPATRA, Capt. PHILLIPS, TUESDAY, March 24. LEO, Capt. DEARBORN, TUESDAY, March 31.
For freight or passage apply to
MURRAY, FERRIS & CO.,
Nos. 61 and 62 South-st.

FOR NORFOLK AND PORTSMOUTH.

OLD DOMINION STEAMSHIP COMPANY.
One of the elegant steamships of this Company will leave Pier No. 37 North River, foot of Beach-st., every TUESDAY, THURSDAY and SATURDAY, at 3 P. M. Connecting with the seaboard and Roanoke Railroad and the Virginia and Tennessee Air Line, and their connections.
For freight or passage apply to
N. L. McCREADY, President,
No. 187 Greenwich-st., corner of Dey-st.
Bills of lading signed on the pier.

FOR CHARLESTON, S. C., THE FLORIDA PORTS AND THE SOUTH AND SOUTHWEST.—REGULAR LINE—Cabin passage, $15. Freight lower than by any other line. The A 1 fast and reliable steamship MATANZAS, J. RYDER, Commander, will sail on SATURDAY, 28th March, at 3 P. M., from Pier No. 14 East River, foot of Wall-st. Bills of lading signed for all points in the interior. Agents in Charleston forward all goods free of commission.
SARAGOSSA will sail on the following SATURDAY.
ARTHUR LEARY, No. 73 William-st.

RAILROADS.

LONG ISLAND RAILROAD.

WINTER ARRANGEMENT—CHANGE OF TIME.
Leave James-slip:

9 A. M., mail train, for Greenport and all way-stations, connecting at Mineola with trains for Glen Cove and Hempstead.
11 A. M., Syosset passenger trains and all way-stations.
3 P. M., Express train for Riverhead.
4 P. M., Syosset and Glen Cove passenger train and all way-stations.
5 P. M., Farmingdale and Hempstead, passenger train, and for North Islip SATURDAYS only.

Sunday excursion train leaves Hunter's Point 9:15 A. M., arrives at Hunter's Point at 4:40 P. M. To take effect Nov. 4, 1867.
I. D. BARTON, Superintendent.

PEIPHER'S DAILY LINE OF TRANSPORTATION.

On and after Nov. 1, 1867, the Peiphers' Daily Line will receive and transport goods and merchandise to Harrisburg and stations beyond, from the depot of the Morris and Essex Railroad Company, Pier No. 26 North River. All goods received up to 4 o'clock P. M. will be forwarded the same day. Freight taken at lowest rates and forwarded with dispatch.

Mark goods "Via Peipher daily line to Harrisburg, Penn."
J. B. MONTGOMERY,
Proprietor Peipher Line.

ERIE RAILWAY.—TRAINS LEAVE DEPOT foot of Chambers-st., Pavonia Ferry:

8 A. M.—Day Express for Rochester, Buffalo, Salamanca, Dunkirk and all points West and South.
8:30 A. M.—Way Train daily for Otisville and intermediate stations.
10 A. M.—Express Mail, for Buffalo, Salamanca, Dunkirk, and all points West and South.
3:30 P. M.—Way Train for Middletown and intermediate stations.
4:30 P. M.—Way Express, stopping only at Sterling Junction, Turner's, and stations west of Turner's, to Port Jervis, Newburgh and Warwick.
5 P. M.—Way Train for Suffern and intermediate stations.
5:30 P. M.—Night Express for Rochester, Buffalo, Salamanca, Dunkirk and all points South and West.
6 P. M.—Way Train for Suffern and intermediate stations.
6:30 P. M.—Night Express, daily, for Rochester, Buffalo, Salamanca, Dunkirk and all points West and South. By this train sleeping-coaches will run through to Cincinnati without change.
8 P. M.—Emigrant Train daily, for the West.

Also, Way Trains for Boiling Spring, Passaic and Paterson at 6:45 and 9:15 A. M., 12 M. and 1:45, 4, 6:45 and 11 P. M. On Wednesday nights a Theatre Train at 12 o'clock for Suffern and intermediate stations.

SUNDAY TRAINS.—8:30 A. M. Way Train for Otisville; 12 M. and 3:30 P. M. for Paterson; 6:30 P. M. Night Express for Dunkirk, Buffalo, Rochester, Salamanca and all points West and South; 8 P. M. Emigrant and Way Train; 11 P. M. for Paterson and Port Jervis.

Express Trains run through to Salamanca, Dunkirk and Buffalo without change of coaches, and in direct connection with all Southern and Western lines.

Perfectly ventilated and luxurious sleeping coaches accompany all Night Trains.

Tickets can be obtained at the Company's offices, No. 241 Broadway; depot foot of Chambers-st., New-York, also at Long Dock Depot, Jersey City.

An illustrated Guide to the principal suburban places on the line of the Eastern Division of this Railway has been prepared, and can be obtained at the office of the Company, free of charge, by those wishing to personally examine the region referred to, with the view of settlement.

WM. R. BARR, Gen'l Pass. Agent. H. RIDDLE, Gen'l Sup't.

HUDSON RIVER AND HARLEM RAILROADS.—On and after MONDAY, Nov. 25, 1867, trains for Albany and Troy, connecting with Northern and Western trains, will leave New-York as follows:

8 A. M. Express train, via Hudson River Railroad, 30th-st. and 10th-av., through to Buffalo and Suspension Bridge without change of cars, and connecting at Troy with trains for Saratoga, Rutland, Burlington and the North.

10 A. M. Express train via Hudson River Railroad, connecting at Albany with trains for the West, and at Troy with trains for the North.

11 A. M. Express train via Harlem Railroad, 26th-st. and 4th-av., connecting at Chatham with Western Railroad for Lebanon Springs, Pittsfield, &c., at Albany with Western trains, and at Troy with trains for Saratoga, Rutland, Burlington and the North.

3:45 P. M. Express train via Hudson River Railroad, connecting at Albany with Western trains, and at Troy with trains for Montreal, with sleeping-car attached.

4:35 P. M. Express train via Harlem Railroad, connecting at Chatham with Western Railroad for Lebanon Springs, Pittsfield, &c.; and at Albany with Western trains. Sleeping-cars attached at Albany.

6:30 P. M. Express train via Hudson River Railroad, with sleeping-cars attached, and through to Buffalo and Suspension Bridge without change of cars. Also sleeping-car every day excepting Saturdays attached from New-York through to Ogdensburgh without change, via Rome, W. and O. Railroad. Connection for Troy will be made at East Albany. This train will run on Sundays.

11 P. M. Train via Hudson River Railroad, with sleeping-cars attached, connecting at Albany with early trains for Buffalo and Suspension Bridge, and at Troy with trains for Saratoga and points North.

A Sunday train will be run via Hudson River Railroad from New-York to Poughkeepsie and intermediate stations, leaving New-York at 9 A. M. Returning, leave Poughkeepsie at 3 P. M., arriving in New-York at 6:40.

Also, a Sunday train via Harlem Railroad, leaving 42d-st. at 9 A. M., and arriving at Millerton at 3:40 P. M. Returning, leave Millerton at 4:30 P. M., arriving in New-York at 12 M.
WM. H. VANDERBILT, Vice-President.

NORTHERN RAILROAD OF NEW-JERSEY—Trains leave Jersey City for Piermont at 5:30 and 9:25 A. M., 1:22, 4:22, 5:23 and 6:32 P. M. The 5:30, 1:22 and 4:22 run to Monsey.
THOS. W. DEMAREST, Supt.

BUSINESS CHANCES.

A GOOD INVESTMENT.—FOR SALE, THE ten years' lease, goodwill, fixtures, &c., of the first-class and elegant Russian and Turkish Marble Baths, No. 25 East 4th-st., New-York, as the proprietor is obliged to return to Europe. An attentive business man will clear the invested capital in one year, and the knowledge for conducting the establishment may be obtained in a few days by an intelligent man. There is no other business with less risk and surer profits through all the seasons of the year, and as the merits of these baths become daily better known there is a fair prospect for an increase of this business. Inquire of Dr. GUTMANN, No. 25 East 4th-st., New-York, from 12 till 2 P. M.

FOR SALE—A WELL-KNOWN STORE, MANUfacture of ladies' and children's furnishing goods, stamping and embroideries; established in 1851, and located in the best part of Broadway, west side, comprising good-will, lease, stock, material for stamping, store fixtures, &c.; a rare opportunity for parties wishing to commence a well-paying business requiring a capital of about $35,000. Address J. O., Box No. 1,190 Post-office.

FOR SALE—THE STOCK, FIXTURES, LEASE and good will of a first-class gents' furnishing-store, well established, doing a good business, and one of the best stands in the City; ample reasons given for selling. Address, with real name, stating where an interview may be had, MERCHANT, Station A, New-York City.

AUCTION SALES.

STEAMTUG AND BARGE AT AUCTION.

DEPOT QUARTERMASTER'S OFFICE, WASHINGTON, D. C., March 19, 1868.

Will be sold at public auction, at 8th-st. wharf, on MONDAY, March 30, at 11 o'clock A. M., under the supervision of Brevet Col. Asa P. Blunt, A. Q. M.,

The propeller steamtug ARIEL, of about 45 tons register and 17-inch cylinder,

AND

the Erie barge D. MEGAN, of 115 tons register.

These boats are in good order and condition, and are sold only because they are not required for Government use.

The furniture and equipage on board will be sold with each boat.

Terms cash, in Government funds.
By order of the Quartermaster-General.
J. C. McFERRAN,
Deputy Quartermaster-General,
Brevet Brig. Gen., U. S. A.

EDWARD M. BROWN, Auctioneer.

BY T. R. MINTURN, BROWN & CO.

THIS DAY (Tuesday,) March 24, at 11 o'clock, within the store:

150 bags Almonds.
200 bags Brazil Nuts.
2,000 frails Dates.
500 packages Malaga Raisins.
100 cases Figs (baskets.)
100 cases Figs (drums.)
600 boxes Valencia Raisins.
600 packages Malaga Raisins.
For account of whom it may concern:
30 bales Grenoble Walnuts.
600 boxes Naples Maccaroni.
At 12 o'clock, on Pier —, East River:
5,997 boxes fresh Naples Oranges.
547 boxes fresh Naples Lemons.
Cargo bark *Teresina*, from Naples.

LEAVITT, STREBEIGH & Co., Auctioneers—Clinton Hall Art Galleries, Astor-place and 8th-st.

GREAT SALE OF OIL PAINTINGS.

FRIDAY and SATURDAY EVENINGS, March 27 and 28, at 7½ o'clock, a large collection of modern oil paintings, small and large, favorite subjects, elegantly framed; among them may be found choice efforts by Loemans, P. Robb, Dyke, Carl Muller, Paul Ritter, Hartwick, Tom Taylor, Funster, W. H. Cooper, T. Frere, Kennett, &c., &c.

Catalogues ready and pictures on exhibition from 9 A. M. to 10 P. M.

60TH AUCTION SALE OF SCRANTON COAL.

The Delaware, Lackawanna and Western Railroad Co., will sell by MESSRS. JOHN H. DRAPER & CO., Auctioneers, at the Company's Salesroom, No. 26 Exchange-place, New-York, on WEDNESDAY, March 25, at 12 o'clock, noon,

75,000 TONS

of Coal, from the Lackawanna regions, deliverable at their depot, Elizabethport, N. J., during April, 1868.
SAMUEL SLOAN, President.

ROBERT SOMERVILLE, Auctioneer.

AT NO. 20 WEST 13TH-ST.,

AT 10½ O'CLOCK, THIS DAY (TUESDAY,)

ROBERT SOMERVILLE, auctioneer, office No. 39 Nassau-st., will sell at auction all the Household Furniture contained in the above dwelling, consisting of Brussels and ingrain carpets, black walnut parlor suites, rosewood marble-top centre and side tables, rosewood 7-octave piano, made by Horace Waters; book-cases, extension dining tables, sofas, chairs, washstands, bedsteads, lace curtains and cornices, hair and straw mattresses, feather beds, pillows, crockery, glassware, kitchen furniture, cooking utensils, &c.

ADRIAN H. MULLER, Auctioneer.

HOUSE AND LOT ON MADISON-AV.—LEASE OF LOTS ON WEST HOUSTON-ST., AND LOTS IN BROOKLYN.—ADRIAN H. MULLER, P. R. WILKINS & CO., will sell at auction on WEDNESDAY, March 25, at 12 o'clock, at the Exchange Salesroom, No. 111 Broadway:

MADISON-AV.—The first-class four-story brick house and lot, situate on the southeasterly corner of Madison-av. and 28th-st., and known as No. 69 Madison-av. The house is 24 feet 8½ inches by 46 feet, with an extension of 10 feet; has all modern improvements, and is in fine order. On the rear of the lot is a two-story brick stable 25x25 feet. Lot 25x100.

WEST HOUSTON-ST.—The lease of three lots, together with the three and four story brick buildings thereon, situate on the northerly side of West Houston-st., east of Varick-st., and known as Nos. 214, 216, 218, Bristed lease, annual ground rent $380. Expires in 1870. Has covenants for renewal on valuation of buildings to be paid off. The premises now rent for $3,000 per annum. Lots each 25 by about 86 feet.

BROOKLYN.

STATE-ST.—Four lots on the south side of State-st., 147 feet west of Bond-st., each 21 feet in width by 100 feet in depth. On the two centre lots are two three-story brick dwelling houses, known as Nos. 269 and 271 State-st. The houses are each 21 by 40 feet, and in fair order.

ATLANTIC-AV.—6 lots on north side of Atlantic-av., 100 feet west of Bond-st., each 22 feet 4 inches by 80 feet. On the two westerly lots are large hothouses and a frame stable.

OXFORD-ST.—The lot of land with the three-story frame house filled in with brick, situate on the easterly side of Oxford-st., between Atlantic and Fulton avs., and known as No. 165. House has gas and water; lot, 25 by 100 feet.

PACIFIC-ST.—The lot of land with the three-story brick house thereon, situate on the northerly side of Pacific-st., between Henry and Clinton sts., and known as No. 115 Pacific-st. The house is 22 by 40 feet, has modern improvements, and in good order. Lot 22 by 100 feet.

A large plot of land situate in the Town of Newtown, on the turnpike road from Williamsburgh to Astoria, being part of great lot Nos. 9 and 10 of the Long Island Farms. This property extends from the turnpike to the East River, and has a front on the road and river of 200 feet, and in depth from the road to low water line 395 feet.

Maps at the office of the auctioneers.

ADRIAN H. MULLER, Auctioneer.

VALUABLE PROPERTY ON CARMINE, JONES AND WASHINGTON STS., AT AUCTION.—ADRIAN H. MULLER, P. R. WILKINS & CO. will sell at auction, on TUESDAY, March 24, at 12 o'clock, at the Exchange Salesroom, No. 111 Broadway,

TO CLOSE A PARTNERSHIP:

CARMINE-ST.—The lot of ground, together with the frame building thereon, situate on the southeast corner of Carmine-st. and Minetta-lane. One lot, with the frame buildings thereon, adjoining the last-described lot on the westerly side. The three-story and attic brick house and lot on south side Carmine, near its junction with 6th-av., known as No. 6.

Two four-story brick houses and lots situate on south side of Carmine-st., between Bleecker-st. and Minetta-lane, and known as Nos. 10 and 12 Carmine-st. The houses are each 48 feet deep, and No. 12 has a four-story brick extension.

JONES-ST.—The three-story and basement brick house and lot situate on the south side of Jones-st., between Bleecker and 4th sts., and known as No. 20.

WASHINGTON-ST.—The lot of land, with the two-story and attic brick front house thereon, situate on the west side of Washington-st., between North Moore and Franklin sts., and known as No. 358.

ADRIAN H. MULLER, Auctioneer.

A FIRST-CLASS HOUSE AND GROUNDS ON 120TH AND 121ST STS.; ALSO, LOTS AND MANSION ON 131ST AND 132D STS., AT AUCTION.—ADRIAN H. MULLER, P. R. WILKINS & CO. will sell at auction on TUESDAY, March 24, at 12 o'clock, at the Exchange Salesroom, No. 111 Broadway:

120TH-ST.—The plot of land, together with the first-class three-story and basement house thereon, situate on the north side of 120th-st., 226.5 east of Avenue A. The house is frame, filled in with brick; French roof and cupola 36x36 feet, with three-story wing 23x23 feet; has modern improvements; is in good order; well and substantially built, and very desirable as a residence.

121ST-ST.—1 lot on south side of 121st-st., 225 feet east of Avenue A.

131ST AND 132D STS.—4 lots on the north side of 131st-st., 235 feet west of 5th-av., extending through to and fronting on 132d-st.—together 8 lots—with the large mansion thereon.

ADRIAN H. MULLER, Auctioneer.

EXECUTORS' SALE OF THE LEASE of valuable 5th-av. and 49th-st. lots.—ADRIAN H. MULLER, P. R. WILKINS & CO. will sell at auction, on TUESDAY, March 24, at 12 o'clock, at the Exchange Salesroom, No. 111 Broadway, by order of Executors of A. W. Bradford, deceased, the following valuable Columbia College leases, viz:

5TH-AV.—The lease of lot northwest corner of 5th-av. and 49th-st., being 40 feet 5 inches on 5th-av., 1.7 feet on 49th-st. and 125 feet on the northerly side.

49TH-ST.—The lease of lot north side of 49th-st., in rear of the avenue lot, being 43 feet on 49th-st., 35 feet in rear, 100.5 feet on the westerly side, and 92 feet 5 inches on the easterly side. The leases are from Columbia College, for 21 years, with three renewals. Ground rent of the 5th-av. lot $1,800 per annum, and of the 49th-st. lot $700 per annum. This property is beautifully located on high ground, and for first-class residences is not surpassed by any lots on 5th-av.

For further particulars, apply to the Executors, MINOR & JAQUES, No. 115 Nassau-st., or to STARR & FELTON, No. 3 Pine-st.

Maps at the office of the Auctioneers, No. 7 Pine-st., New-York.

ADRIAN H. MULLER, Auctioneer.

AUCTION SALE OF VALUABLE PROPERTY S. W. CORNER OF PEARL AND HAGUE STS.—ADRIAN H. MULLER, P. R. WILKINS & CO. will sell at auction on TUESDAY, March 24, at 12 o'clock, at the Exchange Salesroom, No. 111 Broadway:

PEARL-ST.—The three five-story brick stores and dwellings, situate on the southwest corner of Pearl and Hague sts., and known as Nos. 363, 365 and 367 Pearl-st.

HAGUE-ST.—The two three-story and attic brick houses on the south side of Hague-st., in the rear of the above-described property, and known as Nos. 4 and 6 Hague-st. No. 6 has a store on first floor.

Maps at the office of the auctioneers, No. 7 Pine-st., New-York.

ADRIAN H. MULLER, Auctioneer.

VALUABLE LOTS ON 6TH-AV. AND 58TH-ST. BY ORDER OF THE 6TH-AV. RAILROAD CO.

ADRIAN H. MULLER, P. R. WILKINS & CO. will sell at auction on TUESDAY, March 31, at 12 o'clock, at the Exchange Salesroom No. 111 Broadway.

6TH-AV.—7 lots on the east side of 6th-av., between 57th and 58th sts., including the northeast corner of 6th-av. and 57th-st. The corner lot is 25.5x85 feet, and the 3 lots adjoining are each 25x75 feet, and the 3 northerly lots are each 25x25 feet.

58TH-ST.—2 lots, south side, 195 feet east of the 6th-av., each 25x100.5. Also the lot south side 58th-st., 270 feet east of 6th-av. Also, 3 lots south side 58th-st., 370 feet east of 6th-av. Sixty per cent. may remain on bond and mortgage, if desired.

Maps at the office of the auctioneers.

ADRIAN H. MULLER, Auctioneer.

AUCTION SALE OF BRICK COTTAGES AND LOTS ON HUDSON AND GREENWICH STS.

ADRIAN H. MULLER, P. R. WILKINS & CO., will sell at auction on TUESDAY, March 24, at 12 o'clock, at the Exchange Salesroom, No. 111 Broadway, New-York.

HUDSON-ST.—The five lots situate on the westerly side of Hudson-st., 34 feet 9 inches south of Troy-st. On the two northerly lots are two-story brick cottages.

GREENWICH-ST.—The four lots situate on the easterly side of Greenwich-st., in the rear of the Hudson-st. property.

Maps at the office of the auctioneers, No. 7 Pine-st.

ADRIAN H. MULLER, Auctioneer.

HOUSE AND LOT NO. 45 BOND-ST. AT AUCTION.—ADRIAN H. MULLER, P. R. WILKINS & CO. will sell at auction on TUESDAY, March 24, at 12 o'clock, at the Exchange Salesroom, No. 111 Broadway:

BOND-ST.—The three-story and attic brick house and lot, situate on the southerly side of Bond-st., near the Bowery, and known as No. 45. Lot 25x84.8.

MORRIS WILKINS, Auctioneer.

HANDSOME HOUSEHOLD FURNITURE, ENGRAVINGS, CARPETS, &c., AT AUCTION.

E. H. LUDLOW & CO. will sell at auction on THURSDAY, March 26, 1868, at 10½ o'clock, at the private residence No. 139 West 20th-st., between 6th and 7th avs., all the furniture in said house, consisting of rosewood piano-forte, black walnut etagere, French bedsteads, washstands, bureaus, tables, armoure a glace, lace curtains, linen shades, carpets, oilcloths, a number of fine engravings. Catalogues at No. 3 Pine-st.

E. A. LAWRENCE, Auctioneer.

LAWRENCE & STRATTON WILL SELL at auction on THURSDAY, March 26, 1868, at 12 o'clock, noon, at the Exchange Salesroom, No. 111 Broadway, New-York, 4 lots on the 7th-av., beginning at the northwesterly corner of 7th-av. and 126th-st., and four lots adjoining in rear, on 126th-st.

J. M. MILLER, Auctioneer.

REFEREE'S SALE, BY J. M. MILLER, Auctioneer, on 7th April, 1868, at noon, at No. 111 Broadway, of two desirable lots on southwest corner of Bowery and Bayard-st., with the brick stores and hotel thereon, known as "The Worden House."
D. HAWLEY Referee.
CHAS. B. HART, Plaintiff's Attorney.

AUCTION SALES.

By HENRY H. LEEDS & MINER.

HENRY H. LEEDS, AUCTIONEER.

Will sell by auction on MONDAY, TUESDAY, WEDNESDAY, THURSDAY, FRIDAY and SATURDAY, 23d, 24th, 25th, 26th, 27th and 28th of March at 10½ o'clock each day, at the well-known "BERRIAN HOUSE FURNISHING WAREROOMS," No. 601 Broadway, nearly opposite the Metropolitan Hotel, comprising the entire balance of stock and including every article used by families in housekeeping. Catalogues on morning of sale.

BY HENRY H. LEEDS & MINER, Auctioneers.

SPECIAL AND IMPORTANT SALE OF FIRST-CLASS PICTURES, the recent importation of

J. P. BEAUMONT,

to be sold at auction by HENRY H. LEEDS & MINER, on the EVENINGS of THURSDAY, 2d, and FRIDAY, 3d April, at the "LEEDS ART GALLERIES."

Nos. 817 and 819 Broadway, southwest corner 12th-st., at 7½ o'clock each evening.

The collection has been recently much enriched by purchases of many important works made during Mr. Beaumont's residence in Paris at the time of the great Exhibition, as well as from the various other art centres of Europe, in the selection of which he has been guided by his long artistic experience of more than thirty years, aided by an ample expenditure of capital, and contains, among others, specimens by the following distinguished painters, viz.:

Devedeux,	Hasenclever,	D. Jonghe,
A. Guillemin,	M. Calisch,	Diaz,
Louis Meyer,	De Hueyvel,	W. Verschnur,
Seignac,	Fanny Geefs,	Carl Hoff,
Verboeckhoven,	Otto Erdman,	Pecrus,
Boddington,	Ingenmey,	V. Chavet,
H. Baron,	Count de Bylandt,	Escoscura,
Lasalle,	Shayer, Sr.,	Von Franken,
Mlle. Rosenboom,	Zeim,	Carl Hubner,
Tschaggeny,	Herm'n G. Ten Kate,	E. J. Cobbett,
L. Mignot,		Rosfe,
F. Trayer,	Isabey,	G. Armfield,
Geselschap,	A. Schelfhout,	B. C. Koekkoek,
Nordenberg,	Vautier,	And. Achenbach,
Schlesinger,	Mlle. Backhuysen	F. Roffiaen,
Klombeck,	F. Kels,	W. Amberz,
A. Dillens,	W. Rietstahl,	J. Robie,
A. Bierstadt.		Also,

NEW-ENGLAND SCENERY BY F. E. CHURCH.
UNE SCENE-DU-CARNIVAL, THE CHEF-D'ŒUVRE OF CARL BECKER,
A NIGHT MARKET, BY P. VAN SCHENDEL.
AN INTERIOR, BY F. WILLIAMS AND VAN HOVE,
and others of great celebrity.

On exhibition on and from TUESDAY, 24th of March, day and evening, until time of sale, with catalogue.

EXECUTOR'S SALE.

FRIDAY MORNING, March 27, at 10½ o'clock, at the stables, No. 51 Great Jones-st., the late Mr. A. M. Cozzens: Horses, carriages, sleigh, harness and stable furniture; also, his entire stock of wines—clarets, sherries, port, madeira, &c. The horses, carriages, &c., can be seen at the stables.
LEAVITT, STREBEIGH & CO., Auctioneers,
Clinton Hall, Astor-place.

PUBLIC AUCTION SALE BY ASSIGNEE IN BANKRUPTCY.—The steam propellor D. GAZLEY, 90 feet keel, 17 8-10 feet beam, 9 feet depth of hold, carrying capacity about 200 tons, built in 1862, boiler one year old.

Will be sold at public auction at Nyack, Rockland County, N. Y., where the vessel can be seen, on THURSDAY, April 2, 1868, at 2 o'clock P. M.

Terms made known on day of sale by
DANIEL D. DEMAREST,
Assignee in Bankruptcy of J. P. & J. Smith.
NYACK, March 16, 1868.

PUBLIC NOTICES.

OFFICE OF THE COMMISSIONERS OF TAXES AND ASSESSMENTS, NO. 32 CHAMBERS-ST., NEW-YORK, Jan. 1, 1868.

NOTICE TO TAX-PAYERS.—NOTICE IS hereby given that the Assessment Rolls of the Real and Personal Estate of the City and County of New-York, for the year 1868, will be open to inspection and revision on and after MONDAY, Jan. 13, 1868, and will remain open till the 30th day of April, 1868, for the correction of errors and the equalization of the assessments of the aforesaid real and personal estate of the City and County of New-York. All persons believing themselves to be aggrieved, must make application to the Commissioners during the period above mentioned, in order to obtain the relief provided by law. The act of 1859 provides that "during the time the books shall be open to public inspection, as hereinbefore provided, application may be made by any person considering himself aggrieved by the assessed valuation of his real or personal estate, to have the same corrected. If such applications be made in relation to the assessed valuation of real estate, it must be made in writing, stating the ground of objection thereto, and thereupon the Commissioners shall examine into the complaint, and if, in their judgment, the assessment is erroneous, they shall cause the same to be corrected. If such application be made in relation to the assessed valuation of personal estate, the applicant shall be examined under oath by the said Commissioners, who shall be authorized to administer such oaths, or any of them; and if, in his or their judgment, the assessment is erroneous, they shall cause the same to be corrected, and fix the amount of such assessment as they may believe to be just, and declare their decision thereon within thirty days after such application shall have been made to them. No reduction shall be made by the Board of Supervisors of any assessment on real or personal estate imposed under this act, unless it shall appear, under oath or affirmation, that the party aggrieved was unable to attend within the period prescribed for the correction of taxes, by reason of sickness or absence from the City."
JONATHAN W. ALLEN,
IRA G. MILLER,
JAMES M. RAYMOND,
Commissioners of Taxes and Assessments.

SUPREME COURT.—IN THE MATTER OF the application of the Mayor, Aldermen and Commonalty of the City of New-York, relative to the opening of Eighty-second-street, from the Second-avenue to the Fifth-avenue, (where not already opened,) in the City of New-York.—Pursuant to statutes in such case made and provided, the Mayor, Aldermen and Commonalty of the City of New-York hereby give notice that they intend to apply to the Supreme Court of the State of New-York, at a Special Term of said Court, to be held at the City Hall, in the City of New-York, on Wednesday, the fifteenth day of April, 1868, at the opening of the Court on that day, or as soon thereafter as counsel can be heard, for the appointment of Commissioners of Estimate and Assessment, in the above-entitled matter; that the nature and extent of the improvement hereby intended is the opening of Eighty-second-street, from the Second-avenue to the Fifth-avenue, (where not already opened,) in said City, as laid out on the map or plan of the City, under and by virtue of an act of the Legislature of the people of the State of New-York, entitled "An act relative to improvements touching the laying out of streets and roads in the City of New-York, and for other purposes," passed April 3, 1807.
RICHARD O'GORMAN,
Counsel to the Corporation.
Dated New-York, March 21, 1868.

SUPREME COURT.—IN THE MATTER OF the application of the Mayor, Aldermen and Commonalty of the City of New-York, relative to the opening of One Hundred and Thirty-first-street, from Eighth-avenue to the Harlem River, (where not already opened,) in the City of New-York.—Pursuant to statutes in such case made and provided, the Mayor, Aldermen and Commonalty of the City of New-York, hereby give notice, that they intend to apply to the Supreme Court of the State of New-York, at a special term of said Court, to be held at the City Hall, in the City of New-York, on Wednesday, the fifteenth day of April, 1868, at the opening of the Court on that day, or as soon thereafter as counsel can be heard, for the appointment of Commissioners of Estimate and Assessment, in the above-entitled matter; that the nature and extent of the improvement hereby intended is the opening of One Hundred and Thirty-first-street, from Eighth-avenue to the Harlem River, (where not already opened,) in said City, as laid out on the map or plan of the City, under and by virtue of an act of the Legislature of the people of the State of New-York, entitled "An act relative to improvements touching the laying out of streets and roads in the City of New-York, and for other purposes," passed April 3, 1807.
RICHARD O'GORMAN,
Counsel to the Corporation.
Dated NEW-YORK, March 21, 1868.

NOTICE IS HEREBY GIVEN, ACCORDING to law, to all persons having claims against HARMAN SPEER, late of the County of Richmond, deceased, that they are required to exhibit the same, with the vouchers thereof, to the subscribers, Administrators of the goods, chattels and credits of the said deceased, at their residence at Port Richmond, in the Town of Northfield and County of Richmond, on or before the 29th day of June next.—Dated this 23d day of December, 1867.
DAVID J. JONES,
MARY ELLEN JONES,
Administrators.
d24-law6mTu*

COPARTNERSHIP NOTICES.

NOTICE!

I am no longer a partner in the firm of SWART, PALMER & KING, and from this day carry on business at No. 91 Franklin-st., on my own account.
NEW-YORK, March 23, 1868. E. M. SWART.

MATRIMONIAL.

A MERCHANT, AGED 40, SEEKS among the refined and wealthy for a wife; possessing qualities of head and heart calculated to make home happy. Parents can learn the advertiser's social position, views, &c., by addressing F. H., Station C.

STEAMBOATS.

BRISTOL LINE.

FOR BOSTON VIA BRISTOL.

For PROVIDENCE, TAUNTON, NEW-BEDFORD, CAPE COD and all points of railway communication East and North.

The new and splendid steamers BRISTOL and PROVIDENCE leave Pier No. 40 North River, foot of Canal-st., at 5 P. M. daily, Sundays excepted.

Connecting with steamboat express at Bristol at 4:30 A. M., arriving at Boston at 6 A. M., in time to connect with all the Eastern and Northern morning trains from that city.

Tickets and staterooms obtained at office on the pier, (40;) and Westcott's Express office, No. 1 Park-place; also, tickets sold and baggage checked through at the offices of Westcott's Express Company in New-York and Brooklyn.

Freights taken at the lowest rates. Freight express train leaves Bristol at 6 A. M., arriving in Boston at 8:30 A. M.
H. O. BRIGGS, General Manager.
G. W. TIERS, Agent.

STONINGTON LINE.

GREAT INSIDE ROUTE
FOR
BOSTON
VIA STONINGTON AND PROVIDENCE.

The new and elegant sea-going steamers
STONINGTON, Capt. WILL. M. JONES, MONDAY, WEDNESDAY and FRIDAY.
NARRAGANSETT, Capt. GEO. B. HULL, TUESDAY, THURSDAY and SATURDAY;
leaving Pier No. 33 North River, foot of Jay-st., at 5 o'clock P. M., connecting with the Stonington and Providence, and the Boston and Providence Railroads.

NO CHANGE OF CARS.

These splendid steamers are unsurpassed for safety and comfort, and passengers will be landed in Boston in ample time for all the early trains.

For passage, or for freight at the lowest rates, apply at Pier No. 33 North River.
SAMUEL DEVEAU, Agent.
J. S. BABCOCK, President, Stonington Steamboat Company.

SHREWSBURY AND LONG BRANCH.—The SEA BIRD, Capt. H. B. PARKER, will leave pier foot of Chambers-st., N. R., as follows:

LEAVE NEW-YORK	LEAVE RED BANK
Thursday, March 19, 2 P. M.	Friday, March 20, 2:30 P. M.
Saturday, March 21, 3 P. M.	Monday, March 23, 7 A. M.
Tuesday, March 24, 7:30 A. M.	Wednesday, Mar. 25, 8 A. M.
Thursday, Mar. 26, 8:30 A. M.	Friday, March 27, 9 A. M.
Saturday, March 28, 10 A. M.	Monday, Mar. 30, 9:30 A. M.
Tuesday, March 31, 12 M.	

NAVIGATION ON NORTH RIVER RESUMED.

The boats of the PEOPLE'S LINE, the ST. JOHN and DREW, commence their regular trips to Albany on MONDAY, the 23d inst., at 6 o'clock P. M.

FOR SAUGERTIES, LANDING AT Rhinebeck, Barrytown and Tivoli.—The steamer ANSONIA, Capt. OSTERHOUDT, will leave the Pier foot of Franklin-st. every WEDNESDAY and SATURDAY afternoon at 5 o'clock. Returning, will leave Saugerties TUESDAY and FRIDAY afternoons at the same hour.

FOR NEW-HAVEN, HARTFORD, &c.—Fare $1. Steamers leave Peck-slip for New-Haven at 3:15 and 11 P. M., connecting with railroad.

AMUSEMENTS.

PIKE'S OPERA HOUSE.

S. M. PIKE..............Proprietor.
L. F. HARRISON..............Manager.
MAX MARETZEK..............Musical Director.

WEDNESDAY, March 25,
third appearance of
MADAME AGATHA STATES.
TRAVIATA,
with the following great cast:

Violetta..............Madame AGATHA STATES
Alfredo..............Signor PANCANI
Germont..............Signor BELLINI
Marquis..............Signor BARILI
Baron..............Signor DUBREUIL

THURSDAY, March 26,
Flotow's charming Opera,
MARTHA.

Martha..............Miss MINNIE HAUCK
Nancy..............Madame NATALI TESTA
Lionel..............Signor LOTTI
Plunkett..............Signor ANTONUCCI
Tristram..............Signor BARILI

FRIDAY, March 27,
PAREPA-ROSA NIGHT.
IL POLIUTO,
Madame PAREPA-ROSA,
Signors PANCANI, BELLINI and BARILI.
SATURDAY, March 28,
GRAND PAREPA-ROSA MATINEE.
BARBER OF SEVILLE
and one act of another favorite Opera.

Tickets, $1.
Reserved seats, 50 cents extra; balcony boxes, $10.
For sale at G. Schirmer's, No. 701 Broadway; ticket office, No. 114 Broadway, and at Pike's Opera House.

BROOKLYN ACADEMY OF MUSIC.

GRAND FAREWELL OPERA NIGHT OF THE LA GRANGE-BRIGNOLI ITALIAN OPERA.
TUESDAY EVENING, March 24, at 8 P. M.,
LUCRETIA BORGIA.

Mme. DE LA GRANGE, Mlle. BONHEUR, MASSIMILIANI, ORLANDINI, NICOLAO.

Also, the grand romantic Symphony, entitled THE SAILOR'S DREAM, performed by the grand orchestra under the immediate direction of the Composer.

Seats can be secured at the box-office of the Academy of Music and at Macoy's, No. 114 Broadway.

FRENCH THEATRE.

H. L. BATEMAN..............Lessee and Director

LAST NIGHT BUT ONE
LAST NIGHT BUT ONE
LAST NIGHT BUT ONE
OF THE
GRAND DUCHESS OF GEROLSTEIN.
MLLE. TOSTEE AS THE DUCHESS.
MLLE. TOSTEE AS THE DUCHESS.
MLLE. TOSTEE AS THE DUCHESS.

THURSDAY EVENING, March 26,
First performance of Offenbach's
LA BELLE HELENE,
which will be produced with New Scenery, Superb Costumes, Elegant Appointments,
Effective Chorus and Orchestra,
ALL THE ARTISTS OF THE OPERA COMPANY combining to give the most perfect effect to the representation.

FRIDAY EVENING—LA BELLE HELENE.
SATURDAY EVENING—LA BELLE HELENE.
NO MATINEE THIS SATURDAY.

Seats secured at the theatre, Schirmer's, No. 701 Broadway; and Peters', No. 200 Broadway.

SPECIAL NOTICE.

With the exception of the Press, the free list must be entirely suspended.

STEINWAY HALL.

OLE BULL'S
GRAND CONCERTS.

OLE BULL will give his
THIRD GRAND CONCERT
THIS (TUESDAY) EVENING, MARCH 24.

OLE BULL will play on this occasion Paganini's "Adagio Expressivo e rondo Campanella," and repeat "The Nightingale Fantasia" and his great masterpiece, "Polacca Guerriera," which was received on Friday night with the greatest enthusiasm.

Sig. SEVERINI will sing the aria "Spirito Gentil" and "Oft in the Stilly Night" (by request) and duo "Belisario."

Sig. RANDOLPHI will sing an aria from "Puritani," and "Novembre" and duo "Belisario."

Mr. GEO. W. MORGAN, the celebrated organist, will play the overture to "Midsummer Night's Dream."

Mr. EDWARD HOFFMAN, pianist, will play fantasia A, "La Sonnambula," B galop, "Queen of the Night," and (by request) "The Mocking Bird."

ADMISSION ONE DOLLAR.
RESERVED SEATS 50 CENTS EXTRA.
F. WIDDOWS, Manager.

PLYMOUTH CHURCH, BROOKLYN.

OLE BULL'S GRAND CONCERTS.

OLE BULL has the honor to announce to the citizens of Brooklyn that he will give

TWO GRAND CONCERTS,
THURSDAY EVENING, March 26,
AND
TUESDAY EVENING, March 31.

Admission $1; reserved seats 50 cents extra.
The sale of reserved seats will commence at Swayne's bookstore, Fulton-st., Brooklyn, on TUESDAY, March 24, at 9 A. M.

BENEFIT OF THE BOONE FAMILY.—AT STEINWAY HALL, on MONDAY EVENING, March 30, 1868. Mrs. ANNA B. BOONE, and her four children, including DANIEL, the youngest orator in the world, will appear at Steinway Hall, assisted by Mme. MARIE ABBOTT, Vocalist; J. R. THOMAS, the Vocalist; J. E. FROBISHER, the Reader, and others. Tickets 50 cents; reserved seats $1. Doors open at 7. Commence at 8.

THE NEW-YORK CONSERVATORY OF MUSIC, No. 82 5th-av., corner 14th-st., No. 820 Broadway, and Nos. 128, 130 and 132 Court-st., corner of State-st., Brooklyn.
EDWARD MOLLENHAUER, ALOIS F. LEJEAL, HENRY MOLLENHAUER, Musical Directors.
S. N. GRISWOLD, Treasurer.

DANCING.

A. DODWORTH'S DANCING ACADEMY, NO. 212 FIFTH-AV., New-York.

Morning and afternoon classes for children. Evening classes for gentlemen. For terms send for a circular.

PROPOSALS.

SEALED PROPOSALS

Will be received by the Committee on Buildings of the Board of Education, at the office of the Clerk of the Board of Education, corner of Grand and Elm sts., until Wednesday, the 1st day of April next, at 4 o'clock P. M., for altering and repairing the building, &c., on lot No. 174 Mulberry-st., near Broome-st. Plans and specifications of said alterations and repairs can be seen at the office of the Superintendent of Buildings and Repairs, No. 146 Grand-st., third floor. Two responsible and approved sureties—whose names must accompany the proposal, for the faithful performance of the contract—will be required from the successful bidder. The Committee reserves the right to reject any or all the proposals offered, if deemed for the public interest to do so.

Dated March 19, 1868.
WILSON SMALL,
HORATIO P. ALLEN,
PETER H. JACKSON,
TIMOTHY BRENNAN,
OTTO H. COOP,
Committee on Buildings.

SEALED PROPOSALS WILL BE RECEIVED at the office of the Clerk of the Board of Education, corner of Grand and Elm streets, (and nowhere else,) until MONDAY, the 6th day of April, 1868, at 12 o'clock, noon, for supplying the COAL and WOOD required for the Public Schools in this City for the ensuing year: say six thousand five hundred (6,500) tons of coal, and three thousand (3,000) cords of oak wood, and one thousand one hundred (1,100) cords of pine wood, more or less.

The coal must be of the best quality of white ash, furnace and stove sizes, in good order, two thousand two hundred and forty (2,240) pounds to the ton, and must be delivered in the bins at the several school buildings. The proposals must state the mines from which it is proposed to supply the coal, (to be furnished from the mines named,) if accepted, and must state the price per ton of two thousand two hundred and forty (2,240) pounds.

The oak wood must be of the best quality, the sticks not less than three (3) feet long, and not less than three (3) inches in diameter.

The pine wood must be of the best quality, not less than three (3) feet six (6) inches long.

The proposals must state the price per cord of one hundred and twenty-eight (128) cubic feet, solid measure, for both pine and oak wood, and also the price per cut for sawing and splitting per load—the quantity of oak wood to be split only as required by the Committee on Supplies.

The wood will be inspected and measured under the supervision of the Inspector of Fuel of the Board of Education, and must be delivered at the schools when ordered, as follows:

Two-thirds of the quantity required from the first day of June to the twenty-fifth day of August, and the remainder as required by the Committee on Supplies.

Said wood, both oak and pine, must be delivered sawed, and when required, split, and must be piled in the yards, cellars, vaults or bins of the school buildings, as may be designated by the proper authority. The contracts for supplying said coal and wood to be binding until the 26th day of May, 1869. Two sureties for the faithful performance of the contract will be required, and each proposal must be accompanied with the signatures and residences of the proposed sureties.

No compensation will be allowed for delivering said coal and wood at any of the schools, nor for putting and piling the same in the yards, cellars, vaults or bins of said schools.

Proposals must be directed to the "Committee on Supplies of the Board of Education," and should be indorsed "Proposals for Coal," or "Proposals for Wood," as the case may be.

The Committee reserve the right to reject any or all of the proposals offered.
TIMOTHY BRENNAN,
SAMUEL B. H. VANCE,
THOMAS J. HALL,
JAMES P. DUPIGNAC,
JOHN JASPER,
Committee on Supplies.

LEGAL NOTICES.

SUPREME COURT—KINGS COUNTY.—RICHARD S. WARING, Henry H. King and Orville T. Waring plaintiffs, against LOUIS LUDOVICI and Frederick W. Ludovici, defendants. Summons for a money demand on contract. (Com. not ser.) To defendants above named: You are hereby summoned and required to answer the complaint in this action, which will be filed in the office of the Clerk of the County of Kings, at Brooklyn, and to serve a copy of your answer to the said complaint on the subscribers, at their office, No. 15 Nassau-st., New-York City, within twenty days after the service of this summons on you, exclusive of the day of such service; and if you fail to answer the said complaint within the time aforesaid, the plaintiff in this action will take judgment against you for the sum of eleven thousand four hundred and forty-five dollars, with interest from the 16th day of November, 1867, on three thousand two hundred and fifty-five dollars, and from Nov. 30, 1867, on three thousand seven hundred and eighty dollars, and from Dec. 31, 1867, on four thousand four hundred and ten dollars, besides the costs and disbursements of this action.
CONVERS & LYMAN, Plaintiff's Attorneys.
Dated Feb. 1, 1868.

To defendant Louis Ludovici: Take notice that the summons in this action, of which the foregoing is a copy, was filed in the office of the Clerk of the Supreme Court, at Brooklyn, in the County of Kings, in the State of New-York, on the 18th day of February, 1868.
CONVERS & LYMAN, Plaintiff's Attorneys,
No. 15 Nassau-st., New-York City.
Dated Feb. 18, 1868. f18-law6wTu*

MARBLE MANTELS.

MARBLE MANTELS—A LARGE STOCK ON hand all ready for setting up in buildings, which must be sold in the next thirty days, at any price, on account of rebuilding. A. KLABER, No. 134 East 18th-st., near 3d-av.

MARBLE MANTELS.—A FINE SELECTION at reduced prices, at S. KLABER'S manufactory, No. 52 1st-av., near 3d-st. Call before buying elsewhere.

MARBELIZED SLATE MANTELS—Half the price of marble. Send for a circular. T. B. STEWART, 605 6th-av., bet. 35th and 36th sts.

AMUSEMENTS.

WALLACK'S.

Proprietor and Manager..........MR. LESTER WALLACK

PARTICULAR NOTICE.

DOORS OPEN 7¼; PERFORMANCE COMMENCES AT 10 MINUTES BEFORE 8.

It is respectfully announced that
ROSEDALE,
although in the zenith of its attraction and success, can only be performed
A FEW NIGHTS MORE,
in consequence of forthcoming novelties.

ROSEDALE

will be acted
EVERY EVENING,
UNTIL FURTHER NOTICE,
WITH NEW SCENERY,
BEAUTIFUL APPOINTMENTS,
NOVEL EFFECTS,
SPLENDID COSTUMES,
AND THE FOLLOWING GREAT CAST:

MR. LESTER WALLACK, MR. JOHN GILBERT, MR. GEO. HOLLAND, MR. B. T. RINGGOLD, MR. C. H. ROCKWELL, MISS LIZZIE TIMONEY, MR. J. C. WILLIAMSON, MR. G. F. BROWNE, MR. W. H. POPE, MR. T. J. WARD, MR. E. CASHIN, MISS ROSE EYTINGE, MRS. VERNON, MISS FANNY MORANT, MRS. CLARA JENNINGS, MRS. JOHN SEFTON, MISS MARY BARRETT, MISS CARMAN.

STEINWAY HALL.

FINAL FAREWELL READINGS.

FIVE IN NUMBER.

Mr.
CHARLES DICKENS
WILL READ
(for the last time but four.)
On MONDAY EVENING, April 13,
his
DOCTOR MARIGOLD,
and
(for the first time in New-York,)
MRS. GAMP.

On TUESDAY EVENING, April 14,
(last time but three.)
his
NICHOLAS NICKLEBY
(at Mr. Squeers' School,)
and
BOOTS AT THE HOLLY TREE INN.

On THURSDAY EVENING, April 16,
(last time but two.)
his
DAVID COPPERFIELD
and
MR. BOB SAWYER'S PARTY,
(from Pickwick.)

On FRIDAY EVENING, April 17,
(last time but one,)
his
DOCTOR MARIGOLD
and
MRS. GAMP.

On MONDAY EVENING, April 20,
(last time,)
his
CHRISTMAS CAROL
and
THE TRIAL FROM PICKWICK.

The Readings will commence at 8 o'clock.

Reserved Seats $2 each.

The sale of tickets for the Course of Five Readings only will take place at Steinway Hall on MONDAY, March 30, commencing at 9 A. M.

Should any tickets remain unsold they will be disposed of on TUESDAY, March 31, and following days, at the same time and place.

THE PROMENADE CONCERT OF POST "Phil. Kearney," No. 8, G. A. R., will take place at Irving Hall, on WEDNESDAY EVENING, March 25, at 8 o'clock. A splendid banner will be presented to the Post by Major-Gen. Depeyster, N. Y. S. M., and received by Commander B. T. Morgan. The Governor's Island (U. S. A.) Band will furnish the instrumental music. After the concert there will be a "Soiree Dansante."

Tickets $1, admitting a gentleman and lady, may be obtained at the door.

FRENCH THEATRE.

Reserved seats and boxes for the new opera,
LA BELLE HELENE,
Can be procured at the Ticket-office, No. 114 Broadway.

DRY GOODS.

NEW SPRING GOODS.

WE WILL OFFER ON MONDAY,
MARCH 23,
AT RETAIL,
Our Large and Elegant Stock of
NEWLY-IMPORTED GOODS,
Consisting of
Paris Silks, both Plain and Fancy, French and Irish
Poplins, Plain and Figured Grenadines, Piques,
Percales, Lawns, French and English Prints,
And all the New Fabrics for
TRAVELING AND PROMENADING SUITS.
ALSO,
IN THE LADIES' AND CHILDREN'S FURNISHING DEPARTMENT,
COMPLETE OUTFITS
Of the most fashionable make.
Hosiery, Gloves, Parasols, Laces, Embroideries, &c., &c., in great variety.
LORD & TAYLOR,
Nos. 461 to 467 Broadway.
Nos. 255 to 261 GRAND-ST.
And to close
Nos. 47 and 49 CATHERINE-ST.

GENUINE

EMPRESS
KID GLOVES,
REDUCED TO
$1 A PAIR.

A splendid assortment of new colors, just received.

RICHARD GREEN,
NO. 375 Canal, corner Laurens-st.

R. H. MACY,

14TH-ST. AND 6TH-AV.
NOW OPENING,
SPRING STOCK OF
STRAW GOODS,
RIBBONS, LACES, EMBROIDERIES,
WHITE GOODS, PARASOLS,
NOTIONS, FANCY GOODS,
GLOVES AND HOSIERY, LINEN HANDKERCHIEFS,
HOUSEKEEPING GOODS,
FRENCH FLOWERS,
KID GLOVES, &c.,
AT POPULAR PRICES.

AT W. JACKSON'S, NO. 551 BROADWAY,

MOURNING GOODS FROM AUCTION.
FINE TAMISE CLOTHS, $7 50 PER DRESS, WORTH $12.
FINE HENRIETTA, $7 50 PER DRESS, WORTH $12.
FINE PARISIAN CLOTH, $10 PER DRESS, WORTH $15.
FINE CRAPE CLOTH, $6 PER DRESS, WORTH $9.
FINE LUPIN'S BOMBAZINE, $1 25 PER YARD, WORTH $1 62½.
FINE SCOTCH GINGHAMS, 31c. PER YARD, WORTH 50c.
BALMORAL SKIRTINGS, 50c. PER YARD, WORTH 75c.
FINE MOHAIR AND POPLIN ALPACAS AT 62½c., 75c. AND 87½c., JUST ONE-THIRD BELOW THEIR REAL VALUE.
BUSHIRE CRAPES AND TAMERTINES, 37½c., WORTH 62½c. PER YARD. A LINE OF SECOND MOURNING GOODS, 37½c., WORTH 62½c.
FLUTED AND TRIMMED BALMORAL SKIRTS, $3.
OBSERVE, W. JACKSON,
IMPORTER OF MOURNING GOODS,
NO. 551 BROADWAY, OPPOSITE TIFFANY & CO.

S. CANTRELL,

NO. 813 BROADWAY.
SPRING STYLES OF BOOTS AND SHOES,
FOR LADIES, MISSES AND CHILDREN;
ALSO, FOR
BOYS AND YOUTHS.

NEW SPRING GOODS.

Dress trimmings, ribbons, velvets, laces.
Embroideries, stamped and embroidered yokes, bands, linen collars, hdkfs., frillings, hosiery, gloves, undergarments, &c., &c.
Nice fitting woven whalebone corsets, $1.
Best steel-spring skirts, $1.
N. B. Werly Paris corsets at reduced prices.
W. J. ELGER, Nos. 880 and 882 Broadway,
Near 19th-st., east side.

ASSIGNEE'S SALE OF NOTIONS, WHITE GOODS, HOSIERY, &c.—I have been appointed assignee of the late firm of Ramsey, Coles & Co., and offer the entire stock in one lot for cash.
NATHANIEL ELLIS, No. 24 Walker-st.

MILLINERY.

JAMES TUCKER'S STOCK IS REplenished for the season. His millinery goods are the finest that enters this market.

The extensive burglary committed at his store No. 806 Broadway, on the 14th or 15th of this month, will not in any way retard his trade.

$1,000 reward is now offered for the goods taken, consisting of plaid and plain velvets, bonnet silks and satins, laces and ribbons, or in proportion for any part thereof returned in good order.
JAMES TUCKER, No. 806 Broadway.

MME. DEMOREST'S GRAND EXPOSITION of SPRING MILLINERY, on WEDNESDAY, March 25, No. 838 Broadway. A choice selection of the most recherche styles, both in shapes and materials; also beautiful and very effective illustrations in paper models, at a very trifling expense.

A GRAND OPENING OF TRIMMED Patterns WEDNESDAY, 25th, at TAYLOR'S, MOCHCOWITZ & CO., No. 5 Clinton-place. Those visiting this establishment can see many new and beautiful styles just received from Paris.

MME. BUHLMEYER, SUCCESSOR TO Mme. Ferrero, will exhibit WEDNESDAY, March 25, 1868, SPRING and SUMMER MILLINERY, No. 5 Great Jones-st., New-York. City milliners not admitted.

MME. RALLINGS, NO. 779 BROADWAY, will exhibit her imported carriage and walking dresses, laces, petticoats, lingerie, &c., on WEDNESDAY, March 25.

MME. GALOUPEAU, (LATE MATHILDE & CO.,) No. 6 Brevoort-place, (No. 53 East 10th-st.,) near Broadway, will open Paris Millinery on THURSDAY, March 26.

SPRING MILLINERY.—MRS. DAVIDSON, No. 28 University-place, will open Paris Spring and Summer Millinery of the latest modes, on THURSDAY next, March 26.

A GRAND DISPLAY OF THE NEW Spring Fashions in the April number of DEMOREST'S MONTHLY MAGAZINE, now ready.

AMUSEMENTS.

OLYMPIC THEATRE.—BEGINS AT 8.

GREAT HIT OF G. L. FOX'S NEW PANTOMIME, HUMPTY DUMPTY.

FUNNIEST PANTOMIME | BEST BALLET.
BEST SCENERY. | FINEST SPECTACLE

Densely crowded. Throngs turned away. Reserved seats all sold out days ahead. Uproarious fun and general enthusiasm. The pantomime "the" exciting event of the theatrical year.

G. L. FOX..............as..............CLOWN

The unapproachably great "star" danseuse,
MLLE. RITA SANGALI.

GRAND BALLET. | WITTY BURLESQUE.
FUNNY TRICKS. | GRACEFUL SKATING.
GROTESQUE ILLUSIONS | UPROARIOUS FUN.

Seats secured six days in advance.
MATINEES WEDNESDAYS and SATURDAYS.

NIBLO'S GARDEN.

Lessee and Manager..............WM. WHEATLEY.
Curtain rises ¼ to 8. Terminates at 11 o'clock.
TUESDAY EVENING, MARCH 24, 1868,
will be presented, for the sixty-eighth time, the
WHITE
FAWN,
introducing JARRETT & PALMER'S great Parisienne
BALLET TROUPE.

Perfect Acting, New Dances,
Superb Scenery, Delightful Music,
Splendid Effects, Spirited Marches,
Rich Costumes, Increased Orchestra,
Full Chorus, Grand Tableaux.

The piece, pronounced the
BEST AND MOST COSTLY
EVER PRESENTED IN AMERICA,
concludes with
THE DESCENT OF THE DRAGON FLY,
A TRANSFORMATION SCENE
OF PLEASING DEVICE,
unapproachable for its
BEAUTY, ENCHANTMENT, FASCINATION,
AND FINISH.
MATINEE EVERY SATURDAY,
AT ONE O'CLOCK.
Seats secured six days in advance.

WORRELL SISTERS' NEW-YORK THEATRE,

Nos. 728 and 730 Broadway.—Admission, 50 cents.

This EVENING, MISS KATE REIGNOLDS, will reappear in her great character of CAMILLE, assisted by G. C. Boniface, G. H. Clark, and a star company.

FRIDAY, benefit and last appearance but one of Miss Reignolds. Two sparkling pieces, "Lioness of the North" and a favorite comedy. Doors open at 7¼ o'clock. Curtain, 8 o'clock. Box-book now open.

BARNEY WILLIAMS' BROADWAY THEATRE.

THIS EVENING AND SATURDAY MATINEE.
First week of an Original Comedy,
Written by De Walden, expressly for
CHANFRAU,
Produced with new scenery and fine cast, entitled
"JOE."
CHANFRAU in four characters.
SATURDAY—First "JOE" Matinee.

BOWERY THEATRE.

Mr. and Mrs. Edwin Blanchard—Miss Teresa Berry—The Learned Dogs, Nero and Carlo—The Assassin of the Rocks—Pas de Fascination, and the Midnight Banquet.

NEW-YORK CIRCUS.

Fourteenth-st., opposite Academy of Music.
L. B. LENT..............Director

MATINEES AT 2½ O'CLOCK,
WEDNESDAY AND SATURDAY.

First week in America of
THE WONDERFUL CYNOCEPHALUS;
THE WONDERFUL CYNOCEPHALUS;
THE WONDERFUL CYNOCEPHALUS;
OR, L'ECUYER QUADRUMANE.
OR, L'ECUYER QUADRUMANE.
THIS REMARKABLE ANIMAL
RIVALS THE GREATEST HUMAN RIDERS
IN DARING FEATS OF EQUESTRIANISM!
MR. H. B. WILLIAMS,
THE GREATEST OF ENGLISH JESTERS.
THE MAMMOTH CIRCUS TROUPE.
IN BRILLIANT AND VARIED ACTS.
TRAINED HORSES, PERFORMING PONIES
AND COMIC MULES.

[COPY.]
NEW-YORK, March 20, 1868.

TO THE HON. JOHN E. WARD, LATE Minister of the United States to China:

DEAR SIR: It is most gratifying to us to learn of the success which has attended the delivery of your "Lecture on China," both in Savannah and Augusta, Ga., for the benefit of the family of the late Bishop Elliott.

We hereby most respectfully request of you to favor the public with a repetition of the lecture in this City for the same laudable object.

Respectfully, yours,
HORATIO POTTER,
J. McVICKAR,
BENJ. J. HAIGHT,
STEPHEN H. TYNG,
WM. F. MORGAN,
MORGAN DIX,
E. A. WASHBURN,
ALEX. H. VINTON,
A. T. IRVING,
HENRY E. MONTGOMERY,
F. C. EWER,
JOHN COTTON SMITH,
SAMUEL COOK,
WM. J. SEABURY,
WM. E. EIGENBRODT,
G. H. HOUGHTON.

[COPY.]
NEW-YORK, March 20, 1868.

RIGHT REV. AND REV. SIRS: I am in receipt of your favor of this date.

It will afford me much pleasure to comply with your request to repeat the "Lecture on China" in this City, if agreeable to yourselves I will deliver the lecture on Tuesday, the 31st day of March, in such place and at such time as may be designated by you.

With great respect, your obedient servant,
(Signed) JOHN E. WARD.
To Right Rev. HORATIO POTTER, Rev. Drs. McVICKAR, HAIGHT and others.

FINE ARTS.

NEW PAINTINGS.
AT S. P. AVERY'S GALLERY,
No. 82 5th-av.
Open daily from 9 A. M. until dark, and MONDAY EVENINGS from 7 until 10 P. M.

MUSICAL.

HAZELTON BROS.,
OVERSTRUNG GRAND AND SQUARE PIANO-FORTES,
With Full Iron Frame and Agraffe Treble.
Factory and Warerooms, Nos. 147 and 149 Greene-st., corner of Houston-st.

WATERS' FIRST PREMIUM PIANOS, with iron frame, overstrung Bass and Agraffe bridge, melodeons, parlor, church and cabinet organs, the best manufactured, warranted for six years. 100 pianos, melodeons and organs, of six first-class makers, at low prices for cash, or one-fifth cash and the balance in monthly instalments, for rent, and rent-money applied if purchased. Illustrated catalogues mailed. Warerooms, No. 481 Broadway, New-York. HORACE WATERS & CO.

ARION PIANO-FORTE.—PATENTED; highest premium awarded over all, even the renowned World's Exposition Pianos. Send for descriptive pamphlet, price list, &c. Manufactory and warerooms, Nos. 187 and 189 Bowery. MANNER & CO.

PIANO-FORTES, EVERY VARIETY—The finest and cheapest in the City; warranted five years; seven octave second-hand pianos at bargains. JENNYS & SON, No. 233 East 21st-st., between 2d and 3d avs.

20 SECOND-HAND PIANOS OF VARIOUS makers for sale at low prices by CHICKERING & SONS, No. 652 Broadway. Pianos to rent.

NEW MUSIC.—THE "KILLARNEY QUADrilles," for the piano, with beautiful view of the Lakes of Killarney, price 75 cents; also for the violin, price 20 cents; just published at DALY'S music-store, No. 419 Grand-st. Sent postage free.

A LARGE AND WELL-SELECTED stock of new and second-hand pianos for sale and to let on the most resonable terms at L. P. CUMMINGS', No. 8 Union-square.

MUST BE SOLD, A GOOD SEVEN-OCTAVE piano, not used over two months, in perfect order, for $250. Address Box No. 3,567 Post-office.

MEDICAL.

TO MARRIED AND SINGLE LADIES.

PORTUGUESE FEMALE MONTHLY PILLS.—In all cases of stoppage or irregularity, from whatever cause, they are certain to succeed in forty-eight hours, safe and healthy. They cannot fail in any case. Price $5 a box. Dr. A. M. MAURICEAU, Professor of Diseases of Women, No. 129 Liberty-st., or sent by mail in letter envelope.

Dr. Mauriceau guarantees a safe and immediate removal of all special irregularities in females with or without medicine, at one interview.

Dr. Mauriceau is the author of "The Married Woman's Private Medical Companion," strictly intended for those whose health or circumstances forbid a too rapid increase of family. Price $1. Sold at his office, 129 Liberty-st., N. Y., or sent by mail, free of postage.

A PHYSIOLOGICAL VIEW OF MARRIAGE—Containing nearly 300 pages and 150 fine plates and engravings of the anatomy of the sexual organs, in a state of health and disease, with a treatise on self-abuse, its deplorable consequences upon the mind and body, with the author's plan of treatment—the only rational and successful mode of cure, as shown by the report of cases treated. A truthful adviser of the married and those contemplating marriage, who entertain doubts of their physical condition. Sent, free of postage, to any address on receipt of 25 cents in specie or postage stamps. Address Dr. LA CROIX, No. 31 Maiden-lane, Albany, N. Y.

TO MARRIED LADIES.—MADAME RESTELL, Professor of Midwifery over 30 years, guarantees a safe and immediate removal of all obstructions from whatever cause, with or without medicine, at one interview, or by mail. Her INFALLIBLE FRENCH MONTHLY PILLS, No. 1, price $1, or No. 2, price $5, which are specially prepared, and can never fail, are safe and healthy. Sold ONLY at her office, No. 1 East 52d-st., first door from 5th-av., or sent by mail. CAUTION—All others are counterfeits. No charge for advice. Her circular, "TO THE MARRIED" sent free.

LADIES, DOCTOR ALLEN, NO. 119 Greenwich-av., insures immediate relief from whatever cause produced, with safety. An experienced female physician in attendance. Consultation letter free.

DR. AND MME. ALLEN, NO. 119 GREENWICH-AV.—Ladies immediately relieved, from whatever cause, with safety guaranteed.

LADIES' SURE ASSISTANT IMMEDIATELY—Dr. POWERS, No. 191 Stanton-st., with or without medicines. Can return same day. Consultation all hours.

YOUTHFUL VIGOR AND MANHOOD REgained by using Dr. Powers' Elixir, and unfortunates cured without mercury positively. Office, 191 Stanton-st.

RELIEF TO LADIES, WHATEVER CAUSE, BY Dr. POWERS, No. 191 Stanton-st. His medicines act immediately. Confidential circular free by post.

DR. POWERS, NO. 191 STANTON-ST., CURES certain diseases sure; nervous debility sure; female troubles sure. Confidential circular sent by first post.

PRIVATE DISEASES CURED, WITHOUT MERcury, by Dr. POWERS, No. 191 Stanton-st. Invigorating pills for impaired manhood. Also, ladies troubles.

DR. HUNTER CAN CURE WORST cases of certain diseases, without mercury, in shorter time than any other physician, or no pay taken. No. 3 Division-st. Book of sixty pages and advice free.

DR. HUNTER'S RED DROPS—THE ONLY thing on earth that will really cure certain diseases without injury to the constitution; all others dry it in the blood. $1 per vial. No. 3 Division-st., since 1834.

DR. HUNTER'S BOTANIC CORDIAL restores vigor of youth in one week; gives health and strength to the most debilitated; $5 per bottle. No. 3 Division-st. Book on nervous debility, 60 pages, gratis.

IMPEACHMENT.

(*Continued from First Page.*)

speech and address of this respondent on said occasion, which this respondent denies that said article and specification contains, or correctly or justly represents.

And that this respondent, further answering the tenth article and the specifications thereof, says that at St. Louis, in the State of Missouri, and on the 8th day of September, in the year 1866, he was attended by a numerous assemblage of his fellow-citizens, and in deference and obedience to their call and demand he addressed them upon matters of public and political consideration, and this respondent believes that said occasion and address are referred to in the third specification of the tenth article, but this respondent does not admit that the passages therein set forth as if extracts from a speech of this respondent on said occasion, correctly or justly present his speech or address upon said occasion; but on the contrary, this respondent demands and insists that if this honorable Court shall deem the said article and the said third specification thereof to contain allegations of matter cognizable by this honorable Court as a high misdemeanor in office within the intent and meaning of the Constitution of the United States, and shall receive or allow proof in support of the same, that proof shall be required to be made of the actual speech and address of this respondent on said occasion, which this respondent denies that the said article and specifications contains or correctly or justly represents.

And this respondent, further answering the tenth article, protesting that he has not been unmindful of the high duties of his office or of the harmony or courtesies which ought to exist and be maintained between the executive and legislative branches of the Government of the United States, denies that he has ever intended or designed to set aside the rightful authority or power of Congress or attempted to bring into disgrace, ridicule, hatred, contempt or reproach, the Congress of the United States or either branch thereof, or to impair or destroy the regard or respect of all or any of the good people of the United States for the Congress or the rightful legislative power thereof, or to excite the odium or resentment of all or any of the good people of the United States against Congress and the laws by it duly and constitutionally enacted; this respondent further says that at all times he has, in his official acts as President, recognized the authority of the several Congresses of the United States, as constituted and organized during his administration of the office of President of the United States.

And this respondent further answering, says that he has from time to time, under his constitutional right and duty as President of the United States, communicated to Congress his views and opinions in regard to such acts or resolutions thereof, as being submitted to him as President of the United States, in pursuance of the Constitution, seemed to this respondent to require such communications; and he has from time to time, in the exercise of that freedom of speech which belongs to him as a citizen of the United States, and in his political relations as President of the United States to the people of the United States, is upon fit occasions a duty of the highest obligation, expressed to his fellow citizens his views and opinions respecting the measures and proceedings of Congress; and that in such addresses to his fellow citizens, and in such his communications to Congress he has expressed his views, opinions and judgment of and concerning the actual constitution of the two Houses of Congress, without representation therein of certain States of the Union, and the effect that in wisdom and in justice, and in the opinion and judgment of this respondent, Congress in its legislation and proceedings should give to this political circumstance, and whatsoever he has thus communicated to Congress or addressed to his fellow citizens, or any assemblage thereof, this respondent says was, and is, within and according to his right and privilege as an American citizen, and his right and duty as President of the United States.

And this respondent, not waiving or at all disparaging his right of freedom of opinion, and of freedom of speech, as hereinbefore or hereinafter more particularly set forth, but claiming and insisting upon the same, further answering the said tenth article, says, that the views and opinions expressed by this respondent in his said addresses to the assemblages of his fellow-citizens, as in said article, or in this answer thereto mentioned, are not and were not intended to be other or different from those expressed by him in his communications to Congress; that the eleven States lately in insurrection never had ceased to be States of the Union, and that they were then entitled to representation in Congress by loyal Representatives and Senators, as fully as the other States of the Union; and that consequently the Congress, as then constituted, was not, in fact, a Congress of all the States, but a Congress of only a part of the States. This respondent, always protesting against the unauthorized exclusion therefrom of the said eleven States, nevertheless gave his assent to all laws passed by said Congress which did not, in his opinion and judgment, violate the Constitution, exercising his constitutional authority of returning bills to said Congress with his objections when they appeared to him to be unconstitutional or inexpedient. And further, this respondent has also expressed the opinion both in his communications to Congress and in his addresses to the people, that the policy adopted by Congress in reference to the States lately in insurrection did not tend to peace, harmony or union; but, on the contrary, did tend to disunion and the permanent disruption of the States, and that in following its said policy laws had been passed by Congress in violation of the fundamental principles of the Government, and which tended to consolidation and despotism; and, such being his deliberate opinions, he would have felt himself unmindful of the high duties of his office if he had failed to express them in his communications to Congress or in his addresses to the people when called upon by them to express his opinions on matters of public and political consideration.

And this respondent further answering the tenth article says that he has always claimed and insisted, and now claims and insists, that both in his personal and private capacity of a citizen of the United States, and in the political relations of the President of the United States to the people of the United States, whose servant under the duties and responsibilities of the Constitution of the United States the President of the United States is and should always remain, this respondent had and has the full right, and in his office of President of the United States is held to the high duty of forming, and on fit occasions expressing opinions of and concerning the legislation of Congress proposed in respect of its wisdom, expediency, justice, or completed worthiness, objects, purposes and public and political motives and tendencies, and within, and as a part of, such right and duty to perform, and, on fit occasions, to express opinions of and concerning the public character and conduct, views, purposes, objects, motives and tendencies of all men engaged in the public service, as well in Congress, as otherwise, and under no other rules or limits upon this right of freedom of opinion and of freedom of speech, or of responsibility and amenability for the actual exercise of such freedom of opinion and freedom of speech, than attend upon such rights and their exercise on the part of all the other citizens of the United States, and on the part of all their public servants.

And this respondent further answering said tenth article, says: That the several occasions on which, as is alleged in the several specifications of said article, this respondent addressed his fellow-citizens on subjects of public and political considerations were not nor was any one of them sought or planned by this respondent, but on the contrary, each of said occasions arose upon the exercise of a lawful and accustomed right of the people of the United States to call upon their public servants and express to them their opinions, wishes and feelings upon matters of public and political consideration, and to invite from such of their public servants an expression of their opinions, views and feelings on matters of public and political consideration. And this respondent claims and insists before this honorable Court, and before all the people of the United States, that of or concerning this his right of freedom of opinion and of freedom of speech, and this his exercise of such rights on all matters of public and political consideration, and in respect of all public servants or persons whatsoever engaged in or connected therewith, this respondent, as a citizen or as President of the United States, is not subject to question, inquisition, impeachment or inculpation in any form or manner whatsoever, and this respondent says, that neither the said tenth article nor any specification thereof, nor any allegation therein contained touches or relates to any official act or doing of this respondent in the office of the President of the United States, or in the discharge of any of its constitutional or legal duties or responsibilities; but said article, and the specifications and allegations thereof, wholly and in every part thereof, question only the discretion or the propriety of freedom of opinion or freedom of speech, as exercised by this respondent as a citizen of the United States in his personal right and capacity, and without allegation or imputation against this respondent of the violation of any law of the United States touching or relating to freedom of speech, or its exercise by the citizens of the United States, or by this respondent as one of said citizens, or otherwise; and he denies that, by reason of any matter in said article, or its specifications alleged, he has said or done anything indecent or unbecoming in the Chief Magistrate of the United States; or that he has brought the high office of the President of the United States into contempt, ridicule or disgrace; or that he has committed or has been guilty of a high misdemeanor in office.

ANSWER TO ARTICLE XI.

And in answer to the eleventh article, this respondent denies that on the 18th day of August, in the year 1866, at the City of Washington, in the District of Columbia, he did by public speech or otherwise declare or affirm in substance or at all, that the Thirty-ninth Congress of the United States was not a Congress of the United States authorized by the Constitution to exercise legislative power under the same; or that he did then and there declare or affirm that the said Thirty-ninth Congress was a Congress of only part of the States in any sense of meaning other than that ten States of the Union were denied representation therein, or that he made any of either of the declarations or affirmations in this behalf in the said article alleged as denying or intending to deny that the legislation of said Thirty-ninth Congress was obligatory upon this respondent, except so far as this respondent saw fit to approve the same, and, as to the allegation in said article, that he did, thereby, intend or mean to be understood, that the said Congress had not power to propose amendments to the Constitution, this respondent says, that, in said address, he said nothing in reference to the subject of amendments of the Constitution, nor was the question of the competency of the said Congress to propose such amendments in any way mentioned, or considered, or referred to, by this respondent, nor, in what he did say, had he any intent regarding the Senate, and he denies the allegation so made to the contrary thereof.

But this respondent in further answer to, and in respect to the eleventh article hereinbefore traversed and denied, claims and insists upon his personal and official right of freedom of opinion and freedom of speech, and his duty in his political relations as President of the United States to the people of the United States in the exercise of such freedom of opinion and freedom of speech in the same manner, form and effect as he has in this behalf stated the same in his answer to the tenth article, and with the same effect as if he here repeated the same; and further claims and insists as in said answer to the tenth article he has claimed and insisted, that he is not subject to question, inquisition, impeachment, or inculpation in any form or manner of or concerning such rights of freedom of opinion or freedom of speech, or his said alleged exercise thereof.

And this respondent further denies that on the 21st day of February, in the year 1868, or at any other time, at the City of Washington, in the District of Columbia, in pursuance of any such declaration as is in that behalf in said eleventh article alleged or otherwise, he did unlawfully and in disregard of the requirements of the Constitution that he should take care that the laws should be faithfully executed, attempt to prevent the execution of an act entitled "An act regulating the tenure of certain civil offices," passed March 2, 1867, by unlawfully devising or contriving, or attempting to devise or contrive means by which he should prevent EDWIN M. STANTON from forthwith resuming the functions of Secretary of the Department of War, or by unlawfully devising or contriving, or attempting to devise or contrive means to prevent the execution of an act entitled "An act making appropriations for the support of the army for the fiscal year ending June 30, 1868, and for other purposes," approved March 2, 1867, or to prevent the execution of an act entitled "An act to provide for the more efficient government of the rebel States," passed March 2, 1867.

And this respondent further answering the said eleventh article, says: That he has, in his answer to the first article set forth in detail the acts, steps and proceedings done and taken by this respondent to and toward or in the matter of the suspension or removal of the said EDWIN M. STANTON, in or from the office of Secretary for the Department of War, with the times, modes, circumstances, intents, views, purposes and opinions of official obligation and duty under and with which such acts, steps and proceedings were done and taken; and he makes answer to this eleventh article of the matters in this answer to the first article pertaining to the suspension or removal of said E. M. STANTON to the same intent and effect as if they were here repeated and set forth.

And this respondent, further answering the said eleventh article, denies that, by means or reason of anything in said article alleged, this respondent, as President of the United States, did, on the 21st of February, 1868, or at any other day or time, commit, or that he was guilty, of a high misdemeanor in office.

And this respondent, further answering the said eleventh article, says that the same, and the matters therein contained, do not charge or allege the commission of any act whatever by this respondent in his office of President of the United States, nor the omission by this respondent of any act of official obligation or duty in his office of President of the United States; nor does the said article, nor the matters therein contained, name, designate, describe or define any act, or mode, or form of attempt, device, contrivance or means, or of attempt at device, contrivance or means, whereby this respondent can know or understand what act or mode or form of attempt, device, contrivance or means, or of attempt at device, contrivance or means, are imputed to or charged against this respondent in his office of President of the United States, or intended so to be; or whereby this respondent can more fully or definitely make answer unto the said article than he hereby does.

And this respondent, in submitting to this honorable Court this his answer to the articles of impeachment exhibited against him, respectfully reserves leave to amend and add to the same from time to time, as may become necessary or proper, and when and as such necessity and propriety shall appear.

(Signed) ANDREW JOHNSON.

Henry Stanbery, B. R. Curtis, Thomas A. R. Nelson, Wm. M. Evarts, U. S. Groesbeck, of counsel.

THE ANSWER ACCEPTED.

Messrs. STANBERY and EVARTS successively relieved Mr. CURTISS in the reading, which occupied until about 3 o'clock.

At the conclusion the Chief-Justice put the question on receiving the answer and ordering it to be filed, which was agreed to.

REPLICATION TO BE FILED TO-DAY.

Mr. BOUTWELL—Mr. President, by direction of the Managers on the part of the House of Representatives, I have the honor to request a copy of the answer filed by ANDREW JOHNSON, President of the United States, to the articles of impeachment presented by the House of Representatives, and to say that it is the expectation of the Managers that they will be able at 1 o'clock to-morrow, after consultation with the House, to present a fit replication to the answer. [Sensation in the galleries.]

THE PRESIDENT ASKS FOR TIME.

Mr. EVARTS, of counsel—Mr. Chief Justice, the counsel for the President think it proper, unless some objection should now be made, to bring to the attention of the honorable Court the matter of provision for the allowance of time given for the preparation for the trial which shall be accorded to the President and his counsel, after the replication of the House of Representatives to the answer of the President shall be submitted to this Court. In the application which was made on the 13th inst. for time for preparation and submission of the answer which has been presented to the Court, were included in our consideration of that time, that we so asked, with the expectation and intention of carrying on with all due diligence at the same time, the preparation of the answer and the preparation for the trial. The action of the Court and the determination of the time within which the answer should properly be presented has obliged us, as may be well understood by this Court, to devote our whole time to the preparation of the answer, and we have had no time to consider the various questions of law and effect, and the forms for the production of the same, which rest upon the responsibility and lie within the duty of counsel in all matters requiring judicial consideration. We therefore, if the honorable Court please, submit now the request that the President and his counsel may be allowed the period of thirty days after the filing of the replication on the part of the House of Representatives to the answer of the President for the preparation for trial and before it shall actually proceed, and I beg leave to send to the Chief Justice a written minute of that proposition signed by the counsel.

The Chief Justice stated the question to be on the motion of Mr. BOUTWELL of the Managers.

Senator SUMNER—misunderstanding the question—Before the vote on that I wish to inquire if the Honorable Managers on the part of the House desire to be heard.

The Chief Justice explained the question to be on the motion on the part of the Managers, which was then put and agreed to.

The Secretary read the application of the counsel for the President, which was addressed: "To the Senate of the United States, sitting as a Court of Impeachment."

It represents that, after the replication to this answer shall have been filed, it will, in the opinion and judgment of the counsel, require not less than thirty days for preparation for the trial. Signed by the counsel for the President.

Mr. HOWARD—If it be in order, I move that that application lie on the table until the replication of the House of Representatives has been filed.

Mr. BINGHAM—Mr. President, before that motion takes effect, if it be the pleasure of the Senate, the Managers are ready to consider the application now.

The Chief Justice was stating the question to be on the motion of Senator HOWARD, when

Mr. HOWARD withdrew the motion.

Mr. LOGAN, of the Managers, objected to the application, as not containing any reason to justify the Senate in postponing the trial, not that they desired to force it on with unnecessary rapidity, but because such reasons should be given in application for time as would be adhered to in a court of law. Counsel had merely asked an opportunity to prepare themselves. They had and would have, during the trial, an equal opportunity with the Managers for preparation. The application did not state that any material witnesses could not be procured, or that time for their procurement was required before the commencement of the trial. The answer admitted the facts of the appointments, &c., charged in the first article. They were within the knowledge of the President, who, being charged by these articles with crimes and misdemeanors, his counsel, if there should be any reason for this application, should have stated it. On the trial of Judges CHASE and PECK, and other trials here and in other countries, such applications were accompanied with reasons for asking delay, such as necessary witnesses, records, &c., at a distance, the examination of decisions, &c., and were sworn to by the respondent to the articles of impeachment. The learned counsel on the other side had doubtless examined the authorities on such trials, and knew that these things were requisite on an application for a continuance of a case in a court of law. Because of the absence of a witness, it was usual to state on affidavit what it was expected to prove by the witness—his residence—that he could be procured at a certain time, and that the facts could not be proved by any other witness. In this application none of these requirements were complied with. It simply asked time to prepare for the trial of this cause—that is—time to examine authorities, to prepare arguments—and for naught else. Time should not be given in this, more than in any other case, unless for good cause shown, as provided by the order of the Senate, showing cause meant that necessity should be shown for the continuance of the trial. He reminded them that in the trial of Judge CHASE an application had been made for a period of time, four days more than proved to be necessary to try the whole cause. In the trial of Queen CAROLINE, of England, in answer to an application for time to procure witnesses, &c., which was granted merely out of courtesy to the Queen, the Attorney-General protested against its becoming a precedent in the trial of future cases. He (Mr. LOGAN) insisted that no more time should be given in this case than is absolutely necessary to try the cause, since no necessity for an extension had been shown whereby the Court could judge of its materiality. If it was granted there would probably be at the end of that time an application for twenty or thirty days more, for the purpose of procuring witnesses living in Sitka or some other remote part of the country. He would say—whether it was considered proper or not—that no more time should be granted in the trial of the President than in the trial of the poorest man that lives. They were amenable to the same laws and subject to the same rules. The Managers had accused the President of intentionally obstructing the laws and other serious offences, which, if true, showed that it was dangerous for him to remain the Chief Magistrate of this nation, and, therefore, time should not be given, unless sufficient reasons were shown. To the allegation that time would be given to an ordinary criminal he would say that the Managers considered the President a criminal and had so charged; but the counsel had not, as required in the case of ordinary criminals, shown reasons for the delay. Mr. LOGAN reiterated and enlarged upon the view that the nature of the crime charged was such that delay was dangerous. The Managers were here to enter their protest against any extension of time, whether after the filing of their replication to-morrow at 1 o'clock, at which time they would ask leave to state their case to the Senate and follow it up with their evidence, the other side following with theirs. He asked that the Senate, sitting as a Court of Impeachment, examine carefully whether or not any facts were shown to justify this application, and whether due diligence had been employed in procuring witnesses and getting ready for trial. They protested against such an application being made without even an affidavit to support it.

Mr. EVARTS denied that because courts other than those called for a special purpose and with limited authority have established regulations bearing upon the rights of defendants in civil or criminal prosecution having established terms of Court and well recognized and understood habits in the conduct of judicial action that should influence the proceedings of this body. The time had not arrived for the counsel for the accused to consider what issues had to be prepared on their side, and they felt no occasion to present an affidavit or matters so completely within the cognizance of the Court. Obedient, said he, to the orders of the Court, observant as we suppose at all times to be of that public necessity and duty which require on the part of the President of the United States and his counsel, not less than on the part of the House of Representatives and its Managers that diligence should be used, and that we, as counsel, should be withdrawn from all other professional or personal associations, and yet we cannot recognize, in the presence of this Court, that it is an answer to an application for reasonable time to consider and prepare, to subpœna and produce, in all things to arrange, and in all things to be ready for the actual proceedings of the trial, nor with great respect to the honorable Managers in this great procedure do we esteem it a sufficient answer to our desire to be relieved from undue pressure of haste upon our part that equal pressure of haste may have been entailed upon them. Mr. EVARTS proceeded that the ability of the counsel to proceed with the trial was not to be measured by that of the Managers. The latter have the power, and having exercised it for a considerable period, of summoning witnesses and calling for papers. He thought if the Court would give due attention and respect to the statement of counsel, they would see that a very considerable range of subjects, and practical considerations could be presented to their attention and judgment. They were placed in the condition of defendant, who upon an issue joined desired time to prepare for trial, in which the ordinary course was, as a matter of absolute universal custom, to allow a continuance. They asked no more time than in the interests of justice and duty should be given to the poorest man in the country; measures of justice and duty had no respect to poverty or station whatever. If on the part of the Managers of the accused from any cause, a proper delay for the production of a witness was required, it would be the duty of the Court to take it into consideration and provide for it. It would be a departure from the general habit of all courts, if after issue joined, they were not allowed resonable time before they were called upon to proceed with the case.

Mr. WILSON of the Managers, said the Managers had determined that so far as was in their power, this case should not be taken out of the line of precedent, and would, therefore, resist all applications for unreasonable delay, and they have prepared to meet the question now. The first step taken by the respondent's counsel on the 13th inst. of the precedents on the trial of Judge CHASE, on the return day of the summons, he appeared and applied for time to answer, coupling with it a request for time to prepare for trial, which he supported with a solemn affidavit that he could not be prepared sooner than the 5th of the succeeding March, and therefore asked for time until the commencement of the next session of Congress. The application was denied, and he was required to answer on the 4th of February succeeding, and five days before the expiration of the time declared by him to be necessary, the case was concluded by an acquittal, so complete had been the preparations. In the case of Judge PECK, he appeared on the return day, three days after the service of summons, and applied for and was granted time to answer. In this case, however, notwithstanding the rule of the Senate requiring the filing of the answer then, they were met with an application for 40 days. The Senate allowed 10 days for the answer. In that answer he found the strongest argument against any delay of this case, the respondent claiming therein a right under the Constitution, as among his just powers to do the very acts charged against him at the bar of the Senate. This in ordinary cases might not be a weighty consideration but here the respondent was not only to obey the law like all citizens, but to execute it, being clothed with the whole executive power of the nation. In the opinion of the House of Representatives he had not discharged that duty as required by his oath of office, and for that failure and for a positive breach of the law they arraigned him at this bar. With that admission in the answer he asked time to make good his declarations, holding in his hands this immense executive power, no provision having been made for its surrender, holding that power over the nation with which he has disturbed and is disturbing the repose of the Republic; they felt it their duty to urge a speedy progress toward the trial of this case which should guarantee the rights of the people at the same time observing the rights that belong to the accused. Before the order adopted by the Senate on the 13th, this application could not have been made, but the case must have been disclosed on the threshold. That order had now the effect of a rule ordered that, unless otherwise ordered by the Senate for cause shown, the trial of the pending impeachment shall proceed immediately after replication be filed. He submitted that there was not sufficient cause shown in this case to justify the Senate in the exercise of a sound discretion in granting the time asked for. That discretion was not without rule itself, it must act upon some rule and put itself within the bounds of reason; and we denied that this was such an application as to justify its exercise in giving one hour's delay. It would be observed that the respondent was carefully kept out of this motion. In all other cases of which he (WILSON) had any knowledge in this country, respondent, even when judges taken from the bench, asked in his own name for delay, supporting the application by affidavits covering the features of their case and unfolding the line of their defence, asking a reasonable time in which to prepare for trial. We therefore ask, he continued, that when this case is thus kept out of the ordinary channel, the Senate will regard in the same degree the voice of the House of Representatives as furnished by the Managers, and put this respondent upon his speedy trial, to the end that peace may be restored to the country by the heading off the breach between the two departments of the Government, and that all things may again move on in the land as they did in times past and before this unfortunate conflict occurred. Therefore, Sir, in the name of the House of Representatives, we ask that this application, as it is now presented, may be denied.

Mr. HENDERSON moved to postpone the decision of the question.

Mr. STANBERY, on behalf of the President, said: On the 13th of this month we entered our appearance, and this honorable Court made an order that we should have till the 23d, this day, to file an answer. It gave the Managers leave to file their replication without limit as to time, but provided that on the filing of their replication the case should proceed to trial, unless reasonable cause were shown for further delay. The honorable Court, therefore, meant us to have time to prepare for trial, if we should show reasonable ground for the application. Now, what has happened, Mr. Chief Justice? What has been stated to this honorable Court, composed, in great measure, of members of the Bar, by members of the Bar, on their professional honor? We have stated that since we had this leave to file the answer, every hour, every moment of our time has been occupied in preparing it; not an instant has been lost. We refused all other applications, and devoted ourselves to this duty day and night, and I am sorry to be obliged to say that even the day sacred to other uses has been employed in this duty. Allow me further to say to this honorable Court that not until fifteen minutes before we came into Court this morning was the answer concluded. Certainly it was intended on the 13th to give us time, not merely to prepare our answer, but to prepare for that still more important thing, the trial. I hope I shall obtain credit from this Honorable Court when I say that we have been so pressed with the duty of making up the issues and preparing the answer that we have not had an opportunity of asking the President what witnesses he should produce. We have been so pressed that to the communications which we have received from the honorable Managers in reference to the admission of testimony and the facilitation of proof, we have had to reply by saying: "We have not yet, gentlemen, a moment's time to consider these matters. All that we know of the case is that it charges transactions, not only here, but in Cleveland, St. Louis and other distant points." And the Managers have sent us a list of witnesses who are to testify in matters of which they intend to make proof against us, but we have not had an opportunity of knowing what witnesses we are to produce. We have not subpœnaed any. Now, must not the advantages which all this time the Managers have had over us, be apparent, as I understand, and it will not be denied, that most every day they have been engaged in the preparation of this case? Their articles were framed long ago. While we were engaged in preparing our answer, they have been, as I understand, most industriously engaged in preparing their witnesses. Day after day witnesses have been called before them and examined. We had no such power and no such opportunity. We are here without any preparation, without having had a moment's time to consult with our client or among ourselves. The Managers say our anxiety is to prepare ourselves, whereas they are all prepared, completely prepared, so far as counsel is concerned. I am very happy to hear that they are; I should be very far from saying that I am equally prepared. I have had no time to look at anything else except this necessary and all-absorbing duty of preparing the answer. Now, if the Senate say that we shall go on when this replication comes in to-morrow, it will place me in a position in which I never have been before in all my practice with a formidable array of counsel against me, and yet not a witness summoned, not a document prepared, all unarmed and defenceless. I beg this honorable Court to give us time; if it cannot give us all the time we ask, let it give us some time at least, within which, by the utmost diligence, we can make what preparation we deem necessary, and without which we cannot safely go to trial. Gentlemen of the other side complained that we should have been ready on the 13th, and read against us a rule that that was the day fixed for not only the appearance but the filing of the answer. They read out of the rule that old formula which has come down from 500 years back in reference to appearance and answering. It is the same language adopted in these early times when the defendant was called upon and answered by parole; but then our independent ancestors would not answer on the day of appearance, but always asked and had time for answer.

Mr. BINGHAM, one of the Managers rose to reply.

The Chief Justice intimated that when counsel make any motion to the Court, the counsel who make the motion have invariably the right to close the argument.

Mr. BINGHAM said: With all due respect to the ruling of the presiding officer of the Senate, I beg leave to remind the Senate that from time immemorial, in proceedings of this kind, the right of the Commons in England, and of the representatives of the people in the United States, to close all debates, has never been called in question. On the contrary, in MELBOURNE's case, Lord ERSKINE, who presided, said when the question was presented that he owed it to the Commons to protest against the immemorial usage being denied to the Commons of England, of being heard in response finally to whatever might be said in behalf of the accused at the bar of the Peers. Lord ERSKINE's decision has never been questioned, and I believe it has been the continued rule in England for about five hundred years. In the first case ever tried in the Senate of the United States, under the Constitution, (the case of BLOUNT,) although the accused had interposed a plea to the jurisdiction, the argument was closed by the Managers on the part of the House. I had risen for the purpose of making some response to the remarks last made, but as the presiding officer has interposed the objection to the Senate, I don't deem it proper for me to proceed further until the Senate shall have passed on the question.

Senator HOWARD said he rose to move to lay the motion of the counsel on the table.

Mr. BOUTWELL, one of the Managers, remarked that it seemed to the Managers, and to him especially, a matter of so much importance as to whether the Managers shall have the closing argument, that he wished, and they wished, that it be decided now.

Senator HOWARD said that it was not his intention to cut off debate or discussion, either on the part of the Managers or on the part of counsel for the accused, and if there was any desire on the part of either to proceed with the discussion he would withdraw his motion to lay on the table.

Mr. BINGHAM then said: I deeply regret, Mr. President, that counsel for the accused have made any question here or any intimation, if you please, that question is made or intended to be made by the Managers touching the entire sincerity with which they ask this time. I am sure that nothing was further from our purpose than that the gentleman who last took his seat, Mr. STANBERY, spoke of having presented this application on their honor. No man questions their honor. No man, who knows them, will question their honor, but we must be pardoned for saying that it is altogether unusual on questions of this kind to allow continuances to be obtained on a mere point of honor. The rule of the Senate, which was adopted on the 13th inst., is the ordinary rule in courts of law, namely, that the trial shall proceed, unless, for cause shown, further time shall be allowed. I submit that questions of this magnitude have never been decided on the mere presentation of counsel, in this country or any other country. The point of continuance arising, a question of this sort, I venture to say, has never been decided affirmatively, at least in favor of such a proposition on the mere statement of counsel. If ANDREW JOHNSON will say that there are witnesses not within the process of this Court, but whose attendance he can hope to procure if time be allowed him, and if he will make affidavit before this tribunal that they are material, and will set forth in his affidavit what he expects to prove by them, and concede that on such a showing there would be something on which the Senate might properly act; but instead of that he throws himself back on his counsel, and has them to make their statements here that it will require thirty days of time in which to prepare for trial. He sent those gentlemen at the bar of this tribunal on the 13th inst., to notify the Senate on their honor that it would require forty days to prepare an answer, and now he sends them back upon their honors to notify the Senate that it will require thirty days to prepare for trial. I take, Sir, that the counsel for the accused have quite as much time for preparation, if this trial shall proceed to-morrow, as had the Managers on the part of the House, who are charged with duties by the people which they are not permitted to lay aside from day to day in the other end of the Capitol. I think, on the showing made here this day by the President of the United States, unless very good cause be shown, and that, too, under the obligation of his own oath at the bar of the Senate, that not another hour's continuance should be allowed him after the case shall have been put at issue. We asked leave to suggest to the Senate that we hoped on to-morrow, by leave of the people's Representatives, to put this case at issue by filing a replication. That is all the delay we desire. They have had the opportunity for process ever since the 13th inst., and they are guilty of gross neglect. I do not speak of the counsel, but of the accused in not having the witnesses subpœnaed, and yet not a single summons has been required by him, under the rule and order of this tribunal, to bring to the bar a single witness on his behalf. He has shown a total neglect, and yet comes here with a confession and avoidance of the matters presented by the House of Representatives, and tells the Senate and tells the country that he defies their power—trifling with the great power which the people for various purposes have reposed in the hands of their representatives and the Senators in Congress assembled. What is this power of impeachment of the President of the United States, holding the whole Executive power of the nation, when arraigned at the bar of the Senate, in the name of the people, and charged with high crimes and misdemeanors; in that he has violated his oath; in that he has violated the Constitution of the country; in that he has violated the people's laws, and attempted, by his violation, to lay hands upon the people's treasury? What, I say, is this great defensive power worth, if the President on a mere statement of counsel, be permitted to postpone further inquiry for thirty days, until he prepare to do what? Until he prepare to make his elaborate statement set forth in his answers, that the Constitution is but a cobweb in his hands and that he defies our power to restrain him. When I heard this discussion going on, I thought of the weighty words of that great man whose luminous intellect shed lustre on the jurisprudence of this country and the great State of New-York for more than one-third of a century, when he wrote down in his commentaries on the laws—commentaries that will live as long as our language lives:

"That if the President of the United States will not be restrained from abusing the trust committed to him by the people, either by the obligations of his oath or by the written requirement of the Constitution—that he shall take care that the laws be faithfully executed, or by the other provision, that his term of office is limited to the short tenure of four years, nor yet by the decent respect to the public opinion of the country, there remains the tremendous power lodged by the people, under the Constitution, in the hands of their representatives, to arrest him by impeachment in the abuse of the great trust committed to his hands."

Faithful to the duties imposed upon us by our oaths as representatives of the people, we have interposed that remedy by arresting this man. He comes to-day to answer us, and he says to us: "I defy your impeachment by the executive power reposed in me by the Constitution. I claim, in the presence of the Senate, and in the presence of the country, the right, without challenge, let or hindrance, to suspend every Executive officer of the Government at my pleasure. I venture to say, before the enlightened bar of public opinion in America, that by these words incorporated in his answer, the President is as guilty of malfeasance and misdemeanor in office as ever man was guilty of malfeasance and misdemeanor in office since nations began to be on the earth. What does he mean when he says that he will suspend all the executive officers of the Government at his pleasure, not by force of the Tenure of Office act, to which he makes reference, and which he said is void and of no effect, but by force of the Constitution of the United States, and that, too, while the Senate is in session. What does he mean by it? Let the Senate answer when it comes to vote on this proposition for the extension of time. Does he mean by it that he will vacate the offices and not fill them? Does he mean by it that your money appropriated for carrying on the Government shall remain locked up in the vaults of the Treasury, and shall not be applied? or does he mean by it that he will repeat what he has already done in the presence of the Senate, and in violation of the Constitution and the laws, and will remove without the consent of the Senate, and will appoint while the Senate is in session, without its consent and advice, just such persons as will answer his own purpose? Is that what he means by it? If it is, it is a very easy method of repealing the Constitution of the United States. I admit that it is a time-honored rule of law, the gathered wisdom of a thousand years, that the accused has the right to a speedy and impartial trial. I claim that the people also have a right to a speedy and impartial trial, and that the question pending here touches in some sort the rights of the people. In their name we desire here a speedy and impartial trial. If this President is not guilty, we ask on behalf of the country that he shall be declared innocent of the offences of which he stands charged. If it be the judgment of the Senate that he has laid violent hands on the Constitution of the country, and rent it in tatters in the presence of its custodians, the sooner that judgment is pronounced the better. In every view of this case the public interests demand that the trial shall proceed until by the solemn oath of the accused made at the bar, it shall be made to appear that he cannot proceed on account of the absence of witnesses material to him, and until he states what he expects to prove by them. I venture to say that he can make no showing of that sort which we are not ready to meet, by saying that we will admit that his witnesses will swear to his statements, and let him have the benefit of that. Nearly all the testimony involved in the issue is documentary, much of it official. It will occur to the Senate that as this trial progresses they will have as much time for preparation by the time the case closes on the part of the Government as we had. We make no boast of any superior preparation in this matter. We desire simply to discharge our duty as best we can; we assume no superiority over counsel as was intimated by the gentleman, (Mr. STANBERY.) We desire, simply to discharge our duty here; to discharge it promptly, to discharge it faithfully. We appeal to the Senate to grant us the opportunity of doing so, that justice may be done between the people of the United States and the President of the United States; that the Constitution which he has violated may be vindicated, and that the wrong he has committed against an outraged and betrayed people, may be speedily redressed.

Mr. BUTLER, another of the Managers, said he would like to call the attention of the Senate to the position in which the Managers would be placed if the question of time were not settled now. If a replication were made at all he though he could say for his associates that it would be simply a rejoining of issue to the answer, and, therefore, for that purpose, it might be considered already filed. The Managers would have to be ready to-morrow at all hazards to go on with the case, with the uncertainty of having the Court, or rather, [he begged pardon, the Senate postponing the trial for thirty days. He therefore agreed with the counsel for the defence that it was better for all that the question should be settled now. He spoke for the Managers and for the House of Representatives, when he urged that the question should be settled now. Our subpœnas, said he, are out, our witnesses have been called. We want to know when to bring them here. We have got to come here soon, and we will be here. [Laughter, which was promptly suppressed by the Chair.] That is all we ask. Therefore, I trust that the Senate will fix at this time the hour and the day that this trial shall certainly proceed.

Senator HENDERSON offered the following:

Ordered, That the application of counsel for the President to be allowed thirty days for the trial of impeachment be postponed until after replication is filed.

The question was taken by yeas and nays, and resulted—Yeas, 25; nays, 28, as follows:

YEAS—Messrs. Anthony, Buckalew, Cattell, Cole, Dixon, Doolittle, Edmunds, Fessenden, Fowler, Frelinghuysen, Grimes, Henderson, Hendricks, Johnson, McCreery, Morrill of Maine, Norton, Patterson of Tennessee, Ross, Saulsbury, Sherman, Sprague, Trumbull, Van Winkle, Vickers—25.

NAYS—Messrs. Bayard, Cameron, Chandler, Conkling, Conness, Corbett, Cragin, Davis, Drake, Ferry, Harlan, Howard, Howe, Morgan, Morrill of Vermont, Morton, Nye, Patterson of New-Hampshire, Pomeroy, Ramsey, Stewart, Sumner, Thayer, Tipton, Willey, Williams, Wilson, Yates—28.

Senator HOWARD moved that the motion of the counsel for the accused be laid on the table.

Senator DRAKE made the question of order, that it was not in order to move to lay on the table a proposition of the counsel for the accused, or of the Managers.

The Chief Justice sustained the point of order, and the motion was received.

The question recurred on the application of counsel for the President that they be allowed thirty days to prepare for the trial.

The question was taken by yeas and nays, and resulted yeas 11, nays 41, as follows:

YEAS—Messrs. Bayard, Buckalew, Davis, Dixon, Doolittle, Hendricks, Johnson, McCreery, Patterson of Tennessee, Saulsbury, Vickers—11.

NAYS—Messrs. Anthony, Cameron, Cattel, Chandler, Cole, Conkling, Conness, Corbett, Cragin, Drake, Edmunds, Ferry, Fessenden, Fowler, Frelinghuysen, Grimes, Harlan, Henderson, Howard, Howe, Morgan, Morrill of Maine, Morrill of Vermont, Morton, Nye, Patterson of New-Hampshire, Pomeroy, Ramsey, Ross, Sherman, Sprague, Stewart, Sumner, Thayer, Tipton, Trumbull, Van Winkle, Willey, Williams, Wilson, Yates—41.

So the application was rejected.

Mr. EVARTS then submitted the following:

Counsel for the President now move that there be allowed for preparation to the President of the United States for the trial after replication shall be filed and before the trial shall be required to proceed such reasonable time as shall now be fixed by the Senate.

Senator JOHNSON inquired whether it was in order to amend that motion.

The Chief Justice informed him that it was in order to submit an independent proposition.

Senator JOHNSON—I move then that ten days be allowed after filing replication.

Senator SHERMAN then moved that the Senate sitting as a Court of Impeachment adjourn till to-morrow at 1 o'clock.

The motion was agreed to.

The Chief Justice thereupon vacated the chair, which was resumed by the presiding officer of the Senate, and the Senate at 4:45 o'clock adjourned.

HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES.

The Chaplain, in his opening prayer, referred to the impeachment proceedings as follows: "Grant them especially this day, when great issues are to be presented here and in the Senate, a double measure of Thy holy spirit, so that here and there, in the House and in the Senate, they may be guided by that wisdom which cannot err; that every proceeding be conducted according to the principles of eternal right, and that at last a decision shall be reached in accordance with the mind of God."

BILLS AND RESOLUTIONS.

The Speaker then proceeded, in the regular order of business, to the call of States for bills and joint resolutions.

Under the call, bills, &c., were introduced and appropriately referred, as follows:

By Mr. JENCKES—To regulate the civil service and increase its efficiency.

By Mr. HOTCHKISS—To authorize the building of a railroad bridge across the Connecticut River at Middletown and Portland.

By Mr. BUTLER—To authorize the building of a railroad bridge across the Hudson River, between Caldwell Landing and Buttermilk Falls, in the Highlands.

By Mr. MILLER—To regulate the trial of causes in the United States Courts in the Western District of Pennsylvania.

By Mr. LAWRENCE, of Ohio—Relative to lands sold under treaties with Indian tribes.

By Mr. GROVER—To encourage commerce and internal trade by facilitating direct importations.

By Mr. CULLOM—In relation to the rank of military officers appointed under the act of July 28, 1866.

By Mr. VAN HORN, of Missouri—To amend the Bankrupt act.

By Mr. SAWYER—Granting lands to Wisconsin to aid in the construction of a breakwater and canal to connect the waters of Green Bay and Lake Michigan.

By Mr. WASHBURNE, of Wisconsin, for the improvement of the Mississippi River, between the mouth of the Minnesota River and the Falls of St. Anthony.

By Mr. PRICE—Appropriating money for the Rock Island Bridge.

By Mr. ELIOT—For the examination of officers in the merchants' service, and to encourage the establishment of Nautical Schools.

The last-named bill provides for the examination of officers of American vessels engaged in foreign and coastwise trade, and for the granting of certificates to such as shall be found competent, and for the appointment of boards of examiners.

It authorizes the Secretary of the Treasury to prepare suitable rules for the government of the examiners, whose compensation shall be paid from fees received from applicants for certificates.

It provides for the registration of certificates, with penalties for the fraudulent use or alteration of them, and forbids the employment of officers not furnished with proper certificates, and provides for the cancellation of certificates and for penalties for violations of the provisions of the law.

It provides for an investigation of the facts when a disaster or loss is occasioned by the fault of officers. The last section provides for the furnishing of a vessel by the Government with charts and books, when they may be spared without inconvenience upon the establishment by States, at their own expense, of suitable public nautical schools.

A KANSAS INDORSEMENT OF IMPEACHMENT.

Mr. CLARKE, of Kansas, presented joint resolutions of the Kansas Legislature, pledging unanimously the support to Congress, not only in the removal of ANDREW JOHNSON, if found guilty, but of every other obstruction to reconstruction on a legal basis.

PAYING THE DEBT IN GREENBACKS.

Mr. HOLMAN offered the following resolution, and demanded the previous question:

Resolved, That in the judgment of the House, it is equally just to the holders of public securities, and to the people of the United States, that the bonds issued by the Government, shall be paid in the lawful money of the United States, on the basis on which the public debt was contracted, and that such bonds, except when by law expressly payable in coin should be paid, as the same shall from time to time mature, and the public resources shall permit, in the lawful money of the United States commonly known as the United States notes.

Messrs. GARFIELD and BLANE expressed the hope that the previous question would not be seconded, and that the resolution would be referred to the Committee on Ways and Means.

The House refused to second the previous question.

Mr. KERR moved to lay the resolution on the table, in order to have a test vote on that question, and called for the yeas and nays. The House refused to order the yeas and nays, and Mr. KERR withdrew the motion.

Mr. BLAINE moved to refer the resolution to the Committee on Ways and Means.

Mr. HOLMAN called for the yeas and nays. The House refused to order the yeas and nays, and the resolution was then referred.

THE REMOVAL OF GEN. STEEDMAN.

On motion of Mr. SHANKS, the Secretary of the Treasury was called on for information as to the reason assigned for the removal of JAMES B. STEEDMAN, Collector of Internal Revenue for the First District of Louisiana.

ADDITIONAL PAY TO DEPARTMENT OFFICIALS.

Mr. WASHBURN, of Indiana, introduced a joint resolution for the payment of additional compensation to the employes of the Departments in Washington on a graduated scale—from 20 per cent. to those having less than $1,200 per year to 5 per cent. for those of large incomes, excepting altogether female employes.

Mr. WASHBURNE, of Illinois, inquired whether the joint resolution was before the House for immediate action.

The Speaker replied that it was.

Mr. WASHBURNE, of Illinois—Without reference to a committee?

The Speaker—Yes.

Mr. WASHBURNE, of Illinois—Is it possible? No response expected.

Mr. ROSS made the point of order that the joint resolution made an appropriation, and must therefore be first considered in the Committee of the Whole.

The Speaker sustained the point of order, and the joint resolution was referred to the Committee of the Whole on the State of the Union.

THE IMPEACHMENT TRIAL.

The House having received a message from the Senate, stating that it was ready to proceed with the trial of ANDREW JOHNSON, President of the United States, resolved itself at 1 o'clock into a Committee of the Whole, Mr. WASHBURNE, of Illinois, in the chair, and proceeded, headed by the chairman, who was attended by Mr. MCPHERSON, the Clerk, and Mr. BUXTON, Assistant Doorkeeper, to the Senate Chamber, to attend the impeachment trial.

BUSINESS RESUMED.

At ten minutes to 5 o'clock the members of the House returned to their hall from the Senate.

The Speaker having called the House to order, Mr. WASHBURNE, of Illinois, as Chairman of the Committee of the Whole, reported that they had according to order, attended the trial of the impeachment of the President before the Senate, and the answer of the President to said articles had been exhibited and read in their progress. Progress was made, when the Senate, sitting on the trial, adjourned to meet to-morrow at 1 o'clock.

COMMUNICATIONS PRESENTED.

The Speaker laid before the House a communication from the Secretary of the Treasury in response to a resolution, stating by what authority Col. COOPER continues to act as Assistant Secretary of the Treasury.

Also, a communication from the Secretary of the Interior, recommending an appropriation of money, to be expended in the purchase of presents of clothing and tobacco for the Indians in the Aleutian Isles, Alaska.

Also, the resolution of the Convention of North Carolina, indorsing the action of the House of Representatives in the impeachment of the President, and asking the removal of the political disabilities of certain persons therein named.

REPRESENTATIVE FROM MISSOURI.

Mr. POLAND, from the Committee of Elections, made a report on the contested election case from the ninth district of Missouri, declaring that GEORGE W. ANDERSON is not entitled to the seat, but that WILLIAM T. SWITZLER is entitled to the seat as a member of the Fortieth Congress.

IMPEACHMENT.

Mr. BINGHAM—Mr. Speaker, I desire to say that the Managers, on the part of the House, anticipating the answer of the President to the articles of impeachment, are prepared, as soon as Mr. BOUTWELL comes in, to present to the consideration of the House a general replication to the answer of the President as filed to-day. I have made some inquiry since leaving the Senate, but have not certainly ascertained where that gentleman is.

Mr. WASHBURNE, of Illinois—Let them put in their answer.

Mr. BINGHAM—I move that the Managers have leave to file to-morrow a replication to the answer of the President to the articles of impeachment exhibited against him.

Mr. FERNANDO WOOD—I desire to move an inquiry whether it is designed after the replication is put in to give us an opportunity to examine and discuss it before it is authorized to be presented to the Senate as the action of the House, or whether the Managers assume the exclusive right to prepare a replication for the House.

Mr. BINGHAM—That rests with the House. They understand what a general replication is. The House had set up the averment that the President has committed several high crimes and misdemeanors, which the President has denied.

Mr. WOOD—It is desirable to discuss the replication.

Mr. ELDRIDGE—If the replication is to be presented as an answer to the President, it cannot be done without the authority of the House. The responsibility rests on the House and not on the managers. I do not want the managers to file a replication in my name before I know what it is. I have heard the answer of the President read, and I am not prepared to deny his answer. I believe it is true. It is a part of the current history of the country, and the answer is every word the truth, and the House cannot deny it. I do not want the House to deny the facts.

Mr. BLAINE—When the impeachment managers were to be elected the gentleman from Wisconsin and those who acted with him, said they took no part of lot in the transaction; it therefore will not become them to interpose objections.

Mr. ELDRIDGE—If the gentleman from Maine recollects the facts, he knows that we took part in the discussion on the articles of impeachment.

Mr. BLAINE—You declined to take part in the election of the managers.

Mr. ELDRIDGE.—The gentleman from Maine undertakes to be very sharp. I supposed I was understood as every lawyer would understand me, when I said the main acts were true, not having reference to the conclusions. I believe the answer of the President is true; and if it be true, as the gentleman from Maine says we refused to take part in electing the Managers, that is a strong reason why in our name they should not put in an answer to those things we assume to be facts.

Mr. BINGHAM—All we wish is to respond to-morrow by order of the House with a general replication. It is a very plain thing, known of all men.

Mr. WOODWARD—Is the motion open to amendment?

The SPEAKER—Not now.

Mr. BINGHAM—I would suggest that the House take a recess until to-morrow morning at ten o'clock, in order to act upon the subject.

Mr. WASHBURNE, of Illinois—I rise to a point of order. We want to hear what the gentleman from Ohio is saying, and we have a right to hear it.

The Speaker sustained the point of order, and then rapped with his gavel and requested the gentlemen to be seated and give their attention to the proceedings.

Mr. WOOD rose to speak, but Mr. BINGHAM refused to yield to him. The latter then moved that the House take a recess till 11 o'clock to-morrow morning, in order to act on the general replication and to authorize the Managers to at once present it to the Senate.

THE MISSOURI ELECTION CASE.

Mr. MCCLURG was permitted at this point to make a minority report on the Missouri contested election case.

A RECESS.

Mr. WOOD rose to a question of order, saying the motion for a recess was debatable in the absence of the previous question.

The Speaker replied it was not—according to the uniform ruling—debatable.

The House then voted to take a recess until 11 o'clock to-morrow morning to act on the replication, and then, at 5:10 o'clock, adjourned.

Domestic Markets.

CHICAGO, Monday, March 23.

FLOUR quiet and unchanged. WHEAT weak and declined ½c.@¾c.; sales of No. 1 $2 02½; No. 2 at $1 91½@$1 92. CORN quiet; New Regular, 82½c.@82¾c.; Fresh, 83¼c.; No. 1 nominal at 85½c.@86c. OATS steady; Regular, 57¾c.@57⅞c.; Fresh, 58¾c.@60c. RYE dull and nominal at $1 58@$1 62. BARLEY firmer and advanced 2c.@3c.: sales at $2 50@$2 52½ for No. 2, and $2 30@$2 35 for Rejected. PORK firmer: Country Mess, $23 50; City, $23 75@$24; Prime Mess steady at $21; Extra Prime, $19. LARD quiet and less firm at 16c. CUT MEATS—Short Clear Middles, 13¼c.; Rough Sides, 11¾c., delivered at Peoria. DRESSED HOGS firm at $9@$10 60. LIVE HOGS dull and inactive. BEEF CATTLE very dull and nominal at $5 25@$8 50. RECEIPTS for two days—5,000 bbls. Flour, 6,000 bushels Wheat, 14,000 bushels Corn, 7,000 bushels Oats, 100 Dressed Hogs, 1,300 Live Hogs. SHIPMENTS—7,500 bbls. Flour, 3,800 bushels Wheat, 6,000 bushels Corn, 1,300 bushels Oats.

ST. LOUIS, Monday, March 23.

TOBACCO unchanged. COTTON nominal at 21½c. FLOUR quiet at $7 50@$8 50 for Superfine; $9@$9 62 Extra; $10@$11 for Double Extra, and $11 75@$13 50 for Double Extra to Fancy. WHEAT—Fair to choice Red, $2 55@$2 72½; do. White, $2 65@$2 73. CORN declining; sales at 85c.@89c. OATS declining; sales at 71c.@75c. BARLEY steady; Spring $2 75. RYE declining; sales at $1 70@$1 73. PORK firm at $25 on the spot, and $24 75 to arrive. BACON firm at 11¾c. for Shoulders; 14¼c. for Clear Rib Sides, and 15c. for Clear Sides. BULK MEATS—10¾ for Shoulders; Hams 13c.; Clear Sides 13¾c., all loose. LARD active at 16c. for Choice Steam. RECEIPTS—Flour, 4,500 barrels; Wheat, 9,000 bushels; Corn, 2,500 bushels; Oats, 6,500 bushels; Barley, 10,000 bushels.

CINCINNATI, Monday, March 23.

FLOUR dull and unchanged. WHEAT nominally unchanged; No. 1 sold at $2 45. CORN quiet and firm at 86c. for ear. RYE dull and easier at $1 75 for No. 1. OATS dull at 69c. for No. 1. BARLEY scarce; sales of No. 1 at $2 85; held at $3 later. COTTON nominally unchanged; held at 23c.; no demand. MESS PORK held firmly at $25; sales small lots at $25. BULK MEATS in good demand at 10½c.@12½c.; all that was offered was taken; holders ask ¼c. advance. BACON in good demand at 11¼c.@13¼c.@14¼c.@14¾c.; for Shoulders, Sides, Clear Rib and Clear Sides, held at ¼c. advance. LARD offered sparingly; 16¼c. bid; held at 16½c. Gold, 138⅝.

NEW-ORLEANS, Monday, March 23.

COTTON market quiet and steady; sales 1,600 bales; Middling, 24½c.; receipts, 8,328 bales; no exports. SUGAR in moderate demand; common to low fair, 12c.@13c. MOLASSES dull. FLOUR firm; Superfine, $10; Double Extra, $10 75; Choice, $14 75. CORN quiet and firm, with an upward tendency; sales at 97c.@$1 02½. OATS lower; sales at 76c.@77c. HAY—Prime Ohio River, $18 50@$19. PORK very firm; Mess held at $27. BACON quiet but firm; Shoulders, 12½c.; Clear Sides, 16c. LARD firm; Prime Tierces, 16½c.; Keg, 17c. Gold 140¼. Sterling Bank Exchange, 152@152½. Commercial Exchange, 150@151¼. New-York Sight Exchange ⅛@¼ premium.

BUFFALO, Monday, March 23.

FLOUR dull and unchanged. WHEAT inactive and nominally unchanged. CORN dull; new offered at $1 10 on the track. OATS selling at 78c. bagged. SEEDS firm. RYE—None here. BARLEY dull and held at $2 15 for choice Canada. PORK firm at $25. LARD firm at 16½c. GRAIN in store and afloat—Wheat, 263,000 bushels; Corn, 31,000 bushels; Oats, 29,000 bushels; Barley, 10,000 bushels; Rye, 6,000 bushels.

Philadelphia Stock Board.

PHILADELPHIA, Monday, March 23.

Stocks dull. Pennsylvania State Fives, 97¼; Philadelphia and Erie Railroad, 26¾; Reading Railroad, 45¾; Pennsylvania Railroad, 54¾. Gold, 139⅛.

[Advertisement.]

SELLING OFF—Our entire stock must be sold before May 1, to make room for very important alteration and extension in our building. The cheapest, largest and best ready-made Clothing for men and boys to be found in this City. Our merchant tailoring department is under the management of Mr. Brownell, late of Broadway, and has just been replenished with an entire new assortment of novelties from London, Paris, Boston and New-York. One entire store full, just made up, Spring overcoats. BROKAW BROTHERS, No. 62 Lafayette-place and 4th-av. opposite Cooper Institute.

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HUMANITY'S ROOF.—Just as a Mansard Roof adds to the beauty of a structure, a fine hat adds to the good appearance of a well-dressed gentleman. KNOX'S Spring styles, which, as everybody knows, are to be had at the famed establishment No. 212 Broadway, are the most fashionably-shaped and lasting of hats. Gentlemen who have purchased of Knox all acknowledge this.

REMOVAL.

J. S. LOWREY & CO., IMPORTERS OF MEN'S FURNISHING GOODS, TO NO. 456 BROOME-ST.

OFFICIAL DRAWINGS.

KENTUCKY—EXTRA CLASS No. 239, March 23, 1868.
22, 39, 2, 35, 77, 68 65, 3, 16, 61, 58, 26, 50.
KENTUCKY—CLASS No. 240, March 23, 1868.
23, 48, 6, 39, 42, 28, 45, 58, 73, 67, 49, 74.
PADUCAH—EXTRA CLASS No. 291, March 23, 1868.
75, 20, 4, 60, 38, 62, 64, 41, 63, 57, 65, 32.
PADUCAH—CLASS No. 292, March 23, 1868.
30, 32, 41, 58, 50, 18, 59, 63, 48, 70, 51, 27, 20.
Prizes cashed in Royal Havana and the above lotteries. Circulars sent free. Information given. JOSEPH BATES, No. 78 Broadway.

ROYAL HAVANA LOTTERY OF CUBA.—Prizes paid in gold, information furnished, highest rates paid for doubloons, and all kinds of gold and silver. TAYLOR & CO., Bankers, No. 16 Wall-st., New-York.

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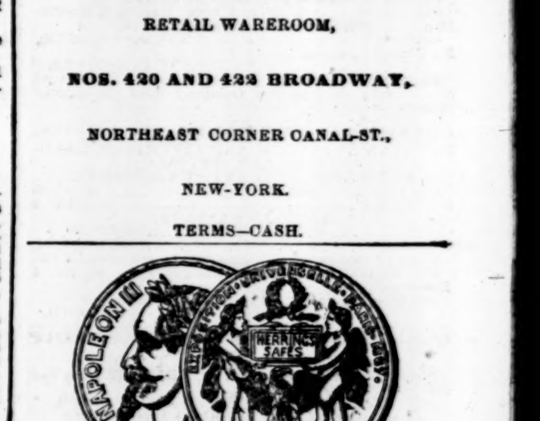

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